

HISTORY
OF

WAPELLO COUNTY

1878

IOWA

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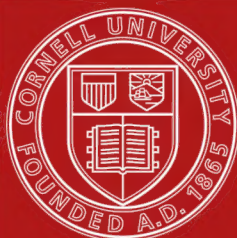
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THE
HISTORY
OF
WAPELLO COUNTY,
IOWA,

CONTAINING

A History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.,

A Biographical Directory of Citizens, War Record of its Volunteers in the late Rebellion, General and Local Statistics, Portraits of Early Settlers and Prominent Men, History of the Northwest, History of Iowa, Map of Wapello County, Constitution of the United States, Miscellaneous Matters, &c.

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P R E F A C E .

THE history of Wapello County is one which contains many features identical with the history of Iowa, the preservation of which is essential to the truthful record of the State's life. The publishers of this volume have fully appreciated that fact, and have so arranged the order of compilation as to give each prominent characteristic due place.

There is no effort herein to reach literary excellence, but rather a decided attempt to capture vagrant items of interest, and weave them together upon the simplest thread of system. Many men will say that their own acts are not sufficiently expatiated upon, or commensurate credit given certain friends of theirs; but the publishers have not aimed merely to please individuals. The work engaged in by them was of a higher nature. They have concentrated records for the benefit of posterity, rather than for the selfish gratification of the vanity of special patrons.

In their labors, they have been aided by Mr. SAMUEL B. EVANS, whose skill and information have given character to the paper on the Mounds of the Des Moines Valley, and whose files of the *Ottumwa Democrat* have been frequently referred to. They have been helped in many ways by the ready memory of Messrs. R. H. and C. C. WARDEN, and by the files of the *Ottumwa Courier*, the pioneer journal of the West, which made its appearance under the management of Mr. R. H. WARDEN. These valuable papers were placed at the writer's disposal through the courtesy of Mr. A. H. HAMILTON, the present proprietor. Mr. W. D. HORTON, of Agency City, had, fortunately, preserved those copies of the *Independent* containing the contributions of Major John Beach, and, by that act of forethought, future generations will be permitted to read of the Agency and the life therein. Of Judge HENDERSHOTT's able address, nothing further need be said than that we have appropriated it bodily, without even asking the Judge if we might do so. The people will approve of the act,

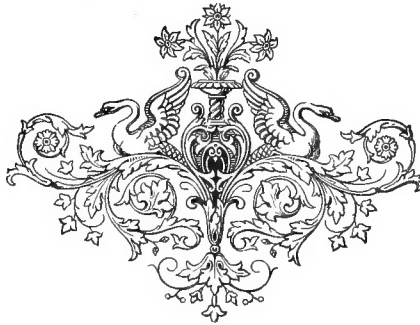
PREFACE.

whether the Judge does or not. The county officers have given the publishers great aid, and done it, too, in such a cordial manner as to leave with us the most hearty feelings of friendliness. So it has been throughout the county. We can name but a moiety of those who have been kindly disposed, and so we say to one and all, We thank you.

If any one feels disposed to be hypercritical of the work, let that individual first realize that we have tried to do our work honestly and well. We leave the permanent verdict confidently to the future.

THE PUBLISHERS.

DECEMBER, 1878.



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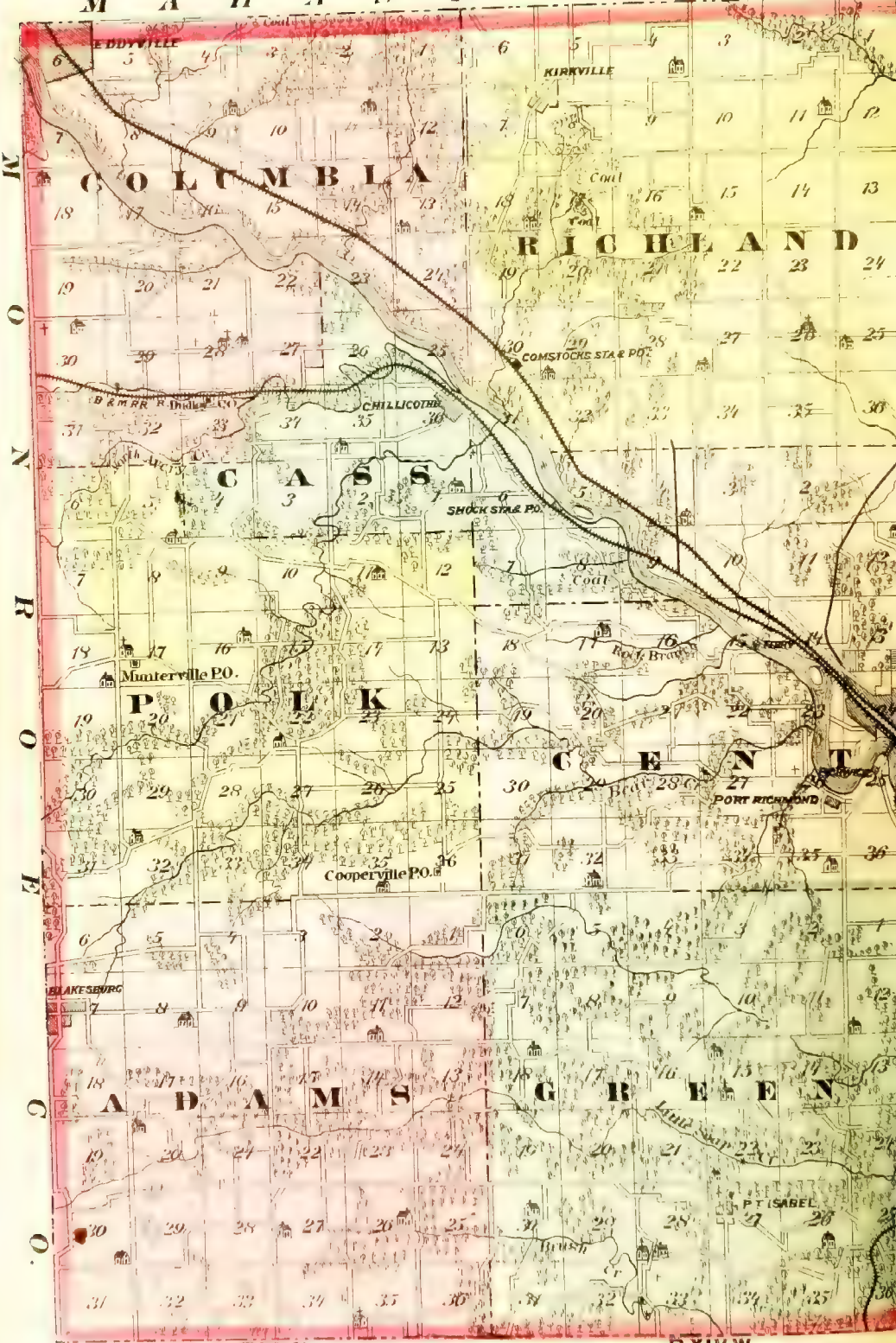
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MAP OF

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THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

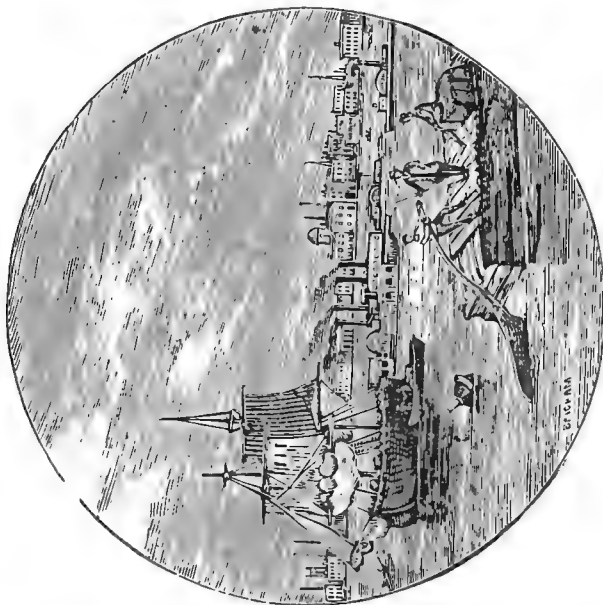
In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied—as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a



SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.



THE WILD PRAIRIE.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33° , where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de LaSalle and Louis Hennepin.

After LaSalle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he, mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,



LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The *Seur de LaSalle* being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts*. Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,



BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one *Seur de Luth*, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen *Hennepin* and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after *LaSalle* had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. *Hennepin* soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, he fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February, reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de LaSalle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the 8th we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

Louis Le Grand, Roi De France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme Avril, 1682.

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. LaSalle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois, thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On his third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great



TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecoeur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecoeur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."



HUNTING.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackinac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de LaSalle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving



IROQUOIS CHIEF.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of *Gardeur de St. Pierre* why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis de Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775-1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manceuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

“The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecoeur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela.”

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the “Meadows,” where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimaenac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly



PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants—the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771"—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates—east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock. Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset; even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequalled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsmen, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779-80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states



A PRAIRIE STORM.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows—beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Poly-potamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,—the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

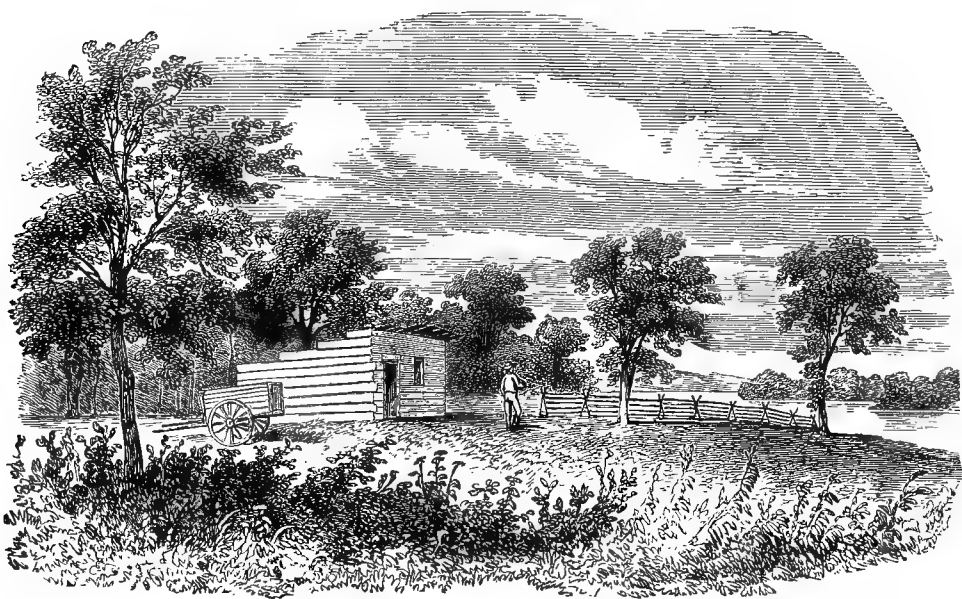
The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787-8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."



A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius*;" square number 19, "*Capitolium*;" square number 61, "*Cecilia*;" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via*." Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

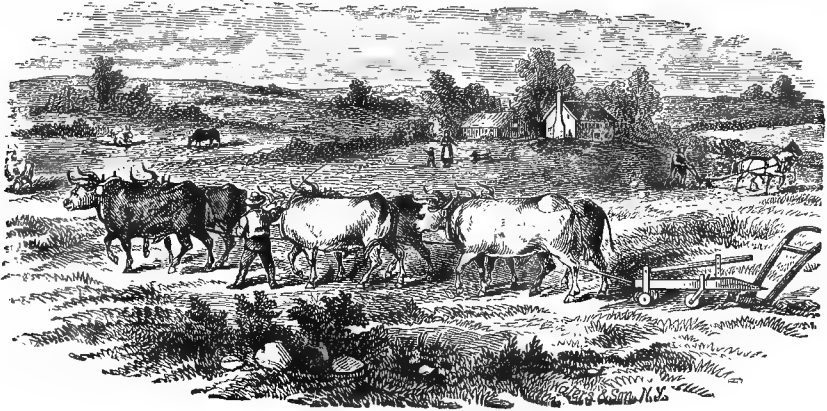
The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788—many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but



BREAKING PRAIRIE.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Pontchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the “Red-stone Paper Mill”—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that :

“In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made ; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada.”

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these :

“That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory.”

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides :

“That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River ; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory.”

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

“The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant.”

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.



TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present City of Piqua, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south ; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

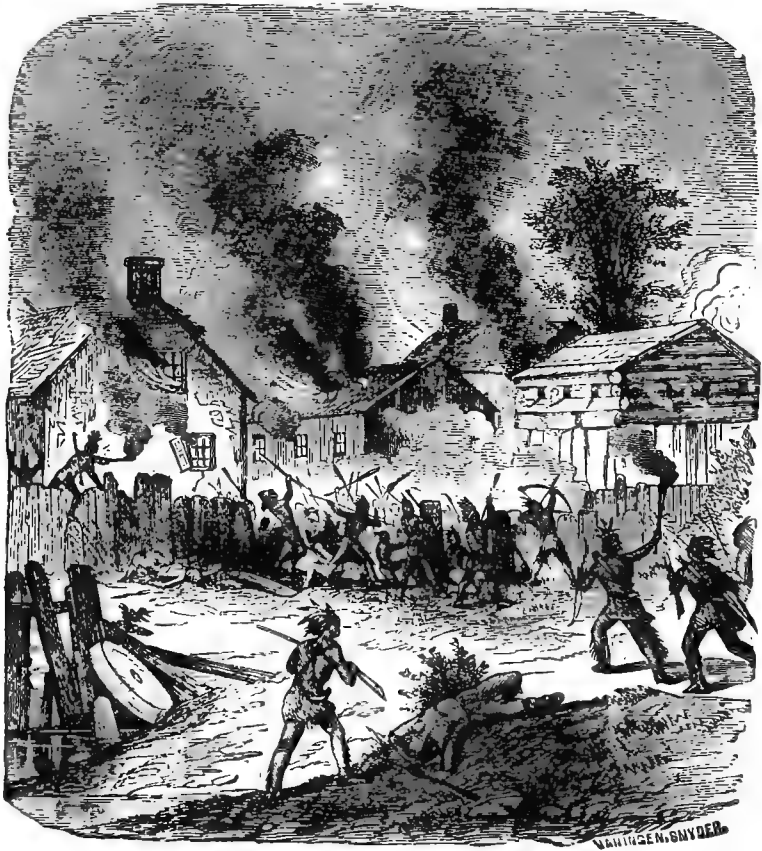
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chief-tain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of \$300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one



BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

NOTE.—The above is the generally accepted version of the cause of the Black Hawk War, but in our History of Jo Daviess County, Ill., we had occasion to go to the bottom of this matter, and have, we think, found the actual cause of the war, which will be found on page 157.

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birthplace, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

OTHER INDIAN TROUBLES.

Before leaving this part of the narrative, we will narrate briefly the Indian troubles in Minnesota and elsewhere by the Sioux Indians.

In August, 1862, the Sioux Indians living on the western borders of Minnesota fell upon the unsuspecting settlers, and in a few hours massacred ten or twelve hundred persons. A distressful panic was the immediate result, fully thirty thousand persons fleeing from their homes to districts supposed to be better protected. The military authorities at once took active measures to punish the savages, and a large number were killed and captured. About a year after, Little Crow, the chief, was killed by a Mr. Lampson near Scattered Lake. Of those captured, thirty were hung at Mankato, and the remainder, through fears of mob violence, were removed to Camp McClellan, on the outskirts of the City of Davenport. It was here that Big Eagle came into prominence and secured his release by the following order :



BIG EAGLE.

"Special Order, No. 430.

"WAR DEPARTMENT,

"ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1864.

"Big Eagle, an Indian now in confinement at Davenport, Iowa, will, upon the receipt of this order, be immediately released from confinement and set at liberty.

"By order of the President of the United States.

"Official:

"E. D. TOWNSEND, *Ass't Adj't Gen.*

"CAPT. JAMES VANDERVERTER, *Com'y Sub. Vols.*

"Through Com'g Gen'l, Washington, D. C."

Another Indian who figures more prominently than Big Eagle, and who was more cowardly in his nature, with his band of Modoc Indians, is noted in the annals of the New Northwest: we refer to Captain Jack. This distinguished Indian, noted for his cowardly murder of Gen. Canby, was a chief of a Modoc tribe of Indians inhabiting the border lands between California and Oregon. This region of country comprises what is known as the "Lava Beds," a tract of land described as utterly impenetrable, save by those savages who had made it their home.

The Modocs are known as an exceedingly fierce and treacherous race. They had, according to their own traditions, resided here for many generations, and at one time were exceedingly numerous and powerful. A famine carried off nearly half their numbers, and disease, indolence and the vices of the white man have reduced them to a poor, weak and insignificant tribe.

Soon after the settlement of California and Oregon, complaints began to be heard of massacres of emigrant trains passing through the Modoc country. In 1847, an emigrant train, comprising eighteen souls, was entirely destroyed at a place since known as "Bloody Point." These occurrences caused the United States Government to appoint a peace commission, who, after repeated attempts, in 1864, made a treaty with the Modocs, Snakes and Klamaths, in which it was agreed on their part to remove to a reservation set apart for them in the southern part of Oregon.

With the exception of Captain Jack and a band of his followers, who remained at Clear Lake, about six miles from Klamath, all the Indians complied. The Modocs who went to the reservation were under chief Schonchin. Captain Jack remained at the lake without disturbance until 1869, when he was also induced to remove to the reservation. The Modocs and the Klamaths soon became involved in a quarrel, and Captain Jack and his band returned to the Lava Beds.

Several attempts were made by the Indian Commissioners to induce them to return to the reservation, and finally becoming involved in a

difficulty with the commissioner and his military escort, a fight ensued, in which the chief and his band were routed. They were greatly enraged, and on their retreat, before the day closed, killed eleven inoffensive whites.

The nation was aroused and immediate action demanded. A commission was at once appointed by the Government to see what could be done. It comprised the following persons: Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Rev. Dr. E. Thomas, a leading Methodist divine of California; Mr. A. B. Meacham, Judge Rosborough, of California, and a Mr. Dyer, of Oregon. After several interviews, in which the savages were always aggressive, often appearing with scalps in their belts, Bogus Charley came to the commission on the evening of April 10, 1873, and informed them that Capt. Jack and his band would have a "talk" to-morrow at a place near Clear Lake, about three miles distant. Here the Commissioners, accompanied by Charley, Riddle, the interpreter, and Boston Charley repaired. After the usual greeting the council proceedings commenced. On behalf of the Indians there were present: Capt. Jack, Black Jim, Schnac Nasty Jim, Ellen's Man, and Hooker Jim. They had no guns, but carried pistols. After short speeches by Mr. Meacham, Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas, Chief Schonchin arose to speak. He had scarcely proceeded when, as if by a preconcerted arrangement, Capt. Jack drew his pistol and shot Gen. Canby dead. In less than a minute a dozen shots were fired by the savages, and the massacre completed. Mr. Meacham was shot by Schonchin, and Dr. Thomas by Boston Charley. Mr. Dyer barely escaped, being fired at twice. Riddle, the interpreter, and his squaw escaped. The troops rushed to the spot where they found Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas dead, and Mr. Meacham badly wounded. The savages had escaped to their impenetrable fastnesses and could not be pursued.

The whole country was aroused by this brutal massacre; but it was not until the following May that the murderers were brought to justice. At that time Boston Charley gave himself up, and offered to guide the troops to Capt. Jack's stronghold. This led to the capture of his entire gang, a number of whom were murdered by Oregon volunteers while on their way to trial. The remaining Indians were held as prisoners until July when their trial occurred, which led to the conviction of Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Hooker Jim, Broncho, *alias* One-Eyed Jim, and Slotuck, who were sentenced to be hanged. These sentences were approved by the President, save in the case of Slotuck and Broncho whose sentences were commuted to imprisonment for life. The others were executed at Fort Klamath, October 3, 1873.

These closed the Indian troubles for a time in the Northwest, and for several years the borders of civilization remained in peace. They were again involved in a conflict with the savages about the country of the



CAPTAIN JACK, THE MODOC CHIEFTAIN.

Black Hills, in which war the gallant Gen. Custer lost his life. Just now the borders of Oregon and California are again in fear of hostilities; but as the Government has learned how to deal with the Indians, they will be of short duration. The red man is fast passing away before the march of the white man, and a few more generations will read of the Indians as one of the nations of the past.

The Northwest abounds in memorable places. We have generally noticed them in the narrative, but our space forbids their description in detail, save of the most important places. Detroit, Cincinnati, Vincennes, Kaskaskia and their kindred towns have all been described. But ere we leave the narrative we will present our readers with an account of the Kinzie house, the old landmark of Chicago, and the discovery of the source of the Mississippi River, each of which may well find a place in the annals of the Northwest.

Mr. John Kinzie, of the Kinzie house, represented in the illustration, established a trading house at Fort Dearborn in 1804. The stockade had been erected the year previous, and named Fort Dearborn in honor of the Secretary of War. It had a block house at each of the two angles, on the southern side a sallyport, a covered way on the north side, that led down to the river, for the double purpose of providing means of escape, and of procuring water in the event of a siege.

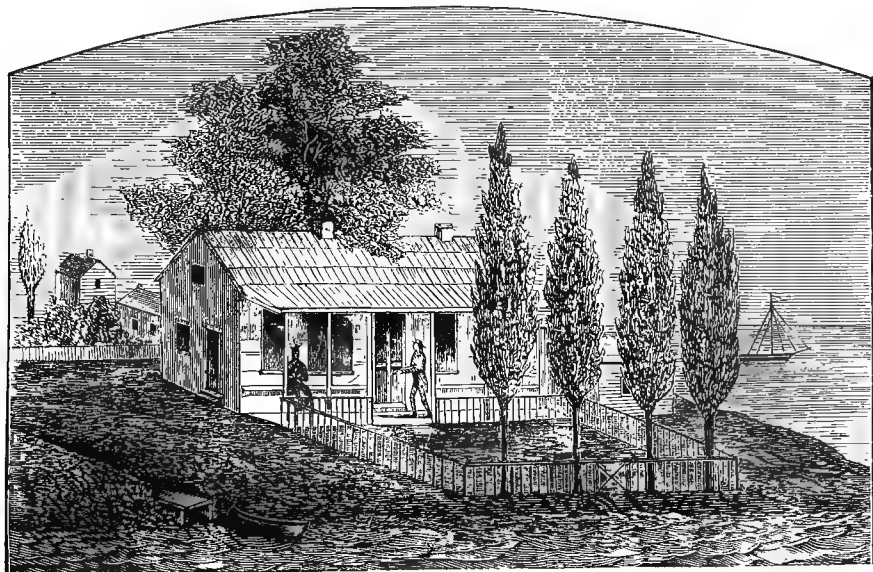
Fort Dearborn stood on the south bank of the Chicago River, about half a mile from its mouth. When Major Whistler built it, his soldiers hauled all the timber, for he had no oxen, and so economically did he work that the fort cost the Government only fifty dollars. For a while the garrison could get no grain, and Whistler and his men subsisted on acorns. Now Chicago is the greatest grain center in the world.

Mr. Kinzie bought the hut of the first settler, Jean Baptiste Point au Sable, on the site of which he erected his mansion. Within an inclosure in front he planted some Lombardy poplars, seen in the engraving, and in the rear he soon had a fine garden and growing orchard.

In 1812 the Kinzie house and its surroundings became the theater of stirring events. The garrison of Fort Dearborn consisted of fifty-four men, under the charge of Capt. Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Lenai T. Helm (son-in-law to Mrs. Kinzie), and Ensign Ronan. The surgeon was Dr. Voorhees. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Capt. Heald and Lieutenant Helm and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian voyagers with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on the most friendly terms with the Pottawatomies and the Winnebagoes, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

After the battle of Tippecanoe it was observed that some of the leading chiefs became sullen, for some of their people had perished in that conflict with American troops.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house pale with terror, and exclaiming, "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Burns, a newly-made mother, living not far off.



KINZIE HOUSE.

Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river in boats, and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Burns and her infant, not a day old, were conveyed in safety to the shelter of the guns of Fort Dearborn, and the rest of the white inhabitants fled. The Indians were a scalping party of Winnebagoes, who hovered around the fort some days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were not disturbed by alarms.

Chicago was then so deep in the wilderness, that the news of the declaration of war against Great Britain, made on the 19th of June, 1812, did not reach the commander of the garrison at Fort Dearborn till the 7th of August. Now the fast mail train will carry a man from New York to Chicago in twenty-seven hours, and such a declaration might be sent, every word, by the telegraph in less than the same number of minutes.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTHWEST.

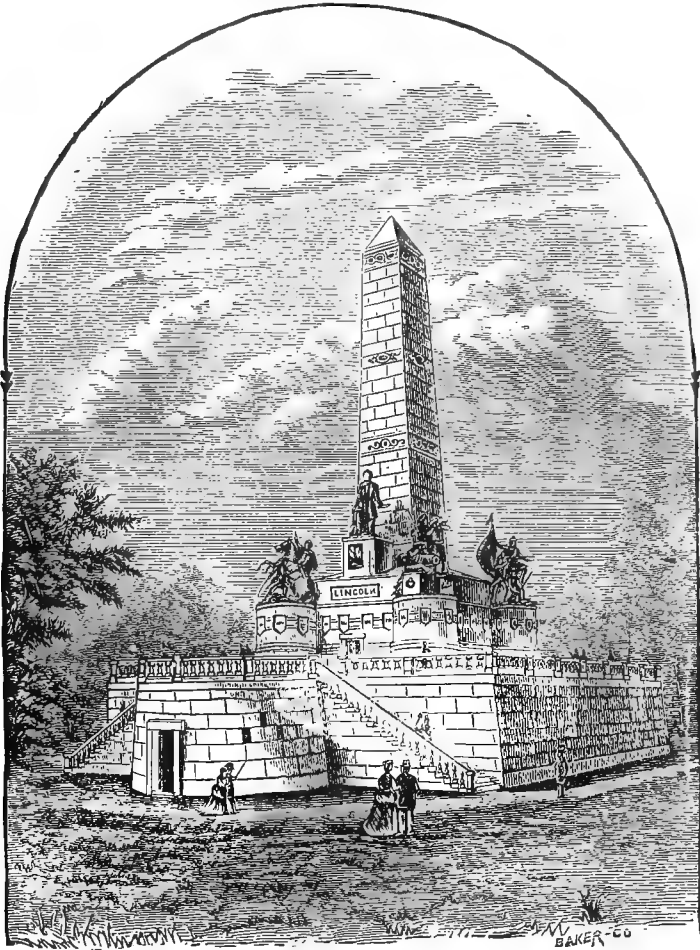
Preceding chapters have brought us to the close of the Black Hawk war, and we now turn to the contemplation of the growth and prosperity of the Northwest under the smile of peace and the blessings of our civilization. The pioneers of this region date events back to the deep snow



A REPRESENTATIVE PIONEER.

of 1831, no one arriving here since that date taking first honors. The inciting cause of the immigration which overflowed the prairies early in the '30s was the reports of the marvelous beauty and fertility of the region distributed through the East by those who had participated in the Black Hawk campaign with Gen. Scott. Chicago and Milwaukee then had a few hundred inhabitants, and Gurdon S. Hubbard's trail from the former city to Kaskaskia led almost through a wilderness. Vegetables and clothing were largely distributed through the regions adjoining the

lakes by steamers from the Ohio towns. There are men now living in Illinois who came to the state when barely an acre was in cultivation, and a man now prominent in the business circles of Chicago looked over the swampy, cheerless site of that metropolis in 1818 and went southward into civilization. Emigrants from Pennsylvania in 1830 left behind



LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

them but one small railway in the coal regions, thirty miles in length, and made their way to the Northwest mostly with ox teams, finding in Northern Illinois petty settlements scores of miles apart, although the southern portion of the state was fairly dotted with farms. The water courses of the lakes and rivers furnished transportation to the second great army of immigrants, and about 1850 railroads were pushed to that extent that the crisis of 1837 was precipitated upon us,

from the effects of which the Western country had not fully recovered at the outbreak of the war. Hostilities found the colonists of the prairies fully alive to the demands of the occasion, and the honor of recruiting



A PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE.

the vast armies of the Union fell largely to the Governors of the Western States. The struggle, on the whole, had a marked effect for the better on the new Northwest, giving it an impetus which twenty years of peace would not have produced. In a large degree, this prosperity was an inflated one; and, with the rest of the Union, we have since been compelled to atone therefor by four

years of depression of values, of scarcity of employment, and loss of fortune. To a less degree, however, than the manufacturing or mining regions has the West suffered during the prolonged panic now so near its end. Agriculture, still the leading feature in our industries, has been quite prosperous through all these dark years, and the farmers have cleared away many incumbrances resting over them from the period of fictitious values. The population has steadily increased, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the seaboard dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture.

At the present period there are no great schemes broached for the Northwest, no propositions for government subsidies or national works of improvement, but the capital of the world is attracted hither for the purchase of our products or the expansion of our capacity for serving the nation at large. A new era is dawning as to transportation, and we bid fair to deal almost exclusively with the increasing and expanding lines of steel rail running through every few miles of territory on the prairies. The lake marine will no doubt continue to be useful in the warmer season, and to serve as a regulator of freight rates; but experienced navigators forecast the decay of the system in moving to the seaboard the enormous crops of the West. Within the past five years it has become quite common to see direct shipments to Europe and the West Indies going through from the second-class towns along the Mississippi and Missouri.

As to popular education, the standard has of late risen very greatly, and our schools would be creditable to any section of the Union.

More and more as the events of the war pass into obscurity will the fate of the Northwest be linked with that of the Southwest, and the next Congressional apportionment will give the valley of the Mississippi absolute control of the legislation of the nation, and do much toward securing the removal of the Federal capitol to some more central location.

Our public men continue to wield the full share of influence pertaining to their rank in the national autonomy, and seem not to forget that for the past sixteen years they and their constituents have dictated the principles which should govern the country.

In a work like this, destined to lie on the shelves of the library for generations, and not doomed to daily destruction like a newspaper, one can not indulge in the same glowing predictions, the sanguine statements of actualities that fill the columns of ephemeral publications. Time may bring grief to the pet projects of a writer, and explode castles erected on a pedestal of facts. Yet there are unmistakable indications before us of

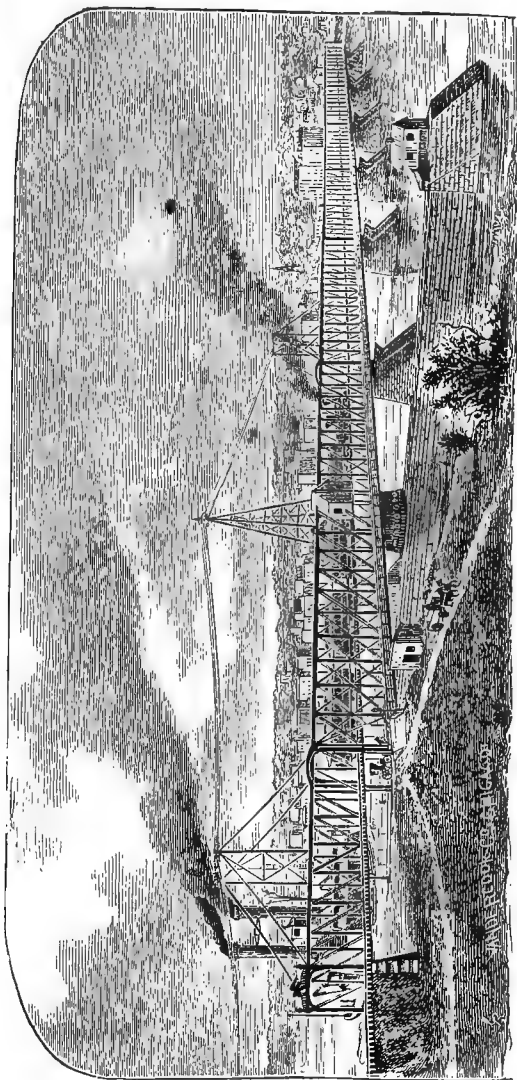
the same radical change in our great Northwest which characterizes its history for the past thirty years. Our domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle raising districts of the southwest.

Our prime interest will for some years doubtless be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival in this duty will naturally be the fertile plains of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, to say nothing of the new empire so rapidly growing up in Texas. Over these regions there is a continued progress in agriculture and in railway building, and we must look to our laurels. Intelligent observers of events are fully aware of the strides made in the way of shipments of fresh meats to Europe, many of these ocean cargoes being actually slaughtered in the West and transported on ice to the wharves of the seaboard cities. That this new enterprise will continue there is no reason to doubt. There are in Chicago several factories for the canning of prepared meats for European consumption, and the orders for this class of goods are already immense. English capital is becoming daily more and more dissatisfied with railway loans and investments, and is gradually seeking mammoth outlays in lands and live stock. The stock yards in Chicago, Indianapolis and East St. Louis are yearly increasing their facilities, and their plant steadily grows more valuable. Importations of blooded animals from the progressive countries of Europe are destined to greatly improve the quality of our beef and mutton. Nowhere is there to be seen a more enticing display in this line than at our state and county fairs, and the interest in the matter is on the increase.

To attempt to give statistics of our grain production for 1877 would be useless, so far have we surpassed ourselves in the quantity and quality of our product. We are too liable to forget that we are giving the world its first article of necessity — its food supply. An opportunity to learn this fact so it never can be forgotten was afforded at Chicago at the outbreak of the great panic of 1873, when Canadian purchasers, fearing the prostration of business might bring about an anarchical condition of affairs, went to that city with coin in bulk and foreign drafts to secure their supplies in their own currency at first hands. It may be justly claimed by the agricultural community that their combined efforts gave the nation its first impetus toward a restoration of its crippled industries, and their labor brought the gold premium to a lower depth than the government was able to reach by its most intense efforts of legislation and compulsion. The hundreds of millions about to be disbursed for farm products have already, by the anticipation common to all commercial

nations, set the wheels in motion, and will relieve us from the perils so long shadowing our efforts to return to a healthy tone.

Manufacturing has attained in the chief cities a foothold which bids fair to render the Northwest independent of the outside world. Nearly



GREAT IRON BRIDGE OF C. R. I. & P. R.R., CROSSING MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT DAVENPORT.

our whole region has a distribution of coal measures which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

The period from a central point of the war to the outbreak of the panic was marked by a tremendous growth in our railway lines, but the depression of the times caused almost a total suspension of operations. Now that prosperity is returning to our stricken country we witness its anticipation by the railroad interest in a series of projects, extensions, and leases which bid fair to largely increase our transportation facilities. The process of foreclosure and sale of incumbered lines is another matter to be considered. In the case of the Illinois Central road, which formerly transferred to other lines at Cairo the vast burden of freight destined for the Gulf region, we now see the incorporation of the tracks connecting through to New Orleans, every mile co-operating in turning toward the northwestern metropolis the weight of the inter-state commerce of a thousand miles or more of fertile plantations. Three competing routes to Texas have established in Chicago their general freight and passenger agencies. Four or five lines compete for all Pacific freights to a point as far as the interior of Nebraska. Half a dozen or more splendid bridge structures have been thrown across the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers by the railways. The Chicago and Northwestern line has become an aggregation of over two thousand miles of rail, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is its close rival in extent and importance. The three lines running to Cairo *via* Vincennes form a through route for all traffic with the states to the southward. The chief projects now under discussion are the Chicago and Atlantic, which is to unite with lines now built to Charleston, and the Chicago and Canada Southern, which line will connect with all the various branches of that Canadian enterprise. Our latest new road is the Chicago and Lake Huron, formed of three lines, and entering the city from Valparaiso on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago track. The trunk lines being mainly in operation, the progress made in the way of shortening tracks, making air-line branches, and running extensions does not show to the advantage it deserves, as this process is constantly adding new facilities to the established order of things. The panic reduced the price of steel to a point where the railways could hardly afford to use iron rails, and all our northwestern lines report large relays of Bessemer track. The immense crops now being moved have given a great rise to the value of railway stocks, and their transportation must result in heavy pecuniary advantages.

Few are aware of the importance of the wholesale and jobbing trade of Chicago. One leading firm has since the panic sold \$24,000,000 of dry goods in one year, and they now expect most confidently to add seventy per cent. to the figures of their last year's business. In boots and shoes and in clothing, twenty or more great firms from the east have placed here their distributing agents or their factories; and in groceries

Chicago supplies the entire Northwest at rates presenting advantages over New York.

Chicago has stepped in between New York and the rural banks as a financial center, and scarcely a banking institution in the grain or cattle regions but keeps its reserve funds in the vaults of our commercial institutions. Accumulating here throughout the spring and summer months, they are summoned home at pleasure to move the products of the prairies. This process greatly strengthens the northwest in its financial operations, leaving home capital to supplement local operations on behalf of home interests.

It is impossible to forecast the destiny of this grand and growing section of the Union. Figures and predictions made at this date might seem ten years hence so ludicrously small as to excite only derision.

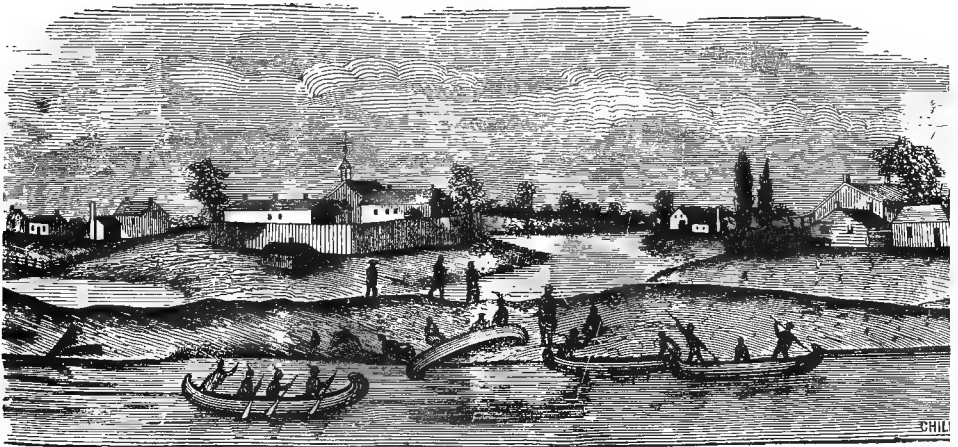




PIONEERS' FIRST WINTER.

CHICAGO.

It is impossible in our brief space to give more than a meager sketch of such a city as Chicago, which is in itself the greatest marvel of the Prairie State. This mysterious, majestic, mighty city, born first of water, and next of fire; sown in weakness, and raised in power; planted among the willows of the marsh, and crowned with the glory of the mountains; sleeping on the bosom of the prairie, and rocked on the bosom of the sea,



CHICAGO IN 1833.

the youngest city of the world, and still the eye of the prairie, as Damascus, the oldest city of the world, is the eye of the desert. With a commerce far exceeding that of Corinth on her isthmus, in the highway to the East; with the defenses of a continent piled around her by the thousand miles, making her far safer than Rome on the banks of the Tiber;

with schools eclipsing Alexandria and Athens: with liberties more conspicuous than those of the old republics; with a heroism equal to the first Carthage, and with a sanctity scarcely second to that of Jerusalem—set your thoughts on all this, lifted into the eyes of all men by the miracle of its growth, illuminated by the flame of its fall, and transfigured by the divinity of its resurrection, and you will feel, as I do, the utter impossibility of compassing this subject as it deserves. Some impression of her importance is received from the shock her burning gave to the civilized world.

When the doubt of her calamity was removed, and the horrid fact was accepted, there went a shudder over all cities, and a quiver over all lands. There was scarcely a town in the civilized world that did not shake on the brink of this opening chasm. The flames of our homes reddened all skies. The city was set upon a hill, and could not be hid. All eyes were turned upon it. To have struggled and suffered amid the scenes of its fall is as distinguishing as to have fought at Thermopylæ, or Salamis, or Hastings, or Waterloo, or Bunker Hill.

Its calamity amazed the world, because it was felt to be the common property of mankind.

The early history of the city is full of interest, just as the early history of such a man as Washington or Lincoln becomes public property, and is cherished by every patriot.

Starting with 560 acres in 1833, it embraced and occupied 23,000 acres in 1869, and, having now a population of more than 500,000, it commands general attention.

The first settler—Jean Baptiste Pointe au Sable, a mulatto from the West Indies—came and began trade with the Indians in 1796. John Kinzie became his successor in 1804, in which year Fort Dearborn was erected.

A mere trading-post was kept here from that time till about the time of the Blackhawk war, in 1832. It was not the city. It was merely a cock crowing at midnight. The morning was not yet. In 1833 the settlement about the fort was incorporated as a town. The voters were divided on the propriety of such corporation, twelve voting for it and one against it. Four years later it was incorporated as a city, and embraced 560 acres.

The produce handled in this city is an indication of its power. Grain and flour were imported from the East till as late as 1837. The first exportation by way of experiment was in 1839. Exports exceeded imports first in 1842. The Board of Trade was organized in 1848, but it was so weak that it needed nursing till 1855. Grain was purchased by the wagon-load in the street.

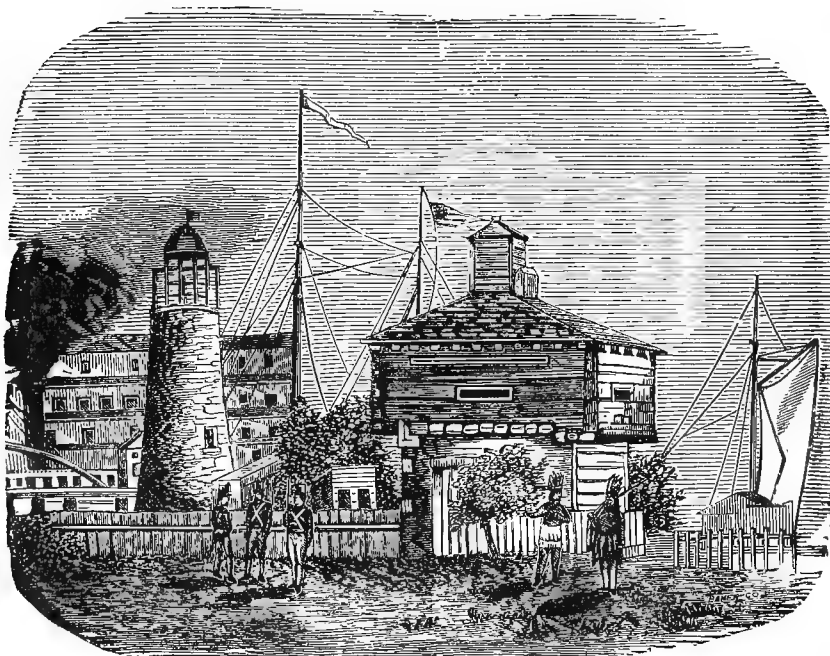
I remember sitting with my father on a load of wheat, in the long

line of wagons along Lake street, while the buyers came and untied the bags, and examined the grain, and made their bids. That manner of business had to cease with the day of small things. Now our elevators will hold 15,000,000 bushels of grain. The cash value of the produce handled in a year is \$215,000,000, and the produce weighs 7,000,000 tons or 700,000 car loads. This handles thirteen and a half ton each minute, all the year round. One tenth of all the wheat in the United States is handled in Chicago. Even as long ago as 1853 the receipts of grain in Chicago exceeded those of the goodly city of St. Louis, and in 1854 the exports of grain from Chicago exceeded those of New York and doubled those of St. Petersburg, Archangel, or Odessa, the largest grain markets in Europe.

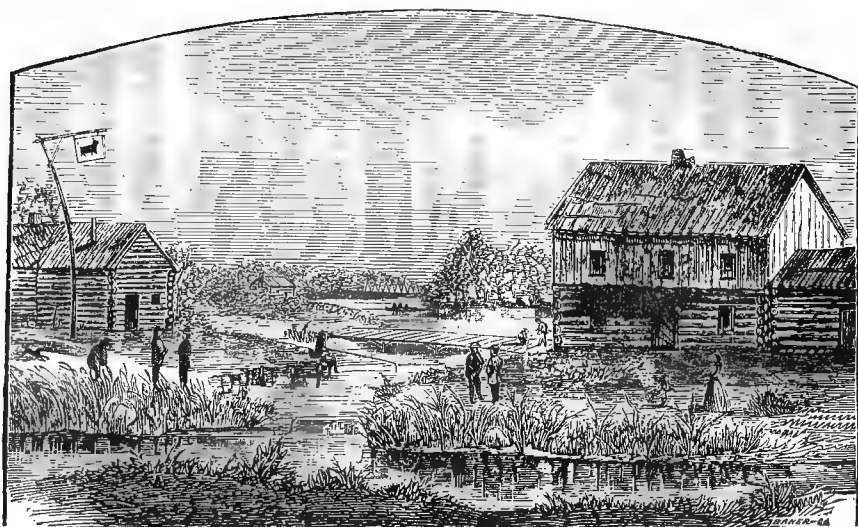
The manufacturing interests of the city are not contemptible. In 1873 manufactories employed 45,000 operatives; in 1876, 60,000. The manufactured product in 1875 was worth \$177,000,000.

No estimate of the size and power of Chicago would be adequate that did not put large emphasis on the railroads. Before they came thundering along our streets canals were the hope of our country. But who ever thinks now of traveling by canal packets? In June, 1852, there were only forty miles of railroad connected with the city. The old Galena division of the Northwestern ran out to Elgin. But now, who can count the trains and measure the roads that seek a terminus or connection in this city? The lake stretches away to the north, gathering in to this center all the harvests that might otherwise pass to the north of us. If you will take a map and look at the adjustment of railroads, you will see, first, that Chicago is the great railroad center of the world, as New York is the commercial city of this continent; and, second, that the railroad lines form the iron spokes of a great wheel whose hub is this city. The lake furnishes the only break in the spokes, and this seems simply to have pushed a few spokes together on each shore. See the eighteen trunk lines, exclusive of eastern connections.

Pass round the circle, and view their numbers and extent. There is the great Northwestern, with all its branches, one branch creeping along the lake shore, and so reaching to the north, into the Lake Superior regions, away to the right, and on to the Northern Pacific on the left, swinging around Green Bay for iron and copper and silver, twelve months in the year, and reaching out for the wealth of the great agricultural belt and isothermal line traversed by the Northern Pacific. Another branch, not so far north, feeling for the heart of the Badger State. Another pushing lower down the Mississippi—all these make many connections, and tapping all the vast wheat regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and all the regions this side of sunset. There is that elegant road, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, running out a goodly number of



OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

branches, and reaping the great fields this side of the Missouri River. I can only mention the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, *our* Illinois Central, described elsewhere, and the Chicago & Rock Island. Further around we come to the lines connecting us with all the eastern cities. The Chicago, Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Michigan Central and Great Western, give us many highways to the seaboard. Thus we reach the Mississippi at five points, from St. Paul to Cairo and the Gulf itself by two routes. We also reach Cincinnati and Baltimore, and Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and New York. North and south run the water courses of the lakes and the rivers, broken just enough at this point to make a pass. Through this, from east to west, run the long lines that stretch from ocean to ocean.

This is the neck of the glass, and the golden sands of commerce must pass into our hands. Altogether we have more than 10,000 miles of railroad, directly tributary to this city, seeking to unload their wealth in our coffers. All these roads have come themselves by the infallible instinct of capital. Not a dollar was ever given by the city to secure one of them, and only a small per cent. of stock taken originally by her citizens, and that taken simply as an investment. Coming in the natural order of events, they will not be easily diverted.

There is still another showing to all this. The connection between New York and San Francisco is by the middle route. This passes inevitably through Chicago. St. Louis wants the Southern Pacific or Kansas Pacific, and pushes it out through Denver, and so on up to Cheyenne. But before the road is fairly under way, the Chicago roads shove out to Kansas City, making even the Kansas Pacific a feeder, and actually leaving St. Louis out in the cold. It is not too much to expect that Dakota, Montana, and Washington Territory will find their great market in Chicago.

But these are not all. Perhaps I had better notice here the ten or fifteen new roads that have just entered, or are just entering, our city. Their names are all that is necessary to give. Chicago & St. Paul, looking up the Red River country to the British possessions; the Chicago, Atlantic & Pacific; the Chicago, Decatur & State Line; the Baltimore & Ohio; the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes; the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad; the Chicago, Pittsburgh & Cincinnati; the Chicago and Canada Southern; the Chicago and Illinois River Railroad. These, with their connections, and with the new connections of the old roads, already in process of erection, give to Chicago not less than 10,000 miles of new tributaries from the richest land on the continent. Thus there will be added to the reserve power, to the capital within reach of this city, not less than \$1,000,000,000.

Add to all this transporting power the ships that sail one every nine minutes of the business hours of the season of navigation ; add, also, the canal boats that leave one every five minutes during the same time—and you will see something of the business of the city.

THE COMMERCE OF THIS CITY

has been leaping along to keep pace with the growth of the country around us. In 1852, our commerce reached the hopeful sum of \$20,000,000. In 1870 it reached \$400,000,000. In 1871 it was pushed up above \$450,000,000. And in 1875 it touched nearly double that.

One-half of our imported goods come directly to Chicago. Grain enough is exported directly from our docks to the old world to employ a semi-weekly line of steamers of 3,000 tons capacity. This branch is not likely to be greatly developed. Even after the great Welland Canal is completed we shall have only fourteen feet of water. The great ocean vessels will continue to control the trade.

The banking capital of Chicago is \$24,431,000. Total exchange in 1875, \$659,000,000. Her wholesale business in 1875 was \$294,000,000. The rate of taxes is less than in any other great city.

The schools of Chicago are unsurpassed in America. Out of a population of 300,000 there were only 186 persons between the ages of six and twenty-one unable to read. This is the best known record.

In 1831 the mail system was condensed into a half-breed, who went on foot to Niles, Mich., once in two weeks, and brought back what papers and news he could find. As late as 1846 there was often only one mail a week. A post-office was established in Chicago in 1833, and the post-master nailed up old boot-legs on one side of his shop to serve as boxes for the nabobs and literary men.

It is an interesting fact in the growth of the young city that in the active life of the business men of that day the mail matter has grown to a daily average of over 6,500 pounds. It speaks equally well for the intelligence of the people and the commercial importance of the place, that the mail matter distributed to the territory immediately tributary to Chicago is seven times greater than that distributed to the territory immediately tributary to St. Louis.

The improvements that have characterized the city are as startling as the city itself. In 1831, Mark Beaubien established a ferry over the river, and put himself under bonds to carry all the citizens free for the privilege of charging strangers. Now there are twenty-four large bridges and two tunnels.

In 1833 the government expended \$30,000 on the harbor. Then commenced that series of manœuvres with the river that has made it one

of the world's curiosities. It used to wind around in the lower end of the town, and make its way rippling over the sand into the lake at the foot of Madison street. They took it up and put it down where it now is. It was a narrow stream, so narrow that even moderately small crafts had to go up through the willows and cat's tails to the point near Lake street bridge, and back up one of the branches to get room enough in which to turn around.

In 1844 the quagmires in the streets were first pontooned by plank roads, which acted in wet weather as public squirt-guns. Keeping you out of the mud, they compromised by squirting the mud over you. The wooden-block pavements came to Chicago in 1857. In 1840 water was delivered by peddlers in carts or by hand. Then a twenty-five horse-power engine pushed it through hollow or bored logs along the streets till 1854, when it was introduced into the houses by new works. The first fire-engine was used in 1835, and the first steam fire-engine in 1859. Gas was utilized for lighting the city in 1850. The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1858, and horse railroads carried them to their work in 1859. The museum was opened in 1863. The alarm telegraph adopted in 1864. The opera-house built in 1865. The city grew from 560 acres in 1833 to 23,000 in 1869. In 1834, the taxes amounted to \$48.90, and the trustees of the town borrowed \$60 more for opening and improving streets. In 1835, the legislature authorized a loan of \$2,000, and the treasurer and street commissioners resigned rather than plunge the town into such a gulf.

Now the city embraces 36 square miles of territory, and has 30 miles of water front, besides the outside harbor of refuge, of 400 acres, inclosed by a crib sea-wall. One-third of the city has been raised up an average of eight feet, giving good pitch to the 263 miles of sewerage. The water of the city is above all competition. It is received through two tunnels extending to a crib in the lake two miles from shore. The closest analysis fails to detect any impurities, and, received 35 feet below the surface, it is always clear and cold. The first tunnel is five feet two inches in diameter and two miles long, and can deliver 50,000,000 of gallons per day. The second tunnel is seven feet in diameter and six miles long, running four miles under the city, and can deliver 100,000,000 of gallons per day. This water is distributed through 410 miles of water-mains.

The three grand engineering exploits of the city are: First, lifting the city up on jack-screws, whole squares at a time, without interrupting the business, thus giving us good drainage; second, running the tunnels under the lake, giving us the best water in the world; and third, the turning the current of the river in its own channel, delivering us from the old abominations, and making decency possible. They redound about

equally to the credit of the engineering, to the energy of the people, and to the health of the city.

That which really constitutes the city, its indescribable spirit, its soul, the way it lights up in every feature in the hour of action, has not been touched. In meeting strangers, one is often surprised how some homely women marry so well. Their forms are bad, their gait uneven and awkward, their complexion is dull, their features are misshapen and mismatched, and when we see them there is no beauty that we should desire them. But when once they are aroused on some subject, they put on new proportions. They light up into great power. The real person comes out from its unseemly ambush, and captures us at will. They have power. They have ability to cause things to come to pass. We no longer wonder why they are in such high demand. So it is with our city.

There is no grand scenery except the two seas, one of water, the other of prairie. Nevertheless, there is a spirit about it, a push, a breadth, a power, that soon makes it a place never to be forsaken. One soon ceases to believe in impossibilities. Balaams are the only prophets that are disappointed. The bottom that has been on the point of falling out has been there so long that it has grown fast. It can not fall out. It has all the capital of the world itching to get inside the corporation.

The two great laws that govern the growth and size of cities are, first, the amount of territory for which they are the distributing and receiving points; second, the number of medium or moderate dealers that do this distributing. Monopolists build up themselves, not the cities. They neither eat, wear, nor live in proportion to their business. Both these laws help Chicago.

The tide of trade is eastward—not up or down the map, but across the map. The lake runs up a wingdam for 500 miles to gather in the business. Commerce can not ferry up there for seven months in the year, and the facilities for seven months can do the work for twelve. Then the great region west of us is nearly all good, productive land. Dropping south into the trail of St. Louis, you fall into vast deserts and rocky districts, useful in holding the world together. St. Louis and Cincinnati, instead of rivaling and hurting Chicago, are her greatest sureties of dominion. They are far enough away to give sea-room,—farther off than Paris is from London,—and yet they are near enough to prevent the springing up of any other great city between them.

St. Louis will be helped by the opening of the Mississippi, but also hurt. That will put New Orleans on her feet, and with a railroad running over into Texas and so West, she will tap the streams that now crawl up the Texas and Missouri road. The current is East, not North, and a sea-port at New Orleans can not permanently help St. Louis.

Chicago is in the field almost alone, to handle the wealth of one-

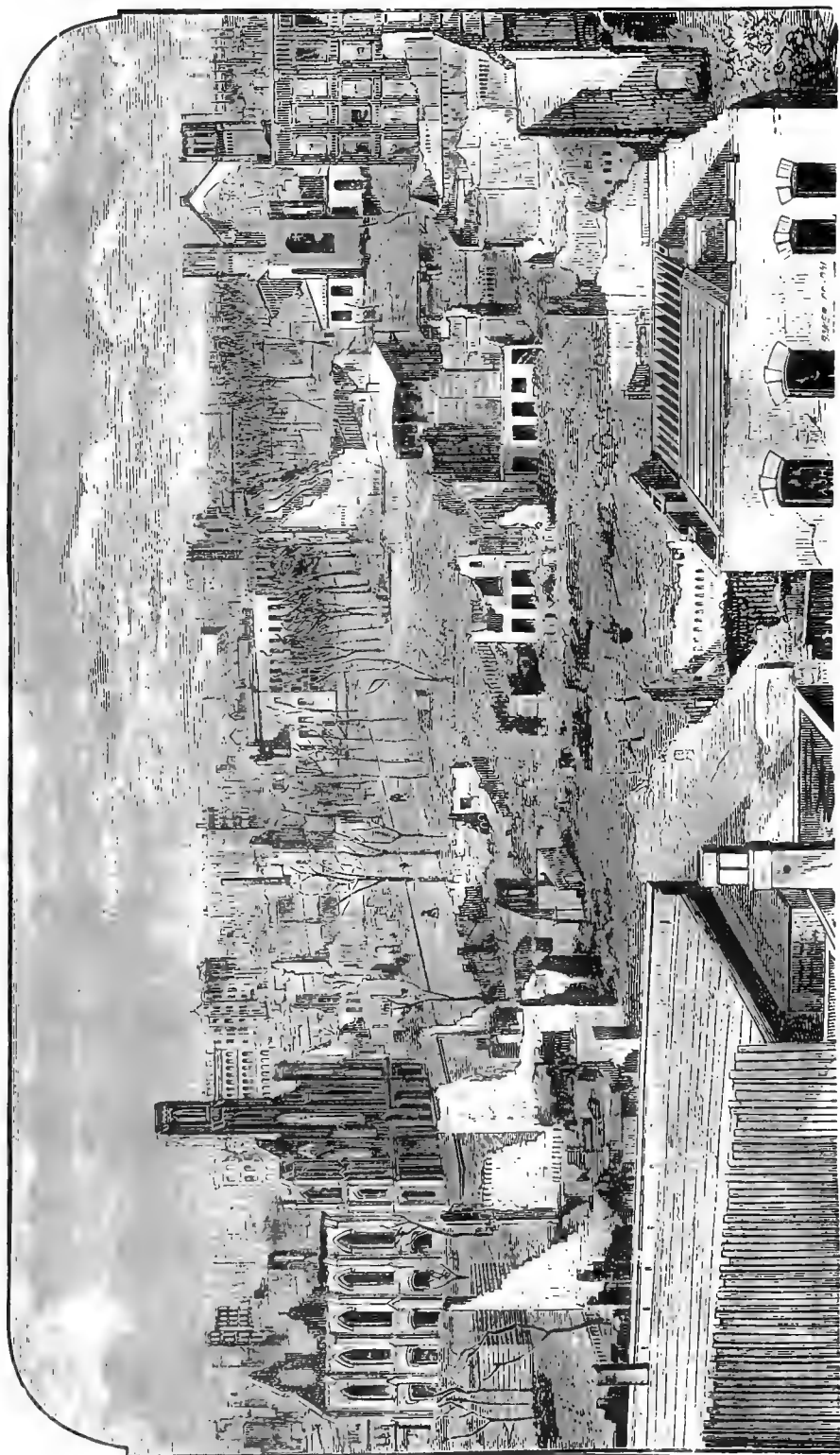
fourth of the territory of this great republic. This strip of seacoast divides its margins between Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah, or some other great port to be created for the South in the next decade. But Chicago has a dozen empires casting their treasures into her lap. On a bed of coal that can run all the machinery of the world for 500 centuries; in a garden that can feed the race by the thousand years; at the head of the lakes that give her a temperature as a summer resort equaled by no great city in the land; with a climate that insures the health of her citizens; surrounded by all the great deposits of natural wealth in mines and forests and herds, Chicago is the wonder of to-day, and will be *the city of the future*.

MASSACRE AT FORT DEARBORN.

During the war of 1812, Fort Dearborn became the theater of stirring events. The garrison consisted of fifty-four men under command of Captain Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Helm (son-in-law of Mrs. Kinzie) and Ensign Ronan. Dr. Voorhees was surgeon. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Captain Heald and Lieutenant Helm, and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian *voyageurs*, with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on most friendly terms with the Pottawattamies and Winnebagos, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing on his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house, pale with terror, and exclaiming: "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Barnes (just confined) living not far off. Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Barnes and her infant not a day old were safely conveyed. The rest of the inhabitants took shelter in the fort. This alarm was caused by a scalping party of Winnebagos, who hovered about the fort several days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were undisturbed.

On the 7th of August, 1812, General Hull, at Detroit, sent orders to Captain Heald to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and to distribute all the United States property to the Indians in the neighborhood—a most insane order. The Pottawattamie chief, who brought the dispatch, had more wisdom than the commanding general. He advised Captain Heald not to make the distribution. Said he: "Leave the fort and stores as they are, and let the Indians make distribution for themselves; and while they are engaged in the business, the white people may escape to Fort Wayne."



RUINS OF CHICAGO.

Captain Heald held a council with the Indians on the afternoon of the 12th, in which his officers refused to join, for they had been informed that treachery was designed—that the Indians intended to murder the white people in the council, and then destroy those in the fort. Captain Heald, however, took the precaution to open a port-hole displaying a cannon pointing directly upon the council, and by that means saved his life.

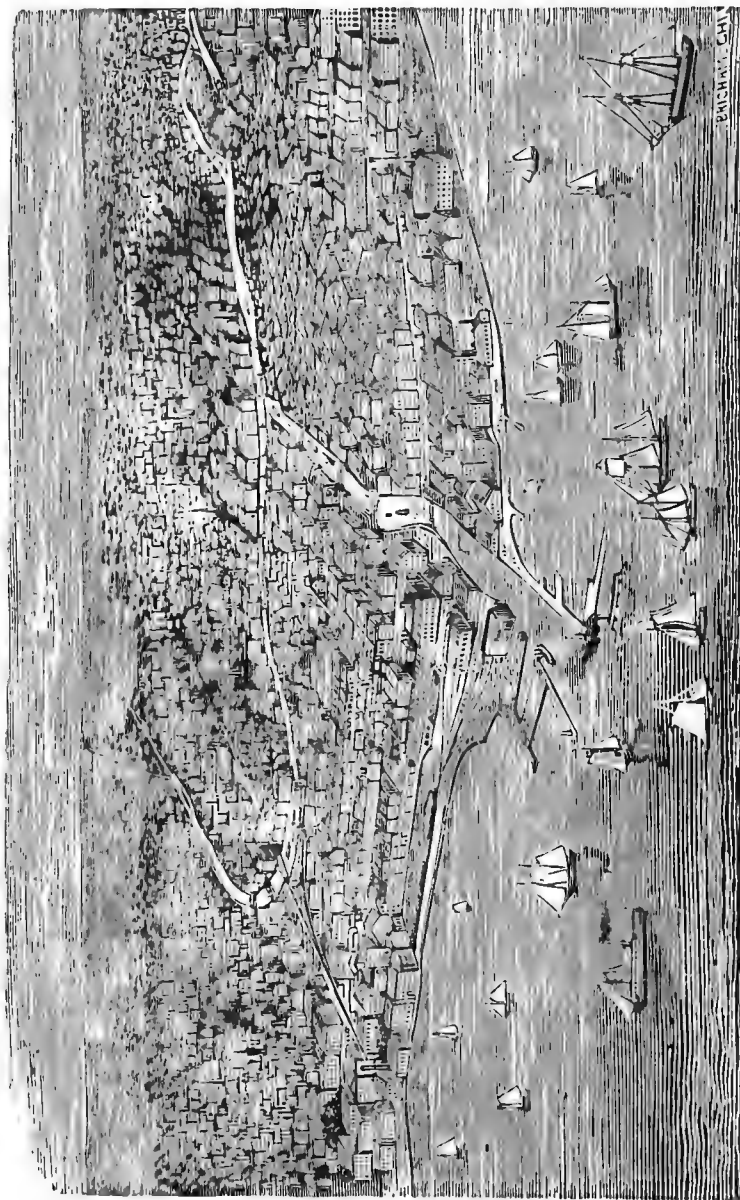
Mr. Kinzie, who knew the Indians well, begged Captain Heald not to confide in their promises, nor distribute the arms and munitions among them, for it would only put power into their hands to destroy the whites. Acting upon this advice, Heald resolved to withhold the munitions of war; and on the night of the 13th, after the distribution of the other property had been made, the powder, ball and liquors were thrown into the river, the muskets broken up and destroyed.

Black Partridge, a friendly chief, came to Captain Heald, and said: "Linden birds have been singing in my ears to-day: be careful on the march you are going to take." On that dark night vigilant Indians had crept near the fort and discovered the destruction of their promised booty going on within. The next morning the powder was seen floating on the surface of the river. The savages were exasperated and made loud complaints and threats.

On the following day when preparations were making to leave the fort, and all the inmates were deeply impressed with a sense of impending danger, Capt. Wells, an uncle of Mrs. Heald, was discovered upon the Indian trail among the sand-hills on the borders of the lake, not far distant, with a band of mounted Miamis, of whose tribe he was chief, having been adopted by the famous Miami warrior, Little Turtle. When news of Hull's surrender reached Fort Wayne, he had started with this force to assist Heald in defending Fort Dearborn. He was too late. Every means for its defense had been destroyed the night before, and arrangements were made for leaving the fort on the morning of the 15th.

It was a warm bright morning in the middle of August. Indications were positive that the savages intended to murder the white people; and when they moved out of the southern gate of the fort, the march was like a funeral procession. The band, feeling the solemnity of the occasion, struck up the Dead March in Saul.

Capt. Wells, who had blackened his face with gun-powder in token of his fate, took the lead with his band of Miamis, followed by Capt. Heald, with his wife by his side on horseback. Mr. Kinzie hoped by his personal influence to avert the impending blow, and therefore accompanied them, leaving his family in a boat in charge of a friendly Indian, to be taken to his trading station at the site of Niles, Michigan, in the event of his death.



VIEW OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

The procession moved slowly along the lake shore till they reached the sand-hills between the prairie and the beach, when the Pottawattamie escort, under the leadership of Blackbird, filed to the right, placing those hills between them and the white people. Wells, with his Miamis, had kept in the advance. They suddenly came rushing back, Wells exclaiming, "They are about to attack us; form instantly." These words were quickly followed by a storm of bullets, which came whistling over the little hills which the treacherous savages had made the covert for their murderous attack. The white troops charged upon the Indians, drove them back to the prairie, and then the battle was waged between fifty-four soldiers, twelve civilians and three or four women (the cowardly Miamis having fled at the outset) against five hundred Indian warriors. The white people, hopeless, resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Ensign Ronan wielded his weapon vigorously, even after falling upon his knees weak from the loss of blood. Capt. Wells, who was by the side of his niece, Mrs. Heald, when the conflict began, behaved with the greatest coolness and courage. He said to her, "We have not the slightest chance for life. We must part to meet no more in this world. God bless you." And then he dashed forward. Seeing a young warrior, painted like a demon, climb into a wagon in which were twelve children, and tomahawk them all, he cried out, unmindful of his personal danger, "If that is your game, butchering women and children, I will kill too." He spurred his horse towards the Indian camp, where they had left their squaws and papooses, hotly pursued by swift-footed young warriors, who sent bullets whistling after him. One of these killed his horse and wounded him severely in the leg. With a yell the young braves rushed to make him their prisoner and reserve him for torture. He resolved not to be made a captive, and by the use of the most provoking epithets tried to induce them to kill him instantly. He called a fiery young chief a *squaw*, when the enraged warrior killed Wells instantly with his tomahawk, jumped upon his body, cut out his heart, and ate a portion of the warm morsel with savage delight!

In this fearful combat women bore a conspicuous part. Mrs. Heald was an excellent equestrian and an expert in the use of the rifle. She fought the savages bravely, receiving several severe wounds. Though faint from the loss of blood, she managed to keep her saddle. A savage raised his tomahawk to kill her, when she looked him full in the face, and with a sweet smile and in a gentle voice said, in his own language, "Surely you will not kill a *squaw*!" The arm of the savage fell, and the life of the heroic woman was saved.

Mrs. Helm, the step-daughter of Mr. Kinzie, had an encounter with a stout Indian, who attempted to tomahawk her. Springing to one side, she received the glancing blow on her shoulder, and at the same instant

seized the savage round the neck with her arms and endeavored to get hold of his scalping knife, which hung in a sheath at his breast. While she was thus struggling she was dragged from her antagonist by another powerful Indian, who bore her, in spite of her struggles, to the margin of the lake and plunged her in. To her astonishment she was held by him so that she would not drown, and she soon perceived that she was in the hands of the friendly Black Partridge, who had saved her life.

The wife of Sergeant Holt, a large and powerful woman, behaved as bravely as an Amazon. She rode a fine, high-spirited horse, which the Indians coveted, and several of them attacked her with the butts of their guns, for the purpose of dismounting her; but she used the sword which she had snatched from her disabled husband so skillfully that she foiled them; and, suddenly wheeling her horse, she dashed over the prairie, followed by the savages shouting, "The brave woman! the brave woman! Don't hurt her!" They finally overtook her, and while she was fighting them in front, a powerful savage came up behind her, seized her by the neck and dragged her to the ground. Horse and woman were made captives. Mrs. Holt was a long time a captive among the Indians, but was afterwards ransomed.

In this sharp conflict two-thirds of the white people were slain and wounded, and all their horses, baggage and provision were lost. Only twenty-eight straggling men now remained to fight five hundred Indians rendered furious by the sight of blood. They succeeded in breaking through the ranks of the murderers and gaining a slight eminence on the prairie near the Oak Woods. The Indians did not pursue, but gathered on their flanks, while the chiefs held a consultation on the sand-hills, and showed signs of willingness to parley. It would have been madness on the part of the whites to renew the fight; and so Capt. Heald went forward and met Blackbird on the open prairie, where terms of surrender were soon agreed upon. It was arranged that the white people should give up their arms to Blackbird, and that the survivors should become prisoners of war, to be exchanged for ransoms as soon as practicable. With this understanding captives and captors started for the Indian camp near the fort, to which Mrs. Helm had been taken bleeding and suffering by Black Partridge, and had met her step-father and learned that her husband was safe.

A new scene of horror was now opened at the Indian camp. The wounded, not being included in the terms of surrender, as it was interpreted by the Indians, and the British general, Proctor, having offered a liberal bounty for American scalps, delivered at Malden, nearly all the wounded men were killed and scalped, and the price of the trophies was afterwards paid by the British government.

THE STATE OF IOWA.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION.

The State of Iowa has an outline figure nearly approaching that of a rectangular parallelogram, the northern and southern boundaries being nearly due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers—the Mississippi on the east, and the Missouri, together with its tributary, the Big Sioux, on the west. The northern boundary is upon the parallel of forty-three degrees thirty minutes, and the southern is approximately upon that of forty degrees and thirty-six minutes. The distance from the northern to the southern boundary, excluding the small prominent angle at the southeast corner, is a little more than two hundred miles. Owing to the irregularity of the river boundaries, however, the number of square miles does not reach that of the multiple of these numbers; but according to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the United States Senate, March 12, 1863, the State of Iowa contains 35,228,200 acres, or 55,044 square miles. When it is understood that all this vast extent of surface, except that which is occupied by our rivers, lakes and peat beds of the northern counties, is susceptible of the highest cultivation, some idea may be formed of the immense agricultural resources of the State. Iowa is nearly as large as England, and twice as large as Scotland; but when we consider the relative area of surface which may be made to yield to the wants of man, those countries of the Old World will bear no comparison with Iowa.

TOPOGRAPHY.

No complete topographical survey of the State of Iowa has yet been made. Therefore all the knowledge we have yet upon the subject has been obtained from incidental observations of geological corps, from barometrical observations by authority of the General Government, and levelings done by railroad engineer corps within the State.

Taking into view the facts that the highest point in the State is but a little more than twelve hundred feet above the lowest point, that these two points are nearly three hundred miles apart, and that the whole State is traversed by

gently flowing rivers, it will be seen that in reality the State of Iowa rests wholly within, and comprises a part of, a vast plain, with no mountain or hill ranges within its borders.

A clearer idea of the great uniformity of the surface of the State may be obtained from a statement of the general slopes in feet per mile, from point to point, in straight lines across it:

From the N. E. corner to the S. E. corner of the State.....	1 foot 1 inch per mile.
From the N. E. corner to Spirit Lake.....	5 feet 5 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to Spirit Lake.....	5 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to the S. W. corner of the State.....	2 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the S. W. corner to the highest ridge between the two great rivers (in Ringgold County).....	4 feet 1 inch per mile
From the dividing ridge in the S. E. corner of the State.....	5 feet 7 inches per mile.
From the highest point in the State (near Spirit Lake) to the lowest point in the State (at the mouth of Des Moines River)	4 feet 0 inches per mile.

It will be seen, therefore, that there is a good degree of propriety in regarding the whole State as a part of a great plain, the lowest point of which within its borders, the southeast corner of the State, is only 444 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of the whole State above the level of the sea is not far from eight hundred feet, although it is more than a thousand miles inland from the nearest sea coast. These remarks are, of course, to be understood as applying to the surface of the State as a whole. When we come to consider its surface feature in detail, we find a great diversity of surface by the formation of valleys out of the general level, which have been evolved by the action of streams during the unnumbered years of the terrace epoch.

It is in the northeastern part of the State that the river valleys are deepest; consequently the country there has the greatest diversity of surface, and its physical features are most strongly marked.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers form the eastern and western boundaries of the State, and receive the eastern and western drainage of it.

The eastern drainage system comprises not far from two-thirds of the entire surface of the State. The great watershed which divides these two systems is formed by the highest land between those rivers along the whole length of a line running southward from a point on the northern boundary line of the State near Spirit Lake, in Dickinson County, to a nearly central point in the northern part of Adair County.

From the last named point, this highest ridge of land, between the two great rivers, continues southward, without change of character, through Ringgold County into the State of Missouri; but southward from that point, in Adair County, it is no longer the great watershed. From that point, another and lower ridge bears off more nearly southeastward, through the counties of Madison, Clarke, Lucas and Appanoose, and becomes itself the great watershed.

RIVERS.

All streams that rise in Iowa rise upon the incoherent surface deposits, occupying at first only slight depressions in the surface, and scarcely perceptible. These successively coalesce to form the streams.

The drift and bluff deposits are both so thick in Iowa that its streams not only rise upon their surface, but they also reach considerable depth into these deposits alone, in some cases to a depth of nearly two hundred feet from the general prairie level.

The majority of streams that constitute the western system of Iowa drainage run, either along the whole or a part of their course, upon that peculiar deposit known as bluff deposit. Their banks are often, even of the small streams, from five to ten feet in height, quite perpendicular, so that they make the streams almost everywhere unfordable, and a great impediment to travel across the open country where there are no bridges.

The material of this deposit is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except where darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, not very cohesive, and not at all plastic. It forms excellent soil, and does not bake or crack in drying, except limy concretions, which are generally distributed throughout the mass, in shape and size resembling pebbles; not a stone or pebble can be found in the whole deposit. It was called "silicious marl" by Dr. Owen, in his geological report to the General Government, and its origin referred to an accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake, which was afterward drained, when its sediment became dry land. Prof. Swallow gives it the name of "bluff," which is here adopted; the term Lacustral would have been better. The peculiar properties of this deposit are that it will stand securely with a precipitous front two hundred feet high, and yet is easily excavated with a spade. Wells dug in it require only to be walled to a point just above the water line. Yet, compact as it is, it is very porous, so that water which falls on its surface does not remain, but percolates through it; neither does it accumulate within its mass, as it does upon the surface of and within the drift and the stratified formations.

The bluff deposit is known to occupy a region through which the Missouri runs almost centrally, and measures, as far as is known, more than two hundred miles in length and nearly one hundred miles in width. The thickest part yet known in Iowa is in Fremont County, where it reaches two hundred feet. The boundaries of this deposit in Iowa are nearly as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Fremont County, follow up the watershed between the East Nishnabotany and the West Tarkio Rivers to the southern boundary of Cass County; thence to the center of Audubon County; thence to Tip Top Station, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway; thence by a broad curve westward to the northwest corner of Plymouth County.

This deposit is composed of fine sedimentary particles, similar to that which the Missouri River now deposits from its waters, and is the same which

that river did deposit in a broad depression in the surface of the drift that formed a lake-like expansion of that river in the earliest period of the history of its valley. That lake, as shown by its deposit, which now remains, was about one hundred miles wide and more than twice as long. The water of the river was muddy then, as now, and the broad lake became filled with the sediment which the river brought down, before its valley had enough in the lower portion of its course to drain it. After the lake became filled with the sediment, the valley below became deepened by the constant erosive action of the waters, to a depth of more than sufficient to have drained the lake of its first waters; but the only effect then was to cause it to cut its valley out of the deposits its own muddy waters had formed. Thus along the valley of that river, so far as it forms the western boundary of Iowa, the bluffs which border it are composed of that sediment known as bluff deposit, forming a distinct border along the broad, level flood plain, the width of which varies from five to fifteen miles, while the original sedimentary deposit stretches far inland.

All the rivers of the western system of drainage, except the Missouri itself, are quite incomplete as rivers, in consequence of their being really only branches of other larger tributaries of that great river, or, if they empty into the Missouri direct, they have yet all the usual characteristics of Iowa rivers, from their sources to their mouths.

Chariton and Grand Rivers both rise and run for the first twenty-five miles of their courses upon the drift deposit alone. The first strata that are exposed by the deepening valleys of both these streams belong to the upper coal measures, and they both continue upon the same formation until they make their exit from the State (the former in Appanoose County, the latter in Ringgold County), near the boundary of which they have passed nearly or quite through the whole of that formation to the middle coal measures. Their valleys gradually deepen from their upper portions downward, so that within fifteen or twenty miles they have reached a depth of near a hundred and fifty feet below the general level of the adjacent high land. When the rivers have cut their valleys down through the series of limestone strata, they reach those of a clayey composition. Upon these they widen their valleys and make broad flood plains (commonly termed "bottoms"), the soil of which is stiff and clayey, except where modified by sandy washings.

A considerable breadth of woodland occupies the bottoms and valley sides along a great part of their length; but their upper branches and tributaries are mostly prairie streams.

Platte River.—This river belongs mainly to Missouri. Its upper branches pass through Ringgold County, and, with the west fork of the Grand River, drain a large region of country.

Here the drift deposit reaches its maximum thickness on an east and west line across the State, and the valleys are eroded in some instances to a depth of two hundred feet, apparently, through this deposit alone.

The term "drift deposit" applies to the soil and sub-soil of the greater part of the State, and in it alone many of our wells are dug and our forests take root. It rests upon the stratified rocks. It is composed of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, promiscuously intermixed, without stratification, varying in character in different parts of the State.

The proportion of lime in the drift of Iowa is so great that the water of all our wells and springs is too "hard" for washing purposes; and the same substance is so prevalent in the drift clays that they are always found to have sufficient flux when used for the manufacture of brick.

One Hundred and Two River is represented in Taylor County, the valleys of which have the same general character of those just described. The country around and between the east and west forks of this stream is almost entirely prairie.

Nodaway River.—This stream is represented by east, middle and west branches. The two former rise in Adair County, the latter in Cass County. These rivers and valleys are fine examples of the small rivers and valleys of Southern Iowa. They have the general character of drift valleys, and with beautiful undulating and sloping sides. The Nodaways drain one of the finest agricultural regions in the State, the soil of which is tillable almost to their very banks. The banks and the adjacent narrow flood plains are almost everywhere composed of a rich, deep, dark loam.

Nishnabotany River.—This river is represented by east and west branches, the former having its source in Anderson County, the latter in Shelby County. Both these branches, from their source to their confluence—and also the main stream, from thence to the point where it enters the great flood plain of the Missouri—run through a region the surface of which is occupied by the bluff deposit. The West Nishnabotany is probably without any valuable mill sites. In the western part of Cass County, the East Nishnabotany loses its identity by becoming abruptly divided up into five or six different creeks. A few good mill sites occur here on this stream. None, however, that are thought reliable exist on either of these rivers, or on the main stream below the confluence, except, perhaps, one or two in Montgomery County. The valleys of the two branches, and the intervening upland, possess remarkable fertility.

Boyer River.—Until it enters the flood plain of the Missouri, the Boyer runs almost, if not quite, its entire course through the region occupied by the bluff deposit, and has cut its valley entirely through it along most of its passage. The only rocks exposed are the upper coal measures, near Reed's mill, in Harrison County. The exposures are slight, and are the most northerly now known in Iowa. The valley of this river has usually gently sloping sides, and an indistinctly defined flood plain. Along the lower half of its course the adjacent upland presents a surface of the billowy character, peculiar to the bluff deposit. The source of this river is in Sac County.

Soldier River.—The east and middle branches of this stream have their source in Crawford County, and the west branch in Ida County. The whole course of this river is through the bluff deposit. It has no exposure of strata along its course.

Little Sioux River.—Under this head are included both the main and west branches of that stream, together with the Maple, which is one of its branches. The west branch and the Maple are so similar to the Soldier River that they need no separate description. The main stream has its boundary near the northern boundary of the State, and runs most of its course upon drift deposit alone, entering the region of the bluff deposit in the southern part of Cherokee County. The two principal upper branches, near their source in Dickinson and Osceola Counties, are small prairie creeks, with indistinct valleys. On entering Clay County, the valley deepens, and at their confluence has a depth of one hundred feet, which still further increases until along the boundary line between Clay and Buena Vista Counties, it reaches a depth of two hundred feet. Just as the valley enters Cherokee County, it turns to the southward and becomes much widened, with its sides gently sloping to the uplands. When the valley enters the region of the bluff deposit, it assumes the billowy appearance. No exposures of strata of any kind have been found in the valley of the Little Sioux or any of its branches.

Floyd River.—This river rises upon the drift in O'Brien County, and flowing southward enters the region of the bluff deposit a little north of the center of Plymouth County. Almost from its source to its mouth it is a prairie stream, with slightly sloping valley sides, which blend gradually with the uplands. A single slight exposure of sandstone of cretaceous age occurs in the valley near Sioux City, and which is the only known exposure of rock of any kind along its whole length. Near this exposure is a mill site, but farther up the stream it is not valuable for such purposes.

Rock River.—This stream passes through Lyon and Sioux Counties. It was evidently so named from the fact that considerable exposures of the red Sioux quartzite occur along the main branches of the stream in Minnesota, a few miles north of our State boundary. Within this State the main stream and its branches are drift streams, and strata are exposed. The beds and banks of the streams are usually sandy and gravelly, with occasional boulders intermixed.

Big Sioux River.—The valley of this river, from the northwest corner of the State to its mouth, possesses much the same character as all the streams of the surface deposits. At Sioux Falls, a few miles above the northwest corner of the State, the stream meets with remarkable obstructions from the presence of Sioux quartzite, which outcrops directly across the stream, and causes a fall of about sixty feet within a distance of half a mile, producing a series of cascades. For the first twenty-five miles above its mouth, the valley is very broad, with a broad, flat flood plain, with gentle slopes occasionally showing indistinctly defined terraces. These terraces and valley bottoms constitute some of the finest

agricultural land of the region. On the Iowa side of the valley the upland presents abrupt bluffs, steep as the materials of which they are composed will stand, and from one hundred to nearly two hundred feet high above the stream. At rare intervals, about fifteen miles from its mouth, the cretaceous strata are found exposed in the face of the bluffs of the Iowa side. No other strata are exposed along that part of the valley which borders our State, with the single exception of Sioux quartzite at its extreme northwestern corner. Some good mill sites may be secured along that portion of this river which borders Lyon County, but below this the fall will probably be found insufficient and the location for dams insecure.

Missouri River.—This is one of the muddiest streams on the globe, and its waters are known to be very turbid far toward its source. The chief peculiarity of this river is its broad flood plains, and its adjacent bluff deposits. Much the greater part of the flood plain of this river is upon the Iowa side, and continuous from the south boundary line of the State to Sioux City, a distance of more than one hundred miles in length, varying from three to five miles in width. This alluvial plain is estimated to contain more than half a million acres of land within the State, upward of four hundred thousand of which are now tillable.

The rivers of the eastern system of drainage have quite a different character from those of the western system. They are larger, longer and have their valleys modified to a much greater extent by the underlying strata. For the latter reason, water-power is much more abundant upon them than upon the streams of the western system.

Des Moines River.—This river has its source in Minnesota, but it enters Iowa before it has attained any size, and flows almost centrally through it from northwest to southeast, emptying into the Mississippi at the extreme southeastern corner of the State. It drains a greater area than any river within the State. The upper portion of it is divided into two branches known as the east and west forks. These unite in Humboldt County. The valleys of these branches above their confluence are drift-valleys, except a few small exposures of subcarboniferous limestone about five miles above their confluence. These exposures produce several small mill-sites. The valleys vary from a few hundred yards to half a mile in width, and are the finest agricultural lands. In the northern part of Webster County, the character of the main valley is modified by the presence of ledges and low cliffs of the subcarboniferous limestone and gypsum. From a point a little below Fort Dodge to near Amsterdam, in Marion County, the river runs all the way through and upon the lower coal-measure strata. Along this part of its course the flood-plain varies from an eighth to half a mile or more in width. From Amsterdam to Ottumwa the subcarboniferous limestone appears at intervals in the valley sides. Near Ottumwa, the subcarboniferous rocks pass beneath the river again, bringing down the coal-measure strata into its bed; but they rise again from it in the extreme northwestern part

of Van Buren County, and subcarboniferous strata resume and keep their place along the valley to the north of the river. From Fort Dodge to the northern part of Lee County, the strata of the lower coal measures are present in the valley. Its flood plain is frequently sandy, from the debris of the sandstone and sandy shales of the coal measures produced by their removal in the process of the formation of the valley.

The principal tributaries of the Des Moines are upon the western side. These are the Raccoon and the three rivers, viz.: South, Middle and North Rivers. The three latter have their source in the region occupied by the upper coal-measure limestone formation, flow eastward over the middle coal measures, and enter the valley of the Des Moines upon the lower coal measures. These streams, especially South and Middle Rivers, are frequently bordered by high, rocky cliffs. Raccoon River has its source upon the heavy surface deposits of the middle region of Western Iowa, and along the greater part of its course it has excavated its valley out those deposits and the middle coal measures alone. The valley of the Des Moines and its branches are destined to become the seat of extensive manufactures in consequence of the numerous mill sites of immense power, and the fact that the main valley traverses the entire length of the Iowa coal fields.

Skunk River.—This river has its source in Hamilton County, and runs almost its entire course upon the border of the outcrop of the lower coal measures, or, more properly speaking, upon the subcarboniferous limestone, just where it begins to pass beneath the coal measures by its southerly and westerly dip. Its general course is southeast. From the western part of Henry County, up as far as Story County, the broad, flat flood plain is covered with a rich deep clay soil, which, in time of long-continued rains and overflows of the river, has made the valley of Skunk River a terror to travelers from the earliest settlement of the country. There are some excellent mill sites on the lower half of this river, but they are not so numerous or valuable as on other rivers of the eastern system.

Iowa River.—This river rises in Hancock County, in the midst of a broad, slightly undulating drift region. The first rock exposure is that of subcarboniferous limestone, in the southwestern corner of Franklin County. It enters the region of the Devonian strata near the southwestern corner of Benton County, and in this it continues to its confluence with the Cedar in Louisa County. Below the junction with the Cedar, and for some miles above that point, its valley is broad, and especially on the northern side, with a well marked flood plain. Its borders gradually blend with the uplands as they slope away in the distance from the river. The Iowa furnishes numerous and valuable mill sites.

Cedar River.—This stream is usually understood to be a branch of the Iowa, but it ought, really, to be regarded as the main stream. It rises by numerous branches in the northern part of the State, and flows the entire length

of the State, through the region occupied by the Devonian strata and along the trend occupied by that formation.

The valley of this river, in the upper part of its course, is narrow, and the sides slope so gently as to scarcely show where the lowlands end and the uplands begin. Below the confluence with the Shell Rock, the flood plain is more distinctly marked and the valley broad and shallow. The valley of the Cedar is one of the finest regions in the State, and both the main stream and its branches afford abundant and reliable mill sites.

Wapsipinnicon River.—This river has its source near the source of the Cedar, and runs parallel and near it almost its entire course, the upper half upon the same formation—the Devonian. In the northeastern part of Linn County, it enters the region of the Niagara limestone, upon which it continues to the Mississippi. It is one hundred miles long, and yet the area of its drainage is only from twelve to twenty miles in width. Hence, its numerous mill sites are unusually secure.

Turkey River.—This river and the Upper Iowa are, in many respects, unlike other Iowa rivers. The difference is due to the great depth they have eroded their valleys and the different character of the material through which they have eroded. Turkey River rises in Howard County, and in Winnesheik County, a few miles from its source, its valley has attained a depth of more than two hundred feet, and in Fayette and Clayton Counties its depth is increased to three and four hundred feet. The summit of the uplands, bordering nearly the whole length of the valley, is capped by the Maquoketa shales. These shales are underlaid by the Galena limestone, between two and three hundred feet thick. The valley has been eroded through these, and runs upon the Trenton limestone. Thus, all the formations along and within this valley are Lower Silurian. The valley is usually narrow, and without a well-marked flood plain. Water power is abundant, but in most places inaccessible.

Upper Iowa River.—This river rises in Minnesota, just beyond the northern boundary line, and enters our State in Howard County before it has attained any considerable size. Its course is nearly eastward until it reaches the Mississippi. It rises in the region of the Devonian rocks, and flows across the outcrops, respectively, of the Niagara, Galena and Trenton limestone, the lower magnesian limestone and Potsdam sandstone, into and through all of which, except the last, it has cut its valley, which is the deepest of any in Iowa. The valley sides are, almost everywhere, high and steep, and cliffs of lower magnesian and Trenton limestone give them a wild and rugged aspect. In the lower part of the valley, the flood plain reaches a width sufficient for the location of small farms, but usually it is too narrow for such purposes. On the higher surface, however, as soon as you leave the valley you come immediately upon a cultivated country. This stream has the greatest slope per mile of any in Iowa, consequently it furnishes immense water power. In some places, where creeks come into it, the valley widens and affords good locations for farms. The town

of Decorah, in Winnesheik County, is located in one of these spots, which makes it a lovely location; and the power of the river and the small spring streams around it offer fine facilities for manufacturing. This river and its tributaries are the only trout streams in Iowa.

Mississippi River.—This river may be described, in general terms, as a broad canal cut out of the general level of the country through which the river flows. It is bordered by abrupt hills or bluffs. The bottom of the valley ranges from one to eight miles in width. The whole space between the bluffs is occupied by the river and its bottom, or flood plain only, if we except the occasional terraces or remains of ancient flood plains, which are not now reached by the highest floods of the river. The river itself is from half a mile to nearly a mile in width. There are but four points along the whole length of the State where the bluffs approach the stream on both sides. The Lower Silurian formations compose the bluffs in the northern part of the State, but they gradually disappear by a southerly dip, and the bluffs are continued successively by the Upper Silurian, Devonian, and subcarboniferous rocks, which are reached near the southeastern corner of the State.

Considered in their relation to the present general surface of the state, the relative ages of the river valley of Iowa date back only to the close of the glacial epoch; but that the Mississippi, and all the rivers of Northeastern Iowa, if no others, had at least a large part of the rocky portions of their valleys eroded by pre-glacial, or perhaps even by palæozoic rivers, can scarcely be doubted.

LAKES.

The lakes of Iowa may be properly divided into two distinct classes. The first may be called *drift lakes*, having had their origin in the depressions left in the surface of the drift at the close of the glacial epoch, and have rested upon the undisturbed surface of the drift deposit ever since the glaciers disappeared. The others may be properly termed *fluvatile* or *alluvial lakes*, because they have had their origin by the action of rivers while cutting their own valleys out from the surface of the drift as it existed at the close of the glacial epoch, and are now found resting upon the alluvium, as the others rest upon the drift. By the term alluvium is meant the deposit which has accumulated in the valleys of rivers by the action of their own currents. It is largely composed of sand and other coarse material, and upon that deposit are some of the best and most productive soils in the State. It is this deposit which form the flood plains and deltas of our rivers, as well as the terraces of their valleys.

The regions to which the drift lakes are principally confined are near the head waters of the principal streams of the State. We consequently find them in those regions which lie between the Cedar and Des Moines Rivers, and the Des Moines and Little Sioux. No drift lakes are found in Southern Iowa. The largest of the lakes to be found in the State are Spirit and Okoboji, in

Dickinson County; Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo County; and Storm Lake, in Buena Vista County.

Spirit Lake.—The width and length of this lake are about equal, and it contains about twelve square miles of surface, its northern border resting directly on the boundary of the State. It lies almost directly upon the great watershed. Its shores are mostly gravelly, and the country about it fertile.

Okoboji Lake.—This body of water lies directly south of Spirit Lake, and has somewhat the shape of a horse-shoe, with its eastern projection within a few rods of Spirit Lake, where it receives the outlet of the latter. Okoboji Lake extends about five miles southward from Spirit Lake, thence about the same distance westward, and then bends northward about as far as the eastern projection. The eastern portion is narrow, but the western is larger, and in some places a hundred feet deep. The surroundings of this and Spirit Lake are very pleasant. Fish are abundant in them, and they are the resort of myriads of water fowl.

Clear Lake.—This lake is situated in Cerro Gordo County, upon the watershed between the Iowa and Cedar Rivers. It is about five miles long, and two or three miles wide, and has a maximum depth of only fifteen feet. Its shores and the country around it are like that of Spirit Lake.

Storm Lake.—This body of water rests upon the great water shed in Buena Vista County. It is a clear, beautiful sheet of water, containing a surface area of between four and five square miles.

The outlets of all these drift-lakes are dry during a portion of the year, except Okoboji.

Walled Lakes.—Along the water sheds of Northern Iowa great numbers of small lakes exist, varying from half a mile to a mile in diameter. One of the lakes in Wright County, and another in Sac, have each received the name of "Walled Lake," on account of the existence of embankments on their borders, which are supposed to be the work of ancient inhabitants. These embankments are from two to ten feet in height, and from five to thirty feet across. They are the result of natural causes alone, being referable to the periodic action of ice, aided, to some extent, by the force of the waves. These lakes are very shallow, and in winter freeze to the bottom, so that but little unfrozen water remains in the middle. The ice freezes fast to everything upon the bottom, and the expansive power of the water in freezing acts in all directions from the center to the circumference, and whatever was on the bottom of the lake has been thus carried to the shore, and this has been going on from year to year, from century to century, forming the embankments which have caused so much wonder.

SPRINGS.

Springs issue from all formations, and from the sides of almost every valley, but they are more numerous, and assume proportions which give rise to the name of sink-holes, along the upland borders of the Upper Iowa River, owing

to the peculiar fissured and laminated character and great thickness of the strata of the age of the Trenton limestone which underlies the whole region of the valley of that stream.

No mineral springs, properly so called, have yet been discovered in Iowa, though the water of several artesian wells is frequently found charged with soluble mineral substances.

ORIGIN OF THE PRAIRIES.

It is estimated that seven-eighths of the surface of the State was prairie when first settled. They are not confined to level surfaces, nor to any particular variety of soil, for within the State they rest upon all formations, from those of the Azoic to those of the Cretaceous age, inclusive. Whatever may have been their *origin*, their present existence in Iowa is not due to the influence of climate, nor the soil, nor any of the underlying formations. The real cause is the prevalence of the annual fires. If these had been prevented fifty years ago, Iowa would now be a timbered country. The encroachment of forest trees upon prairie farms as soon as the bordering woodland is protected from the annual prairie fires, is well known to farmers throughout the State.

The soil of Iowa is justly famous for its fertility, and there is probably no equal area of the earth's surface that contains so little untillable land, or whose soil has so high an average of fertility. Ninety-five per cent. of its surface is tillable land.

GEOLOGY.

The soil of Iowa may be separated into three general divisions, which not only possess different physical characters, but also differ in the mode of their origin. These are drift, bluff and alluvial, and belong respectively to the deposits bearing the same names. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface, and the alluvial least.

All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived, to a considerable extent, from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part of Iowa drift was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In general terms the *constant* component element of the drift soil is that portion which was transported from the north, while the *inconstant* elements are those portions which were derived from the adjacent or underlying strata. For example, in Western Iowa, wherever that cretaceous formation known as the Nishnabotany sandstone exists, the soil contains more sand than elsewhere. The same may be said of the soil of some parts of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, the sandstones and sandy shales of that formation furnishing the sand.

In Northern and Northwestern Iowa, the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. This sand and gravel was, doubtless, derived from the

cretaceous rocks that now do, or formerly did, exist there, and also in part from the conglomerate and pudding-stone beds of the Sioux quartzite.

In Southern Iowa, the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. This preponderating clay is doubtless derived from the clayey and shaly beds which alternate with the limestones of that region.

The bluff soil is that which rests upon, and constitutes a part of, the bluff deposit. It is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to the Missouri River. Although it contains less than one per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil.

The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest floods, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS.	GROUPS.	FORMATIONS.	THICKNESS.
AGES.	PERIODS.	EPOCHS.	IN FEET.
Cretaceous.....	Post Tertiary.....	<i>Drift</i>	10 to 200
		<i>Inoceramous bed</i>	50
	Lower Cretaceous.	<i>Woodbury Sandstone and Shales</i>	130
		<i>Nishnabotany Sandstone</i>	100
		Upper Coal Measures.....	200
Carboniferous.....	Coal Measures.	Middle Coal Measures.....	200
		Lower Coal Measures.....	200
	Subcarboniferous.	St. Louis Limestone.....	75
		Keokuk Limestone.....	90
		Burlington Limestone.....	196
		Kinderhook beds.....	175
		Hamilton Limestone and Shales.....	200
		Niagara Limestone.....	350
Upper Silurian.....	Cincinnati.....	Maquoketa Shales.....	80
Lower Silurian.....	Trenton.	Galena Limestone.....	250
		Trenton Limestone.....	200
	Primordial.	St. Peter's Sandstone.....	80
		Lower Magnesian Limestone.....	250
		Potsdam Sandstone.....	300
Azoic.....	Huronian.....	Sioux Quartzite.....	50

THE AZOIC SYSTEM.

The Sioux quartzite is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux River, for which reason the specific name of Sioux Quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward. This

rock may be quarried in a few rare cases, but usually it cannot be secured in dry forms except that into which it naturally cracks, and the tendency is to angular pieces. It is absolutely indestructible.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

PRIMORDIAL GROUP.

Potsdam Sandstone.—This formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern portion of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It may be seen underlying the lower magnesian limestone, St. Peter's sandstone and Trenton limestone, in their regular order, along the bluffs of the Mississippi from the northern boundary of the State as far south as Guttenburg, along the Upper Iowa for a distance of about twenty miles from its mouth, and along a few of the streams which empty into the Mississippi in Allamakee County.

It is nearly valueless for economic purposes.

No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

Lower Magnesium Limestone.—This formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation in Iowa are a few traces of crinoids, near McGregor.

St. Peter's Sandstone.—This formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent; and it is evident it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee County, immediately beneath the drift.

TRENTON GROUP.

Trenton Limestone.—With the exception of this, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestones—nearly pure dolomites. This formation occupies large portions of Winnesheik and Allamakee Counties and a portion of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes, yet there are in some places compact and evenly bedded layers, which afford fine material for window caps and sills.

In this formation, fossils are abundant, so much so that, in some places, the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals and fragments of trilobites, cemented by calcareous material into a solid rock. Some of these fossils are new to science and peculiar to Iowa.

The Galena Limestone.—This is the upper formation of the Trenton group. It seldom exceeds twelve miles in width, although it is fully one hundred and fifty miles long. The outcrop traverses portions of the counties of Howard, Winnesheik, Allamakee, Fayette, Clayton, Dubuque and Jackson. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque County. It is nearly a pure dolomite, with a slight admixture of silicious matter. It is usually unfit for dressing,

though sometimes near the top of the bed good blocks for dressing are found. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about fifteen miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. The ore is mostly that known as Galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

CINCINNATI GROUP.

Maquoketa Shales.—The surface occupied by this formation is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width, but more than a hundred miles in length. Its most southerly exposure is in the bluffs of the Mississippi near Bellevue, in Jackson County, and the most northerly yet recognized is in the western part of Winneshek County. The whole formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey. Its economic value is very slight.

Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati group are found in the Maquoketa shales; but they contain a larger number that have been found anywhere else than in these shales in Iowa, and their distinct faunal characteristics seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa shales as a distinct formation from any others of the group.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

NIAGARA GROUP.

Niagara Limestone.—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is nearly one hundred and sixty miles long from north to south, and forty and fifty miles wide.

This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with in some places a considerable proportion of silicious matter in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it is evenly bedded, and probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, LeClaire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

HAMILTON GROUP.

Hamilton Limestone.—The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales is fully as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. It is nearly two hundred miles long and from forty to fifty miles broad. The general trend is northwestward and southeastward.

Although a large part of the material of this formation is practically quite worthless, yet other portions are valuable for economic purposes; and having a

large geographical extent in the State, is one of the most important formations, in a practical point of view. At Waverly, Bremer County, its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been practically demonstrated. The heavier and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability.

All the Devonian strata of Iowa evidently belong to a single epoch, and referable to the Hamilton, as recognized by New York geologists.

The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopod, mollusks and corals. The coral *Acervularia Davidsoni* occurs near Iowa City, and is known as "Iowa City Marble," and "bird's-eye marble."

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous system, viz., the subcarboniferous, coal measures and permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

SUBCARBONIFEROUS GROUP.

The area of the surface occupied by this group is very large. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago County, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington County. Here it makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi River at Muscatine. The southern and western boundary is to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the coal field. From the southern part of Pocahontas County it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin County, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper County, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk County, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson County, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren County. Its area is nearly two hundred and fifty miles long, and from twenty to fifty miles wide.

The Kinderhook Beds.—The most southerly exposure of these beds is near the mouth of Skunk River, in Des Moines County. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas County, more than two hundred miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk Rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines County, along English River, in Washington County; along the Iowa River, in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin Counties; and along the Des Moines River, in Humboldt County.

The economic value of this formation is very considerable, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt Counties it is almost invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall County all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near LeGrand are very valuable. At this point

some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into ornamental and useful objects.

In Tama County, the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. It is not valuable for building, as upon exposure to atmosphere and frost, it crumbles to pieces.

The remains of fishes are the only fossils yet discovered in this formation that can be referred to the sub-kingdom VERTEBRATA; and so far as yet recognized, they all belong to the order selachians.

Of ARTICULATES, only two species have been recognized, both of which belong to the genus *phillipsia*.

The sub-kingdom MOLLUSCA is largely represented.

The RADIATA are represented by a few crinoids, usually found in a very imperfect condition. The sub-kingdom is also represented by corals.

The prominent feature in the life of this epoch was molluscan; so much so in fact as to overshadow all other branches of the animal kingdom. The prevailing classes are: *lamellibranchiates*, in the more arenaceous portions; and brachiopods, in the more calcareous portions.

No remains of vegetation have been detected in any of the strata of this formation.

The Burlington Limestone.—This formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, which are separated by a series of silicious beds. Both divisions are eminently crinoidal.

The southerly dip of the Iowa rocks carries the Burlington limestone down, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk River, near the southern boundary of Des Moines County. The most northerly point at which it has been recognized is in the northern part of Washington County. It probably exists as far north as Marshall County.

This formation affords much valuable material for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock.

The great abundance and variety of its fossils—*crinoids*—now known to be more than three hundred, have justly attracted the attention of geologists in all parts of the world.

The only remains of vertebrates discovered in this formation are those of fishes, and consist of teeth and spines; bone of bony fishes, like those most common at the present day, are found in these rocks. On Buffington Creek, in Louisa County, is a stratum in an exposure so fully charged with these remains that it might with propriety be called bone breccia.

Remains of articulates are rare in this formation. So far as yet discovered, they are confined to two species of trilobites of the genus *phillipsia*.

Fossil shells are very common.

The two lowest classes of the sub-kingdom radiata are represented in the genera *zaphrentis*, *amplexus* and *syringapora*, while the highest class—echinoderms—are found in most extraordinary profusion.

The Keokuk Limestone.—It is only in the four counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines that this formation is to be seen.

In some localities the upper silicious portion of this formation is known as the Geode bed. It is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about eighty miles below Keokuk.

The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less spherical masses of siliceous, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz. The outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful. They vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter.

The economic value of this formation is very great. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the post offices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo.

The only vertebrate fossils found in the formation are fishes, all belonging to the order selachians, some of which indicate that their owners reached a length of twenty-five or thirty feet.

Of the articulates, only two species of the genus *phillipsia* have been found in this formation.

Of the mollusks, no cephalopods have yet been recognized in this formation in this State; gasteropods are rare; brachiopods and polyzoans are quite abundant.

Of radiates, corals of genera *zaphrentes*, *amplexus* and *aulopera* are found, but crinoids are most abundant.

Of the low forms of animal life, the protozoans, a small fossil related to the sponges, is found in this formation in small numbers.

The St. Louis Limestone.—This is the uppermost of the subcarboniferous group in Iowa. The superficial area it occupies is comparatively small, because it consists of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk. Proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska Counties. It is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone River, where it again passes out of view under the coal measures until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct subdivisions—the magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous.

The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of Van Buren County, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of little economic value. The lower or magnesian division furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of which are found on Lick Creek, in Van Buren County, and on Long Creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

Of the fossils of this formation, the vertebrates are represented only by the remains of fish, belonging to the two orders, selachians and ganoids. The

articulates are represented by one species of the trilobite, genus *phillipsia*, and two ostracoid, genera, *cythere* and *beyricia*. The mollusks distinguish this formation more than any other branch of the animal kingdom. Radiates are exceedingly rare, showing a marked contrast between this formation and the two preceding it.

The rocks of the subcarboniferous period have in other countries, and in other parts of our own country, furnished valuable minerals, and even coal, but in Iowa the economic value is confined to its stone alone.

The Lower Silurian, Upper Silurian and Devonian rocks of Iowa are largely composed of limestone. Magnesia also enters largely into the subcarboniferous group. With the completion of the St. Louis limestone, the production of the magnesian limestone seems to have ceased among the rocks of Iowa.

Although the Devonian age has been called the age of fishes, yet so far as Iowa is concerned, the rocks of no period can compare with the subcarboniferous in the abundance and variety of the fish remains, and, for this reason, the Burlington and Keokuk limestones will in the future become more famous among geologists, perhaps, than any other formations in North America.

It will be seen that the Chester limestone is omitted from the subcarboniferous group, and which completes the full geological series. It is probable the whole surface of Iowa was above the sea during the time of the formation of the Chester limestone to the southward about one hundred miles.

At the close of the epoch of the Chester limestone, the shallow seas in which the lower coal measures were formed again occupied the land, extending almost as far north as that sea had done in which the Kinderhook beds were formed, and to the northeastward its deposits extended beyond the subcarboniferous groups, outlines of which are found upon the next, or Devonian rock.

THE COAL-MEASURE GROUP.

The coal-measure group of Iowa is properly divided into three formations, viz., the lower, middle and upper coal measures, each having a vertical thickness of about two hundred feet.

A line drawn upon the map of Iowa as follows, will represent the eastern and northern boundaries of the coal fields of the State: Commencing at the southeast corner of Van Buren County, carry the line to the northeast corner of Jefferson County by a slight easterly curve through the western portions of Lee and Henry Counties. Produce this line until it reaches a point six or eight miles northward from the one last named, and then carry it northwestward, keeping it at about the same distance to the northward of Skunk River and its north branch that it had at first, until it reaches the southern boundary of Marshall County, a little west of its center. Then carry it to a point

three or four miles northeast from Eldora, in Hardin County; thence westward to a point a little north of Webster City, in Hamilton County; and thence further westward to a point a little north of Fort Dodge, in Webster County.

Lower Coal Measures.—In consequence of the recedence to the southward of the borders of the middle and upper coal measures, the lower coal measures alone exist to the eastward and northward of Des Moines River. They also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river, but their southerly dip passes them below the middle coal measures at no great distance from the river.

No other formation in the whole State possesses the economic value of the lower coal measures. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal furnishes a large amount of material for potters' use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit, but in some places, as near Red Rock, in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines. On the whole, that portion of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, is not well supplied with stone.

But few fossils have been found in any of the strata of the lower coal measures, but such animal remains as have been found are without exception of marine origin.

Of fossil plants found in these measures, all probably belong to the class *acrogens*. Specimens of *calamites*, and several species of ferns, are found in all of the coal measures, but the genus *lepidodendron* seems not to have existed later than the epoch of the middle coal measures.

Middle Coal Measures.—This formation within the State of Iowa occupies a narrow belt of territory in the southern central portion of the State, embracing a superficial area of about fourteen hundred square miles. The counties more or less underlaid by this formation are Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wayne and Appanoose.

This formation is composed of alternating beds of clay, sandstone and limestone, the clays or shales constituting the bulk of the formation, the limestone occurring in their bands, the lithological peculiarities of which offer many contrasts to the limestones of the upper and lower coal measures. The formation is also characterized by regular wave-like undulations, with a parallelism which indicates a widespread disturbance, though no dislocation of the strata have been discovered.

Generally speaking, few species of fossils occur in these beds. Some of the shales and sandstone have afforded a few imperfectly preserved land plants—three or four species of ferns, belonging to the genera. Some of the carboniferous shales afford beautiful specimens of what appear to have been sea-weeds. Radiates are represented by corals. The mollusks are most numerous represented. *Trilobites* and *ostracoids* are the only remains known of articulates.

Vertebrates are only known by the remains of *salachians*, or sharks, and ganoids.

Upper Coal Measures.—The area occupied by this formation in Iowa is very great, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. It adjoins by its northern and eastern boundaries the area occupied by the middle coal measures.

The prominent lithological features of this formation are its limestones, yet it contains a considerable proportion of shales and sandstones. Although it is known by the name of upper coal measures, it contains but a single bed of coal, and that only about twenty inches in maximum thickness.

The limestone exposed in this formation furnishes good material for building as in Madison and Fremont Counties. The sandstones are quite worthless. No beds of clay for potter's use are found in the whole formation.

The fossils in this formation are much more numerous than in either the middle or lower coal measures. The vertebrates are represented by the fishes of the orders selachians and ganoids. The articulates are represented by the trilobites and ostracoids. Mollusks are represented by the classes *cephalopoda*, *gasteropoda*, *lamelli*, *branchiata*, *brachiopoda* and *polyzoa*. Radiates are more numerous than in the lower and middle coal measures. Protogonans are represented in the greatest abundance, some layers of limestone being almost entirely composed of their small fusiform shells.

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

There being no rocks, in Iowa, of permian, triassic or jurassic age, the next strata in the geological series are of the cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but being very friable, they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods. The first period was during its elevation from the cretaceous sea, and during the long tertiary age that passed between the time of that elevation and the commencement of the glacial epoch. The second period was during the glacial epoch, when the ice produced their entire removal over considerable areas.

It is difficult to indicate the exact boundaries of these rocks; the following will approximate the outlines of the area:

From the northeast corner to the southwest corner of Kossuth County; thence to the southeast corner of Guthrie County; thence to the southeast corner of Cass County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Montgomery County; thence to the middle of the north boundary of Pottawattamie County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Woodbury County;

thence to Sergeant's bluffs; up the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers to the northwest corner of the State; eastward along the State line to the place of beginning.

All the cretaceous rocks in Iowa are a part of the same deposits farther up the Missouri River, and in reality form their eastern boundary.

Nishnabotany Sandstone.—This rock has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie County and the southern part of Montgomery County. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the inoceramus, or chalky, beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, almost valueless for economic purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation are a few fragments of angiospermous leaves.

Woodbury Sandstones and Shales.—These strata rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone, and have not been observed outside of Woodbury County, hence their name. Their principal exposure is at Sergeant's Bluffs, seven miles below Sioux City.

This rock has no value except for purposes of common masonry.

Fossil remains are rare. Detached scales of a lepidoginoid species have been detected, but no other vertebrate remains. Of remains of vegetation, leaves of *salix meekii* and *sassafras cretaceum* have been occasionally found.

Inoceramus Beds.—These beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstones and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa, except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux River in Woodbury and Plymouth Counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material is to be obtained from these beds; and the only value they possess, except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region.

The only vertebrate remains found in the cretaceous rocks are the fishes. Those in the inoceramus beds of Iowa are two species of squoloid selachians, or cestratront, and three genera of teliosts. Molluscan remains are rare.

PEAT.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Cerro Gordo.....	1,500
Worth.....	2,000
Winnebago.....	2,000
Hancock.....	1,500
Wright.....	500
Kossuth.....	700
Dickinson.....	80

Several other counties contain peat beds, but the character of the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The character of the peat

named is equal to that of Ireland. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish two hundred and fifty tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present, owing to the sparseness of the population, this peat is not utilized; but, owing to its great distance from the coal fields and the absence of timber, the time is coming when their value will be realized, and the fact demonstrated that Nature has abundantly compensated the deficiency of other fuel.

GYPSUM.

The only deposits of the sulphates of the alkaline earths of any economic value in Iowa are those of gypsum at and in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, in Webster County. All others are small and unimportant. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in Webster County, the Des Moines River running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley.

The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River, and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been found exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from this northerly point before mentioned. Our knowledge of the width of the area occupied by it is limited by the exposures seen in the valleys of the small streams and in the ravines which come into the valley within the distance mentioned. As one goes up these ravines and minor valleys, the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift. There can be no doubt that the different parts of this deposit, now disconnected by the valleys and ravines having been cut through it, were originally connected as a continuous deposit, and there seems to be as little reason to doubt that the gypsum still extends to considerable distance on each side of the valley of the river beneath the drift which covers the region to a depth of from twenty to sixty feet.

The country round about this region has the prairie surface approximating a general level which is so characteristic of the greater part of the State, and which exists irrespective of the character or geological age of the strata beneath, mainly because the drift is so deep and uniformly distributed that it frequently almost alone gives character to the surface. The valley sides of the Des Moines River, in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, are somewhat abrupt, having a depth there from the general level of the upland of about one hundred and seventy feet, and consequently presents somewhat bold and interesting features in the landscape.

As one walks up and down the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines River there, he sees the gypsum exposed on either side of them, jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of

ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular are its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two Mile Creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

The reader will please bear in mind that the gypsum of this remarkable deposit does not occur in "heaps" or "nests," as it does in most deposits of gypsum in the States farther eastward, but that it exists here in the form of a regularly stratified, continuous formation, as uniform in texture, color and quality throughout the whole region, and from top to bottom of the deposit as the granite of the Quincy quarries is. Its color is a uniform gray, resulting from alternating fine horizontal lines of nearly white, with similar lines of darker shade. The gypsum of the white lines is almost entirely pure, the darker lines containing the impurity. This is at intervals barely sufficient in amount to cause the separation of the mass upon those lines into beds or layers, thus facilitating the quarrying of it into desired shapes. These bedding surfaces have occasionally a clayey feeling to the touch, but there is nowhere any intercalation of clay or other foreign substance in a separate form. The deposit is known to reach a thickness of thirty feet at the quarries referred to, but although it will probably be found to exceed this thickness at some other points, at the natural exposures, it is seldom seen to be more than from ten to twenty feet thick.

Since the drift is usually seen to rest directly upon the gypsum, with nothing intervening, except at a few points where traces appear of an overlying bed of clayey material without doubt of the same age as the gypsum, the latter probably lost something of its thickness by mechanical erosion during the glacial epoch; and it has, doubtless, also suffered some diminution of thickness since then by solution in the waters which constantly percolate through the drift from the surface. The drift of this region being somewhat clayey, particularly in its lower part, it has doubtless served in some degree as a protection against the diminution of the gypsum by solution in consequence of its partial imperviousness to water. If the gypsum had been covered by a deposit of sand instead of the drift clays, it would have no doubt long since disappeared by being dissolved in the water that would have constantly reached it from the surface. Water merely resting upon it would not dissolve it away to any extent, but it rapidly disappears under the action of running water. Where little rills of water at the time of every rain run over the face of an unused quarry, from the surface above it, deep grooves are thereby cut into it, giving it somewhat the appearance of melting ice around a waterfall. The fact that gypsum is now suffering a constant, but, of course, very slight, diminution, is apparent in the fact the springs of the region contain more or less of it in solution in their waters. An analysis of water from one of these springs will be found in Prof. Emery's report.

Besides the clayey beds that are sometimes seen to rest upon the gypsum, there are occasionally others seen beneath them that are also of the same age, and not of the age of the coal-measure strata upon which they rest.

Age of the Gypsum Deposit.—In neither the gypsum nor the associated clays has any trace of any fossil remains been found, nor has any other indication of its geological age been observed, except that which is afforded by its stratigraphical relations; and the most that can be said with certainty is that it is newer than the coal measures, and older than the drift. The indications afforded by the stratigraphical relations of the gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge are, however, of considerable value.

As already shown, it rests in that region directly and unconformably upon the lower coal measures; but going southward from there, the whole series of coal-measure strata from the top of the subcarboniferous group to the upper coal measures, inclusive, can be traced without break or unconformability. The strata of the latter also may be traced in the same manner up into the Permian rocks of Kansas; and through this long series, there is no place or horizon which suggests that the gypsum deposit might belong there.

Again, no Tertiary deposits are known to exist within or near the borders of Iowa to suggest that the gypsum might be of that age; nor are any of the palæozoic strata newer than the subcarboniferous unconformable upon each other as the other gypsum is unconformable upon the strata beneath it. It therefore seems, in a measure, conclusive, that the gypsum is of Mesozoic age, perhaps older than the Cretaceous.

Lithological Origin.—As little can be said with certainty concerning the lithological origin of this deposit as can be said concerning its geological age, for it seems to present itself in this relation, as in the former one, as an isolated fact. None of the associated strata show any traces of a double decomposition of pre-existing materials, such as some have supposed all deposits of gypsum to have resulted from. No considerable quantities of oxide of iron nor any trace of native sulphur have been found in connection with it; nor has any salt been found in the waters of the region. These substances are common in association with other gypsum deposits, and are regarded by some persons as indicative of the method of or resulting from their origin as such. Throughout the whole region, the Fort Dodge gypsum has the exact appearance of a sedimentary deposit. It is arranged in layers like the regular layers of limestone, and the whole mass, from top to bottom, is traced with fine horizontal laminæ of alternating white and gray gypsum, parallel with the bedding surfaces of the layers, but the whole so intimately blended as to form a solid mass. The darker lines contain almost all the impurity there is in the gypsum, and that impurity is evidently sedimentary in its character. From these facts, and also from the further one that no trace of fossil remains has been detected in the gypsum, it seems not unreasonable to entertain the opinion that the gypsum of Fort Dodge originated as a chemical precipitation in comparatively still waters which were

saturated with sulphate of lime and destitute of life; its stratification and impurities being deposited at the same time as clayey impurities which had been held suspended in the same waters.

Physical Properties.—Much has already been said of the physical properties or character of this gypsum, but as it is so different in some respects from that of other deposits, there are yet other matters worthy of mention in connection with those. According to the results of a complete and exhaustive analysis by Prof. Emery, the ordinary gray gypsum contains only about eight per cent. of impurity; and it is possible that the average impurity for the whole deposit will not exceed that proportion, so uniform in quality is it from top to bottom and from one end of the region to the other.

When it is remembered that plaster for agricultural purposes is sometimes prepared from gypsum that contains as much as thirty per cent. of impurity, it will be seen that ours is a very superior article for such purposes. The impurities are also of such a character that they do not in any way interfere with its value for use in the arts. Although the gypsum rock has a gray color, it becomes quite white by grinding, and still whiter by the calcining process necessary in the preparation of plaster of Paris. These tests have all been practically made in the rooms of the Geological Survey, and the quality of the plaster of Paris still further tested by actual use and experiment. No hesitation, therefore, is felt in stating that the Fort Dodge gypsum is of as good a quality as any in the country, even for the finest uses.

In view of the bounteousness of the primitive fertility of our Iowa soils, many persons forget that a time may come when Nature will refuse to respond so generously to our demand as she does now, without an adequate return. Such are apt to say that this vast deposit of gypsum is valueless to our commonwealth, except to the small extent that it may be used in the arts. This is undoubtedly a short-sighted view of the subject, for the time is even now rapidly passing away when a man may purchase a new farm for less money than he can re-fertilize and restore the partially wasted primitive fertility of the one he now occupies. There are farms even now in a large part of the older settled portions of the State that would be greatly benefited by the proper application of plaster, and such areas will continue to increase until it will be difficult to estimate the value of the deposit of gypsum at Fort Dodge. It should be remembered, also, that the inhabitants of an extent of country adjoining our State more than three times as great as its own area will find it more convenient to obtain their supplies from Fort Dodge than from any other source.

For want of direct railroad communication between this region and other parts of the State, the only use yet made of the gypsum by the inhabitants is for the purposes of ordinary building stone. It is so compact that it is found to be comparatively unaffected by the frost, and its ordinary situation in walls of houses is such that it is protected from the dissolving action of water, which

can at most reach it only from occasional rains, and the effect of these is too slight to be perceived after the lapse of several years.

One of the citizens of Fort Dodge, Hon. John F. Duncombe, built a large, fine residence of it, in 1861, the walls of which appear as unaffected by exposure and as beautiful as they were when first erected. It has been so long and successfully used for building stone by the inhabitants that they now prefer it to the limestone of good quality, which also exists in the immediate vicinity. This preference is due to the cheapness of the gypsum, as compared with the stone. The cheapness of the former is largely due to the facility with which it is quarried and wrought. Several other houses have been constructed of it in Fort Dodge, including the depot building of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. The company have also constructed a large culvert of the same material to span a creek near the town, limestone only being used for the lower courses, which come in contact with the water. It is a fine arch, each stone of gypsum being nicely hewn, and it will doubtless prove a very durable one. Many of the sidewalks in the town are made of the slabs or flags of gypsum which occur in some of the quarries in the form of thin layers. They are more durable than their softness would lead one to suppose. They also possess an advantage over stone in not becoming slippery when worn.

The method adopted in quarrying and dressing the blocks of gypsum is peculiar, and quite unlike that adopted in similar treatment of ordinary stone. Taking a stout auger-bit of an ordinary brace, such as is used by carpenters, and filing the cutting parts of it into a peculiar form, the quarryman bores his holes into the gypsum quarry for blasting, in the same manner and with as great facility as a carpenter would bore hard wood. The pieces being loosened by blasting, they are broken up with sledges into convenient sizes, or hewn into the desired shapes by means of hatchets or ordinary chopping axes, or cut by means of ordinary wood-saws. So little grit does the gypsum contain that these tools, made for working wood, are found to be better adapted for working the former substance than those tools are which are universally used for working stone.

MINOR DEPOSITS OF SULPHATE OF LIME.

Besides the great gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge, sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite, and small, amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the coal-measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, and frequently minute. They usually occur in shales and shaly clays, associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron (iron pyrites). Gypsum has thus been detected in the coal measures, the St. Louis limestone, the cretaceous strata, and also in the lead caves of Dubuque. In most of these cases it is evidently the result of double decomposition of iron pyrites and car-

bonate of lime, previously existing there; in which cases the gypsum is of course not an original deposit as the great one at Fort Dodge is supposed to be.

The existence of these comparatively minute quantities of gypsum in the shales of the coal measures and the subcarboniferous limestone which are exposed within the region of and occupy a stratigraphical position beneath the great gypsum deposits, suggests the possibility that the former may have originated as a precipitate from percolating waters, holding gypsum in solution which they had derived from that deposit in passing over or through it. Since, however, the same substance is found in similar small quantities and under similar conditions in regions where they could have had no possible connection with that deposit, it is believed that none of those mentioned have necessarily originated from it, not even those that are found in close proximity to it.

The gypsum found in the lead caves is usually in the form of efflorescent fibers, and is always in small quantity. In the lower coal-measure shale near Fort Dodge, a small mass was found in the form of an intercalated layer, which had a distinct fibrous structure, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. The same mass had also distinct, horizontal planes of cleavage at right angles with the perpendicular fibers. Thus, being more or less transparent, the mass combined the characters of both fibrous gypsum and selenite. No anhydrous sulphate of lime (*anhydrite*) has been found in connection with the great gypsum deposit, nor elsewhere in Iowa, so far as yet known.

SULPHATE OF STRONTIA.

(*Celestine*.)

The only locality at which this interesting mineral has yet been found in Iowa, or, so far as is known, in the great valley of the Mississippi, is at Fort Dodge. It occurs there in very small quantity in both the shales of the lower coal measures and in the clays that overlie the gypsum deposit, and which are regarded as of the same age with it. The first is just below the city, near Rees' coal bank, and occurs as a layer intercalated among the coal measure shales, amounting in quantity to only a few hundred pounds' weight. The mineral is fibrous and crystalline, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. Breaking also with more or less distinct horizontal planes of cleavage, it resembles, in physical character, the layer of fibro-crystalline gypsum before mentioned. Its color is light blue, is transparent and shows crystalline facets upon both the upper and under surfaces of the layer; those of the upper surface being smallest and most numerous. It breaks up readily into small masses along the lines of the perpendicular fibers or columns. The layer is probably not more than a rod in extent in any direction and about three inches in maximum thickness. Apparent lines of stratification occur in it, corresponding with those of the shales which imbed it.

The other deposit was still smaller in amount, and occurred as a mass of crystals imbedded in the clays that overlie the gypsum at Cummins' quarry in

the valley of Soldier Creek, upon the north side of the town. The mineral is in this case nearly colorless, and but for the form of the separate crystals would closely resemble masses of impure salt. The crystals are so closely aggregated that they enclose but little impurity in the mass, but in almost all cases their fundamental forms are obscured. This mineral has almost no real practical value, and its occurrence, as described, is interesting only as a mineralogical fact.

SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

(*Barytes, Heavy Spar.*)

This mineral has been found only in minute quantities in Iowa. It has been detected in the coal-measure shales of Decatur, Madison and Marion Counties, the Devonian limestone of Johnson and Bremer Counties and in the lead caves of Dubuque. In all these cases, it is in the form of crystals or small crystalline masses.

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

(*Epsomite.*)

Epsomite, or native epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, we have thus recognized in Iowa all the sulphates of the alkaline earths of natural origin; all of them, except the sulphate of lime, being in very small quantity. Even if the sulphate of magnesia were produced in nature, in large quantities, it is so very soluble that it can accumulate only in such positions as afford it complete shelter from the rains or running water. The epsomite mentioned was found beneath the overhanging cliff of Burlington limestone, near Starr's mill, which are represented in the sketch upon another page, illustrating the subcarboniferous rocks. It occurs in the form of efflorescent encrustations upon the surface of stones and in similar small fragile masses among the fine debris that has fallen down beneath the overhanging cliff. The projection of the cliff over the perpendicular face of the strata beneath amounts to near twenty feet at the point where epsomite was found. Consequently the rains never reach far beneath it from any quarter. The rock upon which the epsomite accumulates is an impure limestone, containing also some carbonate of magnesia, together with a small proportion of iron pyrites in a finely divided condition. It is doubtless by double decomposition of these that the epsomite results. By experiments with this native salt in the office of the Survey, a fine article of epsom salts was produced, but the quantity that might be annually obtained there would amount to only a few pounds, and of course is of no practical value whatever, on account of its cheapness in the market.

CLIMATOLOGY.

No extended record of the climatology of Iowa has been made, yet much of great value may be learned from observations made at a single point. Prof. T. S. Parvin, of the State University, has recorded observations made from 1839 to the present time. Previous to 1860, these observations were made at Mus-

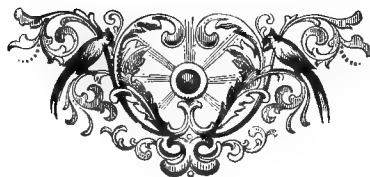
catine. Since that date, they were made in Iowa City. The result is that the atmospheric conditions of the climate of Iowa are in the highest degree favorable to health.

The highest temperature here occurs in August, while July is the hottest month in the year by two degrees, and January the coldest by three degrees.

The mean temperature of April and October most nearly corresponds to the mean temperature of the year, as well as their seasons of Spring and Fall, while that of Summer and Winter is best represented in that of August and December.

The period of greatest heat ranges from June 22d to August 31st; the next mean time being July 27th. The lowest temperature extends from December 16th to February 15th, the average being January 20th—the range in each case being two full months.

The climate of Iowa embraces the range of that of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The seasons are not characterized by the frequent and sudden changes so common in the latitudes further south. The temperature of the Winters is somewhat lower than States eastward, but of other seasons it is higher. The atmosphere is dry and invigorating. The surface of the State being free at all seasons of the year from stagnant water, with good breezes at nearly all seasons, the miasmatic and pulmonary diseases are unknown. Mortuary statistics show this to be one of the most healthful States in the Union, being one death to every ninety-four persons. The Spring, Summer and Fall months are delightful; indeed, the glory of Iowa is her Autumn, and nothing can transcend the splendor of her Indian Summer, which lasts for weeks, and finally blends, almost imperceptibly, into Winter.



HISTORY OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

DISCOVERY AND OCCUPATION.

Iowa, in the symbolical and expressive language of the aboriginal inhabitants, is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied to this magnificent and fruitful region by its ancient owners, to express their appreciation of its superiority of climate, soil and location. Prior to 1803, the Mississippi River was the extreme western boundary of the United States. All the great empire lying west of the "Father of Waters," from the Gulf of Mexico on the south to British America on the north, and westward to the Pacific Ocean, was a Spanish province. A brief historical sketch of the discovery and occupation of this grand empire by the Spanish and French governments will be a fitting introduction to the history of the young and thriving State of Iowa, which, until the commencement of the present century, was a part of the Spanish possessions in America.

Early in the Spring of 1542, fifty years after Columbus discovered the New World, and one hundred and thirty years before the French missionaries discovered its upper waters, Ferdinand De Soto discovered the mouth of the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Washita. After the sudden death of De Soto, in May of the same year, his followers built a small vessel, and in July, 1543, descended the great river to the Gulf of Mexico.

In accordance with the usage of nations, under which title to the soil was claimed by right of discovery, Spain, having conquered Florida and discovered the Mississippi, claimed all the territory bordering on that river and the Gulf of Mexico. But it was also held by the European nations that, while discovery gave title, that title must be perfected by actual possession and occupation. Although Spain claimed the territory by right of first discovery, she made no effort to occupy it; by no permanent settlement had she perfected and held her title, and therefore had forfeited it when, at a later period, the Lower Mississippi Valley was re-discovered and occupied by France.

The unparalleled labors of the zealous French Jesuits of Canada in penetrating the unknown region of the West, commencing in 1611, form a history of no ordinary interest, but have no particular connection with the scope of the present work, until in the Fall of 1665. Pierre Claude Allouez, who had entered Lake Superior in September, and sailed along the southern coast in search of copper, had arrived at the great village of the Chippewas at Chegoincegon. Here a grand council of some ten or twelve of the principal Indian nations was held. The Pottawatomies of Lake Michigan, the Sacs and Foxes of the West, the Hurons from the North, the Illinois from the South, and the Sioux from the land of the prairie and wild rice, were all assembled there. The Illinois told

the story of their ancient glory and about the noble river on the banks of which they dwelt. The Sioux also told their white brother of the same great river, and Allouez promised to the assembled tribes the protection of the French nation against all their enemies, native or foreign.

The purpose of discovering the great river about which the Indian nations had given such glowing accounts appears to have originated with Marquette, in 1669. In the year previous, he and Claude Dablon had established the Mission of St. Mary's, the oldest white settlement within the present limits of the State of Michigan. Marquette was delayed in the execution of his great undertaking, and spent the interval in studying the language and habits of the Illinois Indians, among whom he expected to travel.

About this time, the French Government had determined to extend the dominion of France to the extreme western borders of Canada. Nicholas Perrot was sent as the agent of the government, to propose a grand council of the Indian nations, at St. Mary's.

When Perrot reached Green Bay, he extended the invitation far and near; and, escorted by Pottawatomies, repaired on a mission of peace and friendship to the Miamis, who occupied the region about the present location of Chicago.

In May, 1671, a great council of Indians gathered at the Falls of St. Mary, from all parts of the Northwest, from the head waters of the St. Lawrence, from the valley of the Mississippi and from the Red River of the North. Perrot met with them, and after grave consultation, formally announced to the assembled nations that their good French Father felt an abiding interest in their welfare, and had placed them all under the powerful protection of the French Government.

Marquette, during that same year, had gathered at Point St. Ignace the remnants of one branch of the Hurons. This station, for a long series of years, was considered the key to the unknown West.

The time was now auspicious for the consummation of Marquette's grand project. The successful termination of Perrot's mission, and the general friendliness of the native tribes, rendered the contemplated expedition much less perilous. But it was not until 1673 that the intrepid and enthusiastic priest was finally ready to depart on his daring and perilous journey to lands never trod by white men.

The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, were astounded at the boldness of the proposed undertaking, and tried to discourage him, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and bloodthirsty, and would resent the intrusion of strangers upon their domain. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters, who could swallow both canoes and men.

But Marquette was not to be diverted from his purpose by these fearful reports. He assured his dusky friends that he was ready to make any sacrifice, even to lay down his life for the sacred cause in which he was engaged. He prayed with them; and having implored the blessing of God upon his undertaking, on the 13th day of May, 1673, with Joliet and five Canadian-French voyageurs, or boatmen, he left the mission on his daring journey. Ascending Green Bay and Fox River, these bold and enthusiastic pioneers of religion and discovery proceeded until they reached a Miami and Kickapoo village, where Marquette was delighted to find "a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town, ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank Him for

the pity He had bestowed on them during the Winter, in having given them abundant chase."

This was the extreme point beyond which the explorations of the French missionaries had not then extended. Here Marquette was instructed by his Indian hosts in the secret of a root that cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake, drank mineral water with them and was entertained with generous hospitality. He called together the principal men of the village, and informed them that his companion, Joliet, had been sent by the French Governor of Canada to discover new countries, to be added to the dominion of France; but that he, himself, had been sent by the Most High God, to carry the glorious religion of the Cross; and assured his wondering hearers that on this mission he had no fear of death, to which he knew he would be exposed on his perilous journeys.

Obtaining the services of two Miami guides, to conduct his little band to the Wisconsin River, he left the hospitable Indians on the 10th of June. Conducting them across the portage, their Indian guides returned to their village, and the little party descended the Wisconsin, to the great river which had so long been so anxiously looked for, and boldly floated down its unknown waters.

On the 25th of June, the explorers discovered indications of Indians on the west bank of the river and landed a little above the mouth of the river now known as Des Moines, and for the first time Europeans trod the soil of Iowa. Leaving the Canadians to guard the canoes, Marquette and Joliet boldly followed the trail into the interior for fourteen miles (some authorities say six), to an Indian village situate on the banks of a river, and discovered two other villages, on the rising ground about half a league distant. Their visit, while it created much astonishment, did not seem to be entirely unexpected, for there was a tradition or prophecy among the Indians that white visitors were to come to them. They were, therefore, received with great respect and hospitality, and were cordially tendered the calumet or pipe of peace. They were informed that this band was a part of the Illini nation and that their village was called Monin-gou-ma or Moingoua, which was the name of the river on which it stood. This, from its similarity of sound, Marquette corrupted into Des Moines (Monk's River), its present name.

Here the voyagers remained six days, learning much of the manners and customs of their new friends. The new religion they boldly preached and the authority of the King of France they proclaimed were received without hostility or remonstrance by their savage entertainers. On their departure, they were accompanied to their canoes by the chiefs and hundreds of warriors. Marquette received from them the sacred calumet, the emblem of peace and safeguard among the nations, and re-embarked for the rest of his journey.

It is needless to follow him further, as his explorations beyond his discovery of Iowa more properly belong to the history of another State.

In 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the name of the King of France, took formal possession of all the immense region watered by the great river and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his master, Louis XIV. The river he called "Colbert," after the French Minister, and at its mouth erected a column and a cross bearing the inscription, in the French language,

"LOUIS THE GREAT, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE,
REIGNING APRIL 9TH, 1682."

At the close of the seventeenth century, France claimed, by right of discovery and occupancy, the whole valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including Texas, as far as the Rio del Norte.

The province of Louisiana stretched from the Gulf of Mexico to the sources of the Tennessee, the Kanawha, the Allegheny and the Monongahela on the east, and the Missouri and the other great tributaries of the Father of Waters on the west. Says Bancroft, "France had obtained, under Providence, the guardianship of this immense district of country, not, as it proved, for her own benefit, but rather as a trustee for the infant nation by which it was one day to be inherited."

By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. France still retained Louisiana; but the province had so far failed to meet the expectations of the crown and the people that a change in the government and policy of the country was deemed indispensable. Accordingly, in 1711, the province was placed in the hands of a Governor General, with headquarters at Mobile. This government was of brief duration, and in 1712 a charter was granted to Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, giving him the entire control and monopoly of all the trade and resources of Louisiana. But this scheme also failed. Crozat met with no success in his commercial operations; every Spanish harbor on the Gulf was closed against his vessels; the occupation of Louisiana was deemed an encroachment on Spanish territory; Spain was jealous of the ambition of France.

Failing in his efforts to open the ports of the district, Crozat "sought to develop the internal resources of Louisiana, by causing trading posts to be opened, and explorations to be made to its remotest borders. But he actually accomplished nothing for the advancement of the colony. The only prosperity which it ever possessed grew out of the enterprise of humble individuals, who had succeeded in instituting a little barter between themselves and the natives, and a petty trade with neighboring European settlements. After a persevering effort of nearly five years, he surrendered his charter in August, 1717."

Immediately following the surrender of his charter by Crozat, another and more magnificent scheme was inaugurated. The national government of France was deeply involved in debt; the colonies were nearly bankrupt, and John Law appeared on the scene with his famous Mississippi Company, as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France. The charter granted to this company gave it a legal existence of twenty-five years, and conferred upon it more extensive powers and privileges than had been granted to Crozat. It invested the new company with the exclusive privilege of the entire commerce of Louisiana, and of New France, and with authority to enforce their rights. The Company was authorized to monopolize all the trade in the country; to make treaties with the Indians; to declare and prosecute war; to grant lands, erect forts, open mines of precious metals, levy taxes, nominate civil officers, commission those of the army, and to appoint and remove judges, to cast cannon, and build and equip ships of war. All this was to be done with the paper currency of John Law's Bank of France. He had succeeded in getting His Majesty the French King to adopt and sanction his scheme of financial operations both in France and in the colonies, and probably there never was such a huge financial bubble ever blown by a visionary theorist. Still, such was the condition of France that it was accepted as a national deliverance, and Law became the most powerful man in France. He became a Catholic, and was appointed Comptroller General of Finance.

Among the first operations of the Company was to send eight hundred emigrants to Louisiana, who arrived at Dauphine Island in 1718.

In 1719, Philippe Francis Renault arrived in Illinois with two hundred miners and artisans. The war between France and Spain at this time rendered it extremely probable that the Mississippi Valley might become the theater of Spanish hostilities against the French settlements; to prevent this, as well as to extend French claims, a chain of forts was begun, to keep open the connection between the mouth and the sources of the Mississippi. Fort Orleans, high up the Mississippi River, was erected as an outpost in 1720.

The Mississippi scheme was at the zenith of its power and glory in January, 1720, but the gigantic bubble collapsed more suddenly than it had been inflated, and the Company was declared hopelessly bankrupt in May following. France was impoverished by it, both private and public credit were overthrown, capitalists suddenly found themselves paupers, and labor was left without employment. The effect on the colony of Louisiana was disastrous.

While this was going on in Lower Louisiana, the region about the lakes was the theater of Indian hostilities, rendering the passage from Canada to Louisiana extremely dangerous for many years. The English had not only extended their Indian trade into the vicinity of the French settlements, but through their friends, the Iroquois, had gained a marked ascendancy over the Foxes, a fierce and powerful tribe, of Iroquois descent, whom they incited to hostilities against the French. The Foxes began their hostilities with the siege of Detroit in 1712, a siege which they continued for nineteen consecutive days, and although the expedition resulted in diminishing their numbers and humbling their pride, yet it was not until after several successive campaigns, embodying the best military resources of New France, had been directed against them, that were finally defeated at the great battles of Butte des Morts, and on the Wisconsin River, and driven west in 1746.

The Company, having found that the cost of defending Louisiana exceeded the returns from its commerce, solicited leave to surrender the Mississippi wilderness to the home government. Accordingly, on the 10th of April, 1732, the jurisdiction and control over the commerce reverted to the crown of France. The Company had held possession of Louisiana fourteen years. In 1735, Bienville returned to assume command for the King.

A glance at a few of the old French settlements will show the progress made in portions of Louisiana during the early part of the eighteenth century. As early as 1705, traders and hunters had penetrated the fertile regions of the Wabash, and from this region, at that early date, fifteen thousand hides and skins had been collected and sent to Mobile for the European market.

In the year 1716, the French population on the Wabash kept up a lucrative commerce with Mobile by means of traders and voyageurs. The Ohio River was comparatively unknown.

In 1746, agriculture on the Wabash had attained to greater prosperity than in any of the French settlements besides, and in that year six hundred barrels of flour were manufactured and shipped to New Orleans, together with considerable quantities of hides, peltry, tallow and beeswax.

In the Illinois country, also, considerable settlements had been made, so that, in 1730, they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs.

In 1753, the first actual conflict arose between Louisiana and the Atlantic colonies. From the earliest advent of the Jesuit fathers, up to the period of which we speak, the great ambition of the French had been, not alone to preserve their possessions in the West, but by every possible means to prevent the slightest attempt of the English, east of the mountains, to extend their settle-

ments toward the Mississippi. France was resolved on retaining possession of the great territory which her missionaries had discovered and revealed to the world. French commandants had avowed their purpose of seizing every Englishman within the Ohio Valley.

The colonies of Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia were most affected by the encroachments of France in the extension of her dominion, and particularly in the great scheme of uniting Canada with Louisiana. To carry out this purpose, the French had taken possession of a tract of country claimed by Virginia, and had commenced a line of forts extending from the lakes to the Ohio River. Virginia was not only alive to her own interests, but attentive to the vast importance of an immediate and effectual resistance on the part of all the English colonies to the actual and contemplated encroachments of the French.

In 1753, Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent George Washington, then a young man just twenty-one, to demand of the French commandant "a reason for invading British dominions while a solid peace subsisted." Washington met the French commandant, Gardeur de St. Pierre, on the head waters of the Alleghany, and having communicated to him the object of his journey, received the insolent answer that the French would not discuss the matter of right, but would make prisoners of every Englishman found trading on the Ohio and its waters. The country, he said, belonged to the French, by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, and they would not withdraw from it.

In January, 1754, Washington returned to Virginia, and made his report to the Governor and Council. Forces were at once raised, and Washington, as Lieutenant Colonel, was dispatched at the head of a hundred and fifty men, to the forks of the Ohio, with orders to "finish the fort already begun there by the Ohio Company, and to make prisoners, kill or destroy all who interrupted the English settlements."

On his march through the forests of Western Pennsylvania, Washington, through the aid of friendly Indians, discovered the French concealed among the rocks, and as they ran to seize their arms, ordered his men to fire upon them, at the same time, with his own musket, setting the example. An action lasting about a quarter of an hour ensued; ten of the Frenchmen were killed, among them Jumonville, the commander of the party, and twenty-one were made prisoners. The dead were scalped by the Indians, and the chief, bearing a tomahawk and a scalp, visited all the tribes of the Miamis, urging them to join the Six Nations and the English against the French. The French, however, were soon re-enforced, and Col. Washington was compelled to return to Fort Necessity. Here, on the 3d day of July, De Villiers invested the fort with 600 French troops and 100 Indians. On the 4th, Washington accepted terms of capitulation, and the English garrison withdrew from the valley of the Ohio.

This attack of Washington upon Jumonville aroused the indignation of France, and war was formally declared in May, 1756, and the "French and Indian War" devastated the colonies for several years. Montreal, Detroit and all Canada were surrendered to the English, and on the 10th of February, 1763, by the treaty of Paris—which had been signed, though not formally ratified by the respective governments, on the 3d of November, 1762—France relinquished to Great Britain all that portion of the province of Louisiana lying on the east side of the Mississippi, except the island and town of New Orleans. On the same day that the treaty of Paris was signed, France, by a secret treaty, ceded to Spain all her possessions on the west side of the Mississippi, including the

whole country to the head waters of the Great River, and west to the Rocky Mountains, and the jurisdiction of France in America, which had lasted nearly a century, was ended.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, by the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, the English Government ceded to the latter all the territory on the east side of the Mississippi River and north of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. At the same time, Great Britain ceded to Spain all the Floridas, comprising all the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the southern limits of the United States.

At this time, therefore, the present State of Iowa was a part of the Spanish possessions in North America, as all the territory west of the Mississippi River was under the dominion of Spain. That government also possessed all the territory of the Floridas east of the great river and south of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. The Mississippi, therefore, so essential to the prosperity of the western portion of the United States, for the last three hundred miles of its course flowed wholly within the Spanish dominions, and that government claimed the exclusive right to use and control it below the southern boundary of the United States.

The free navigation of the Mississippi was a very important question during all the time that Louisiana remained a dependency of the Spanish Crown, and as the final settlement intimately affected the status of the then future State of Iowa, it will be interesting to trace its progress.

The people of the United States occupied and exercised jurisdiction over the entire eastern valley of the Mississippi, embracing all the country drained by its eastern tributaries; they had a natural right, according to the accepted international law, to follow these rivers to the sea, and to the use of the Mississippi River accordingly, as the great natural channel of commerce. The river was not only necessary but absolutely indispensable to the prosperity and growth of the western settlements then rapidly rising into commercial and political importance. They were situated in the heart of the great valley, and with wonderfully expansive energies and accumulating resources, it was very evident that no power on earth could deprive them of the free use of the river below them, only while their numbers were insufficient to enable them to maintain their right by force. Inevitably, therefore, immediately after the ratification of the treaty of 1783, the Western people began to demand the free navigation of the Mississippi—not as a favor, but as a right. In 1786, both banks of the river, below the mouth of the Ohio, were occupied by Spain, and military posts on the east bank enforced her power to exact heavy duties on all imports by way of the river for the Ohio region. Every boat descending the river was forced to land and submit to the arbitrary revenue exactions of the Spanish authorities. Under the administration of Governor Miro, these rigorous exactions were somewhat relaxed from 1787 to 1790; but Spain held it as her right to make them. Taking advantage of the claim of the American people, that the Mississippi should be opened to them, in 1791, the Spanish Government concocted a scheme for the dismemberment of the Union. The plan was to induce the Western people to separate from the Eastern States by liberal land grants and extraordinary commercial privileges.

Spanish emissaries, among the people of Ohio and Kentucky, informed them that the Spanish Government would grant them favorable commercial privileges, provided they would secede from the Federal Government east of the mountains. The Spanish Minister to the United States plainly declared to his confidential correspondent that, unless the Western people would declare their independence

and refuse to remain in the Union, Spain was determined never to grant the free navigation of the Mississippi.

By the treaty of Madrid, October 20, 1795, however, Spain formally stipulated that the Mississippi River, from its source to the Gulf, for its entire width, should be free to American trade and commerce, and that the people of the United States should be permitted, for three years, to use the port of New Orleans as a port of deposit for their merchandise and produce, duty free.

In November, 1801, the United States Government received, through Rufus King, its Minister at the Court of St. James, a copy of the treaty between Spain and France, signed at Madrid March 21, 1801, by which the cession of Louisiana to France, made the previous Autumn, was confirmed.

The change offered a favorable opportunity to secure the just rights of the United States, in relation to the free navigation of the Mississippi, and ended the attempt to dismember the Union by an effort to secure an independent government west of the Alleghany Mountains. On the 7th of January, 1803, the American House of Representatives adopted a resolution declaring their "unalterable determination to maintain the boundaries and the rights of navigation and commerce through the River Mississippi, as established by existing treaties."

In the same month, President Jefferson nominated and the Senate confirmed Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe as Envoys Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, and Charles Pinckney and James Monroe to the Court of Spain, with plenary powers to negotiate treaties to effect the object enunciated by the popular branch of the National Legislature. These envoys were instructed to secure, if possible, the cession of Florida and New Orleans, but it does not appear that Mr. Jefferson and his Cabinet had any idea of purchasing that part of Louisiana lying on the *west* side of the Mississippi. In fact, on the 2d of March following, the instructions were sent to our Ministers, containing a plan which expressly left to France "all her territory on the west side of the Mississippi." Had these instructions been followed, it might have been that there would not have been any State of Iowa or any other member of the glorious Union of States west of the "Father of Waters."

In obedience to his instructions, however, Mr. Livingston broached this plan to M. Talleyrand, Napoleon's Prime Minister, when that courtly diplomatist quietly suggested to the American Minister that France *might* be willing to cede the *whole French domain* in North America to the United States, and asked how much the Federal Government would be willing to give for it. Livingston intimated that twenty millions of francs might be a fair price. Talleyrand thought that not enough, but asked the Americans to "think of it." A few days later, Napoleon, in an interview with Mr. Livingston, in effect informed the American Envoy that he had secured Louisiana in a contract with Spain for the purpose of turning it over to the United States for a mere nominal sum. He had been compelled to provide for the safety of that province by the treaty, and he was "anxious to give the United States a magnificent bargain for a mere trifle." The price proposed was one hundred and twenty-five million francs. This was subsequently modified to fifteen million dollars, and on this basis a treaty was negotiated, and was signed on the 30th day of April, 1803.

This treaty was ratified by the Federal Government, and by act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory and provide for it a temporary government. Accordingly, on the 20th day of December following, on behalf of the President, Gov. Clairborne and Gen. Wilkinson took possession of the Louisiana

purchase, and raised the American flag over the newly acquired domain, at New Orleans. Spain, although it had by treaty ceded the province to France in 1801, still held *quasi* possession, and at first objected to the transfer, but withdrew her opposition early in 1804.

By this treaty, thus successfully consummated, and the peaceable withdrawal of Spain, the then infant nation of the New World extended its dominion west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, and north from the Gulf of Mexico to British America.

If the original design of Jefferson's administration had been accomplished, the United States would have acquired only that portion of the French territory lying east of the Mississippi River, and while the American people would thus have acquired the free navigation of that great river, all of the vast and fertile empire on the west, so rich in its agricultural and inexhaustible mineral resources, would have remained under the dominion of a foreign power. To Napoleon's desire to sell the whole of his North American possessions, and Livingston's act transcending his instructions, which was acquiesced in after it was done, does Iowa owe her position as a part of the United States by the Louisiana purchase.

By authority of an act of Congress, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired territory was, on the 1st day of October following, divided: that part lying south of the 33d parallel of north latitude was called the Territory of Orleans, and all north of that parallel the District of Louisiana, which was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory, until July 4, 1805, when it was organized, with territorial government of its own, and so remained until 1812, when the Territory of Orleans became the State of Louisiana, and the name of the Territory of Louisiana was changed to Missouri. On the 4th of July, 1814, that part of Missouri Territory comprising the present State of Arkansas, and the country to the westward, was organized into the Arkansas Territory.

On the 2d of March, 1821, the State of Missouri, being a part of the Territory of that name, was admitted to the Union. June 28, 1834, the territory west of the Mississippi River and north of Missouri was made a part of the Territory of Michigan; but two years later, on the 4th of July, 1836, Wisconsin Territory was erected, embracing within its limits the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

By act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, the

TERRITORY OF IOWA

was erected, comprising, in addition to the present State, much the larger part of Minnesota, and extending north to the boundary of the British Possessions.

THE ORIGINAL OWNERS.

Having traced the early history of the great empire lying west of the Mississippi, of which the State of Iowa constitutes a part, from the earliest discovery to the organization of the Territory of Iowa, it becomes necessary to give some history of

THE INDIANS OF IOWA.

According to the policy of the European nations, possession perfected title to any territory. We have seen that the country west of the Mississippi was first discovered by the Spaniards, but afterward, was visited and occupied by the French. It was ceded by France to Spain, and by Spain back to France again,

and then was purchased and occupied by the United States. During all that time, it does not appear to have entered into the heads or hearts of the high contracting parties that the country they bought, sold and gave away was in the possession of a race of men who, although savage, owned the vast domain before Columbus first crossed the Atlantic. Having purchased the territory, the United States found it still in the possession of its original owners, who had never been dispossessed; and it became necessary to purchase again what had already been bought before, or forcibly eject the occupants; therefore, the history of the Indian nations who occupied Iowa prior to and during its early settlement by the whites, becomes an important chapter in the history of the State, that cannot be omitted.

For more than one hundred years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa, not a single settlement had been made or attempted; not even a trading post had been established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, who roamed at will over her beautiful and fertile prairies, hunted in her woods, fished in her streams, and often poured out their life-blood in obstinately contested contests for supremacy. That this State so aptly styled "The Beautiful Land," had been the theater of numerous, fierce and bloody struggles between rival nations, for possession of the favored region, long before its settlement by civilized man, there is no room for doubt. In these savage wars, the weaker party, whether aggressive or defensive, was either exterminated or driven from their ancient hunting grounds.

In 1673, when Marquette discovered Iowa, the Illini were a very powerful people, occupying a large portion of the State; but when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a warlike tribe which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward, and united, probably, after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox River country, in 1846, and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illinois were nearly destroyed and their hunting grounds possessed by their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the State for a time, in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes, and, in "The Beautiful Land," these natives met their equally warlike foes, the Northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for many years.

When the United States came in possession of the great valley of the Mississippi, by the Louisiana purchase, the Sacs and Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire territory now comprising the State of Iowa. The Sacs and Foxes, also, occupied the most of the State of Illinois.

The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided, viz.: Their largest and most important town—if an Indian village may be called such—and from which emanated most of the obstacles and difficulties encountered by the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock River, near Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Henderson River; the third was at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose, and the fourth was near the mouth of the Upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages, viz.: One on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock River; another about twelve

miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines, and the third on Turkey River.

The Iowas, at one time identified with the Sacs, of Rock River, had withdrawn from them and become a separate tribe. Their principal village was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, on the site where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces. The following account of the battle has been given :

"Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was commenced in the day time, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle field was a level river bottom, about four miles in length, and two miles wide near the middle, narrowing to a point at either end. The main area of this bottom rises perhaps twenty feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the shore, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river side with a thick forest, and the immediate bank of the river was fringed with a dense growth of willows. Near the lower end of this prairie, near the river bank, was situated the Iowa village. About two miles above it and near the middle of the prairie is a mound, covered at the time with a tuft of small trees and underbrush growing on its summit. In the rear of this little elevation or mound lay a belt of wet prairie, covered, at that time, with a dense growth of rank, coarse grass. Bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated broken river bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, and in places thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording a convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the foe.

"Through this forest the Sac and Fox war party made their way in the night and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush during the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victim might afford, to aid them in their contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced that the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

"At the foot of the mound above mentioned, the Iowas had their race course, where they diverted themselves with the excitement of horse racing, and schooled their young warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises mock battles were fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense carefully inculcated, by which means a skill in horsemanship was acquired rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them this day was selected for their equestrian sports, and wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race ground, leaving most of their arms in the village and their old men and women and children unprotected.

"Pash-a-po-po, who was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river bank, and with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously executed. Black Hawk with his forces reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants, by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

"On the instant of the report of fire arms at the village, the forces under Pash-a-po-po leaped from their couchant position in the grass and sprang tiger-like upon the astonished and unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village, and protect if possible their wives and children from the attack of their merciless assailants. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and the survivors only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the exulting shouts of the victorious foe, filled their hearts with maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and together with their arms were in the hands of the victors; and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces, and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines River, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek Hills."

The Sacs and Foxes, prior to the settlement of their village on Rock River, had a fierce conflict with the Winnebagoes, subdued them and took possession

of their lands. Their village on Rock River, at one time, contained upward of sixty lodges, and was among the largest Indian villages on the continent. In 1825, the Secretary of War estimated the entire number of the Sacs and Foxes at 4,600 souls. Their village was situated in the immediate vicinity of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, where the beautiful and flourishing towns of Rock Island and Davenport are now situated. The beautiful scenery of the island, the extensive prairies, dotted over with groves; the picturesque bluffs along the river banks, the rich and fertile soil, producing large crops of corn, squash and other vegetables, with little labor; the abundance of wild fruit, game, fish, and almost everything calculated to make it a delightful spot for an Indian village, which was found there, had made this place a favorite home of the Sacs, and secured for it the strong attachment and veneration of the whole nation.

North of the hunting grounds of the Sacs and Foxes, were those of the Sioux, a fierce and warlike nation, who often disputed possession with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri River. Their descent from the north upon the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes; and after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien, in 1825. But this, instead of settling the difficulties, caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. These contests were kept up and became so unrelenting that, in 1830, Government bought of the respective tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, a strip of land twenty miles in width, on both sides of the line, and thus throwing them forty miles apart by creating between them a "neutral ground," commanded them to cease their hostilities. Both the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, however, were allowed to fish and hunt on this ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States territory. The Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux were deadly enemies, and neither let an opportunity to punish the other pass unimproved.

In April, 1852, a fight occurred between the Musquaka band of Sacs and Foxes and a band of Sioux, about six miles above Algona, in Kossuth County, on the west side of the Des Moines River. The Sacs and Foxes were under the leadership of Ko-ko-wah, a subordinate chief, and had gone up from their home in Tama County, by way of Clear Lake, to what was then the "neutral ground." At Clear Lake, Ko-ko-wah was informed that a party of Sioux were encamped on the west side of the East Fork of the Des Moines, and he determined to attack them. With sixty of his warriors, he started and arrived at a point on the east side of the river, about a mile above the Sioux encampment, in the night, and concealed themselves in a grove, where they were able to discover the position and strength of their hereditary foes. The next morning, after many of the Sioux braves had left their camp on hunting tours, the vindictive Sacs and Foxes crossed the river and suddenly attacked the camp. The conflict was desperate for a short time, but the advantage was with the assailants, and the Sioux were routed. Sixteen of them, including some of their women and children, were killed, and a boy 14 years old was captured. One of the Musquakas was shot in the breast by a squaw as they were rushing into the Sioux's camp. He started to run away, when the same brave squaw shot him through the body, at a distance of twenty rods, and he fell dead. Three other Sac braves were killed. But few of the Sioux escaped. The victorious

party hurriedly buried their own dead, leaving the dead Sioux above ground, and made their way home, with their captive, with all possible expedition.

PIKE'S EXPEDITION.

Very soon after the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States Government adopted measures for the exploration of the new territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and, also, the selection of proper sites for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The Army of the West, Gen. James Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post, Captains Lewis and Clark, with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri; and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head waters of the Mississippi. Lieut. Pike, with one Sergeant, two Corporals and seventeen privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a keel-boat, with four months' rations, on the 9th day of August, 1805. On the 20th of the same month, the expedition arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter and four chiefs and fifteen Sac and Fox warriors.

At the head of the Rapids, where Montrose is now situated, Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows: "Your great Father, the President of the United States, wished to be more intimately acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of red people in our newly acquired territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the General to send a number of his warriors in different directions to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required." At the close of the council he presented the red men with some knives, whisky and tobacco.

Pursuing his way up the river, he arrived, on the 23d of August, at what is supposed, from his description, to be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location of a military post. He describes the place as being "on a hill, about forty miles above the River de Moyne Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about $41^{\circ} 21'$ north. The channel of the river runs on that shore; the hill in front is about sixty feet perpendicular; nearly level on top; four hundred yards in the rear is a small prairie fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river, a short distance below the mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the place he selected was the spot where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi, "Flint Hills."

On the 24th, with one of his men, he went on shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course. Owing to the intense heat and tall grass, his two favorite dogs, which he had taken with him, became exhausted and he left them on the prairie, supposing that they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. Reaching the river, he waited some time for his canine friends, but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pur-

suit of them, and he continued on his way up the river, expecting that the two men would soon overtake him. They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the stream, and might have perished, had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, and they overtook the boat at Dubuque.

At Dubuque, Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain. Dubuque had an old field piece and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first Americans who had visited that part of the Territory. Dubuque, however, was not disposed to publish the wealth of his mines, and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information from him.

After leaving this place, Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present State of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations on the upper waters of the Mississippi more properly belongs to the history of another State.

It is sufficient to say that on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, at the mouth of the Minnesota River, Pike held a council with the Sioux, September 23, and obtained from them a grant of one hundred thousand acres of land. On the 8th of January, 1806, Pike arrived at a trading post belonging to the Northwest Company, on Lake De Sable, in latitude 47° . At this time the then powerful Northwest Company carried on their immense operations from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence; up that river on both sides, along the great lakes to the head of Lake Superior, thence to the sources of the Red River of the north and west, to the Rocky Mountains, embracing within the scope of their operations the entire Territory of Iowa. After successfully accomplishing his mission, and performing a valuable service to Iowa and the whole Northwest, Pike returned to St. Louis, arriving there on the 30th of April, 1806.

INDIAN WARS.

The Territory of Iowa, although it had been purchased by the United States, and was ostensibly in the possession of the Government, was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of ownership and possession. Before it could be open to settlement by the whites, it was indispensable that the Indian title should be extinguished and the original owners removed. The accomplishment of this purpose required the expenditure of large sums of money and blood, and for a long series of years the frontier was disturbed by Indian wars, terminated repeatedly by treaty, only to be renewed by some act of oppression on the part of the whites or some violation of treaty stipulation.

As previously shown, at the time when the United States assumed the control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they considered the encroachments of the pale faces.

Among the most noted chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the Americans occasioned more trouble to the Government than any other of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac village, on Rock River, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors, but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of Sacs and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 until his death. In early manhood he attained some distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages, and other neighboring

tribes. About the beginning of the present century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. Some historians have added to the statement that "it does not appear that he was ever a great general, or possessed any of the qualifications of a successful leader." If this was so, his life was a marvel. How any man who had none of the qualifications of a leader became so prominent as such, as he did, indicates either that he had some ability, or that his cotemporaries, both Indian and Anglo-Saxon, had less than he. He is said to have been the "victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans," but the impartial historian must admit that if he was the enemy of the Americans, it was certainly not without some reason.

It will be remembered that Spain did not give up possession of the country to France on its cession to the latter power, in 1801, but retained possession of it, and, by the authority of France, transferred it to the United States, in 1804. Black Hawk and his band were in St. Louis at the time, and were invited to be present and witness the ceremonies of the transfer, but he refused the invitation, and it is but just to say that this refusal was caused probably more from regret that the Indians were to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities than from any special hatred toward the Americans. In his life he says: "I found many sad and gloomy faces because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came, I took my band and went to take leave of our Spanish father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village, on Rock River, not liking the change any more than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

On the 3d day of November, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of two thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars' worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of one thousand dollars to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississippi, extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin River, embracing an area of over fifty-one millions of acres.

To this treaty Black Hawk always objected and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs or braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied; and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely, to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

The year following this treaty (1805), Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly councils with the Indians and selecting sites for forts within the territory recently acquired from France by the United States. Lieutenant Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk ever met or had a personal interview with; and he was very much prepossessed in Pike's favor. He gives the following account of his visit to Rock Island:

"A boat came up the river with a young American chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after they passed Salt River. Some of our young braves watched them every day, to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock River, and the young chief came on

shore with his interpreter, and made a speech and gave us some presents. We in turn presented them with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief. He gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

The events which soon followed Pike's expedition were the erection of Fort Edwards, at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, and Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name, the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delegation from their nation, headed by some of their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander; after which they returned home apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock River. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them that he was building a house for a trader who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming to keep him company—a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid in getting their lands away from them.

It has been held by good American authorities, that the erection of Fort Madison at the point where it was located *was* a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the eleventh article of that treaty, the United States had a right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin River; by article six they had bound themselves "that if any citizen of the United States or any other white persons should form a settlement upon their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Probably the authorities of the United States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term "settlement," as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant. Not long after the fort was built, a party led by Black Hawk attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were outside. On the morning of the proposed day of attack, five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movement, for the regular drill had not yet commenced. However, they kept up the attack for several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows; but finding their efforts unavailing, they soon gave up and returned to Rock River.

When war was declared between the United States and Great Britain, in 1812, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, and more probably because they had been deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared that they were "forced into the war by being deceived." He narrates the circumstances as follows: "Several of the chiefs and head men of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return, they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our

chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the Fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the Fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done."

Black Hawk seems to have accepted of this proposition, and he and his people were very much pleased. Acting in good faith, they fitted out for their Winter's hunt, and went to Fort Madison in high spirits to receive from the trader their outfit of supplies. But, after waiting some time, they were told by the trader that he would not trust them. It was in vain that they pleaded the promise of their great father at Washington. The trader was inexorable; and, disappointed and crestfallen, they turned sadly toward their own village. "Few of us," says Black Hawk, "slept that night; all was gloom and discontent. In the morning, a canoe was seen ascending the river; it soon arrived, bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island with two boats loaded with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down, and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all hopes of our remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived."

He joined the British, who flattered him, styled him "Gen. Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousies against the Americans, and armed his band; but he met with defeat and disappointment, and soon abandoned the service and came home.

With all his skill and courage, Black Hawk was unable to lead all the Sacs and Foxes into hostilities to the United States. A portion of them, at the head of whom was Keokuk ("the Watchful Fox"), were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. Therefore, when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral, and, for protection, organized, with Keokuk for their chief. This divided the nation into the "War and the Peace party."

Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that the nation, which had been reduced to so small a body of fighting men, were unable to defend themselves in case the Americans should attack them, and having all the old men and women and children belonging to the warriors who had joined the British on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was agreed that Quash-quame (the Lance) and other chiefs, together with the old men, women and children, and such others as chose to accompany them, should go to St. Louis and place themselves under the American chief stationed there. They accordingly went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of the Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River. On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. He inquired how he had become chief, and was informed that their spies had seen a large armed force going toward Peoria, and fears were entertained of an attack upon the village; whereupon a council was held, which concluded to leave the village and cross over to the west side of the Mississippi. Keokuk had been standing at the door of the lodge where the council was held, not being allowed to enter on account of never having killed an enemy, where he remained until Wa-co-me came out. Keokuk asked permission to speak in the council, which Wa-co-me

obtained for him. Keokuk then addressed the chiefs; he remonstrated against the desertion of their village, their own homes and the graves of their fathers, and offered to defend the village. The council consented that he should be their war chief. He marshaled his braves, sent out spies, and advanced on the trail leading to Peoria, but returned without seeing the enemy. The Americans did not disturb the village, and all were satisfied with the appointment of Keokuk.

Keokuk, like Black Hawk, was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock River, in 1780. He was of a pacific disposition, but possessed the elements of true courage, and could fight, when occasion required, with a cool judgment and heroic energy. In his first battle, he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was honored with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event.

Keokuk has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. In person, he was tall and of portly bearing; in his public speeches, he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures; he spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear, distinct and forcible; he culled his figures from the stores of nature and based his arguments on skillful logic. Unfortunately for the reputation of Keokuk, as an orator among white people, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted with the elements of their mother-tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame, Keokuk was well aware, and retained Frank Labershure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter broke down by dissipation and died. But during the meridian of his career among the white people, he was compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery drawn from nature was beyond their power of reproduction. He had sufficient knowledge of the English language to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted on his countenance while speaking. The proper place to form a correct estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and witness the electrical effect of his eloquence upon his audience.

Keokuk seems to have possessed a more sober judgment, and to have had a more intelligent view of the great strength and resources of the United States, than his noted and restless cotemporary, Black Hawk. He knew from the first that the reckless war which Black Hawk and his band had determined to carry on could result in nothing but defeat and disaster, and used every argument against it. The large number of warriors whom he had dissuaded from following Black Hawk became, however, greatly excited with the war spirit after Stillman's defeat, and but for the signal tact displayed by Keokuk on that occasion, would have forced him to submit to their wishes in joining the rest of the warriors in the field. A war-dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm. When the dance was over, he called the council to prepare for war. He made a speech, in which he admitted the justice of their complaints against the Americans. To seek redress was a noble aspiration of their nature. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves, slain in battle, called loudly for vengeance. "I am your chief," he said, "and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go. But before

you decide on taking this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success." He then portrayed to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, that their chance of success was utterly hopeless. "But," said he, "if you do determine to go upon the war-path, I will agree to lead you, on one condition, viz.: that before we go, we will kill all our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi."

This was a strong but truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor, and cause them to abandon the rash undertaking.

But during the war of 1832, it is now considered certain that small bands of Indians, from the west side of the Mississippi, made incursions into the white settlements, in the lead mining region, and committed some murders and depredations.

When peace was declared between the United States and England, Black Hawk was required to make peace with the former, and entered into a treaty at Portage des Sioux, September 14, 1815, but did not "touch the goose-quill to it until May 13, 1816, when he smoked the pipe of peace with the great white chief," at St. Louis. This treaty was a renewal of the treaty of 1804, but Black Hawk declared he had been deceived; that he did not know that by signing the treaty he was giving away his village. This weighed upon his mind, already soured by previous disappointment and the irresistible encroachments of the whites; and when, a few years later, he and his people were driven from their possessions by the military, he determined to return to the home of his fathers.

It is also to be remarked that, in 1816, by treaty with various tribes, the United States relinquished to the Indians all the lands lying north of a line drawn from the southernmost point of Lake Michigan west to the Mississippi, except a reservation five leagues square, on the Mississippi River, supposed then to be sufficient to include all the mineral lands on and adjacent to Fever River, and one league square at the mouth of the Wisconsin River.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The immediate cause of the Indian outbreak in 1830 was the occupation of Black Hawk's village, on the Rock River, by the whites, during the absence of the chief and his braves on a hunting expedition, on the west side of the Mississippi. When they returned, they found their wigwams occupied by white families, and their own women and children were shelterless on the banks of the river. The Indians were indignant, and determined to repossess their village at all hazards, and early in the Spring of 1831 recrossed the Mississippi and menacingly took possession of their own cornfields and cabins. It may be well to remark here that it was expressly stipulated in the treaty of 1804, to which they attributed all their troubles, that the Indians should not be obliged to leave their lands until they were sold by the United States, and it does not appear that they occupied any lands other than those owned by the Government. If this was true, the Indians had good cause for indignation and complaint. But the whites, driven out in turn by the returning Indians, became so clamorous against what they termed the encroachments of the natives, that Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, ordered Gen. Gaines to Rock Island with a military force to drive the Indians again from their homes to the west side of the Mississippi. Black Hawk says he did not intend to be provoked into war by anything less than the blood of

some of his own people ; in other words, that there would be no war unless it should be commenced by the pale faces. But it was said and probably thought by the military commanders along the frontier that the Indians intended to unite in a general war against the whites, from Rock River to the Mexican borders. But it does not appear that the hardy frontiersmen themselves had any fears, for their experience had been that, when well treated, their Indian neighbors were not dangerous. Black Hawk and his band had done no more than to attempt to repossess the old homes of which they had been deprived in their absence. No blood had been shed. Black Hawk and his chiefs sent a flag of truce, and a new treaty was made, by which Black Hawk and his band agreed to remain forever on the Iowa side and never recross the river without the permission of the President or the Governor of Illinois. Whether the Indians clearly understood the terms of this treaty is uncertain. As was usual, the Indian traders had dictated terms on their behalf, and they had received a large amount of provisions, etc., from the Government, but it may well be doubted whether the Indians comprehended that they could never revisit the graves of their fathers without violating their treaty. They undoubtedly thought that they had agreed never to recross the Mississippi with hostile intent. However this may be, on the 6th day of April, 1832, Black Hawk and his entire band, with their women and children, again recrossed the Mississippi in plain view of the garrison of Fort Armstrong, and went up Rock River. Although this act was construed into an act of hostility by the military authorities, who declared that Black Hawk intended to recover his village, or the site where it stood, by force ; but it does not appear that he made any such attempt, nor did his appearance create any special alarm among the settlers. They knew that the Indians never went on the war path encumbered with the old men, their women and their children.

The *Galenian*, printed in Galena, of May 2, 1832, says that Black Hawk was invited by the Prophet and had taken possession of a tract about forty miles up Rock River ; but that he did not remain there long, but commenced his march up Rock River. Capt. W. B. Green, who served in Capt. Stephenson's company of mounted rangers, says that "Black Hawk and his band crossed the river with no hostile intent, but that his band had had bad luck in hunting during the previous Winter, were actually in a starving condition, and had come over to spend the Summer with a friendly tribe on the head waters of the Rock and Illinois Rivers, by invitation from their chief. Other old settlers, who all agree that Black Hawk had no idea of fighting, say that he came back to the west side expecting to negotiate another treaty, and get a new supply of provisions. The most reasonable explanation of this movement, which resulted so disastrously to Black Hawk and his starving people, is that, during the Fall and Winter of 1831-2, his people became deeply indebted to their favorite trader at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island). They had not been fortunate in hunting, and he was likely to lose heavily, as an Indian debt was outlawed in one year. If, therefore, the Indians could be induced to come over, and the fears of the military could be sufficiently aroused to pursue them, another treaty could be negotiated, and from the payments from the Government the shrewd trader could get his pay. Just a week after Black Hawk crossed the river, on the 13th of April, 1832, George Davenport wrote to Gen. Atkinson : "I am informed that the British band of Sac Indians are determined to make war on the frontier settlements. * * * From every information that I have received, I am of the opinion that the intention of the British band of Sac Indians is to commit depredations on the inhabitants of the frontier." And

yet, from the 6th day of April until after Stillman's men commenced war by firing on a flag of truce from Black Hawk, no murders nor depredations were committed by the British band of Sac Indians.

It is not the purpose of this sketch to detail the incidents of the Black Hawk war of 1832, as it pertains rather to the history of the State of Illinois. It is sufficient to say that, after the disgraceful affair at Stillman's Run, Black Hawk, concluding that the whites, refusing to treat with him, were determined to exterminate his people, determined to return to the Iowa side of the Mississippi. He could not return by the way he came, for the army was behind him, an army, too, that would sternly refuse to recognize the white flag of peace. His only course was to make his way northward and reach the Mississippi, if possible, before the troops could overtake him, and this he did; but, before he could get his women and children across the Wisconsin, he was overtaken, and a battle ensued. Here, again, he sued for peace, and, through his trusty Lieutenant, "the Prophet," the whites were plainly informed that the starving Indians did not wish to fight, but would return to the west side of the Mississippi, peaceably, if they could be permitted to do so. No attention was paid to this second effort to negotiate peace, and, as soon as supplies could be obtained, the pursuit was resumed, the flying Indians were overtaken again eight miles before they reached the mouth of the Bad Axe, and the slaughter (it should not be dignified by the name of battle) commenced. Here, overcome by starvation and the victorious whites, his band was scattered, on the 2d day of August, 1832. Black Hawk escaped, but was brought into camp at Prairie du Chien by three Winnebagoes. He was confined in Jefferson Barracks until the Spring of 1833, when he was sent to Washington, arriving there April 22. On the 26th of April, they were taken to Fortress Monroe, where they remained till the 4th of June, 1833, when orders were given for them to be liberated and returned to their own country. By order of the President, he was brought back to Iowa through the principal Eastern cities. Crowds flocked to see him all along his route, and he was very much flattered by the attentions he received. He lived among his people on the Iowa River till that reservation was sold, in 1836, when, with the rest of the Sacs and Foxes, he removed to the Des Moines Reservation, where he remained till his death, which occurred on the 3d of October, 1838.

INDIAN PURCHASES, RESERVES AND TREATIES.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, in 1832, a treaty was made at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the thriving city of Davenport, on grounds now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, on the 21st day of September, 1832. At this council, the United States were represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pash-a-pa-ho and some thirty other chiefs and warriors of the Sac and Fox nation were present. By this treaty, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa fifty miles wide, from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, containing about six million acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration of this cession, the United States Government stipulated to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for thirty consecutive years, twenty thousand dollars in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for

seventeen years and amounted to fifty thousand dollars, due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also generously donated to the Sac and Fox women and children whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk war, thirty-five beef cattle, twelve bushels of salt, thirty barrels of pork, fifty barrels of flour and six thousand bushels of corn.

This territory is known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." Although it was not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, it was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration that flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty was ratified February 13, 1833, and took effect on the 1st of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory, and this fertile and beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By the terms of the treaty, out of the Black Hawk Purchase was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes 400 square miles of land situated on the Iowa River, and including within its limits Keokuk's village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as "Keokuk's Reserve," and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when, by a treaty made in September between them and Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of lands. About one thousand of their chiefs and braves were present, and Keokuk was their leading spirit and principal speaker on the occasion. By the terms of the treaty, the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines River, where an agency was established for them at what is now the town of Agency City.

Besides the Keokuk Reserve, the Government gave out of the Black Hawk Purchase to Antoine Le Claire, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island, on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

Soon after the removal of the Sacs and Foxes to their new reservation on the Des Moines River, Gen. Joseph M. Street was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagoes, at Prairie du Chien, to establish an agency among them. A farm was selected, on which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian Fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erected, one on Soap Creek and the other on Sugar Creek. The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former remained and did good service for many years. Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The latter was interpreter for Hard Fish's band. Three of the Indian chiefs, Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose, had each a large field improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, back from the river, in what is now "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with the agency were the Messrs. Ewing, from Ohio, and Phelps & Co., from Illinois, and also Mr. J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville.

The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural and wonted excitements, and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life, and it has been reported that he died of *delirium tremens* after his removal with his tribe to Kansas.

In May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines River, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnant of their lands in Iowa to the United States on the 21st of September, 1837, and on the 11th of October, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" till the Autumn of 1845, when the most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in the Spring of 1846.

1. *Treaty with the Sioux*.—Made July 19, 1815; ratified December 16, 1815. This treaty was made at Portage des Sioux, between the Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa and the United States, by William Clark and Ninian Edwards, Commissioners, and was merely a treaty of peace and friendship on the part of those Indians toward the United States at the close of the war of 1812.

2. *Treaty with the Sacs*.—A similar treaty of peace was made at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Sacs, by William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, on the 13th of September, 1815, and ratified at the same date as the above. In this, the treaty of 1804 was re-affirmed, and the Sacs here represented promised for themselves and their bands to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock River, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just then closed.

3. *Treaty with the Foxes*.—A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners, on the 14th of September, 1815, and ratified the same as the above, wherein the Foxes re-affirmed the treaty of St. Louis, of November 3, 1804, and agreed to deliver up all their prisoners to the officer in command at Fort Clark, now Peoria, Illinois.

4. *Treaty with the Iowas*.—A treaty of peace and mutual good will was made between the United States and the Iowa tribe of Indians, at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners as above, on the 16th of September, 1815, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and ratified at the same date as the others.

5. *Treaty with the Sacs of Rock River*.—Made at St. Louis on the 13th of May, 1816, between the United States and the Sacs of Rock River, by the Commissioners, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, and ratified December 30, 1816. In this treaty, that of 1804 was re-established and confirmed by twenty-two chiefs and head men of the Sacs of Rock River, and Black Hawk himself attached to it his signature, or, as he said, "touched the goose quill."

6. *Treaty of 1824*.—On the 4th of August, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, in the city of Washington, by William Clark, Commissioner, wherein the Sac and Fox nation relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri and that portion of the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "Half-Breed Tract" was set off and reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians. Ratified January 18, 1825.

7. *Treaty of August 19, 1825*.—At this date a treaty was made by William Clark and Lewis Cass, at Prairie du Chien, between the United States and the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menomonees, Winnebagoes and a portion of the Ottawas and Pottawatomies. In this treaty, in order to make peace between the contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa, it was agreed that the United States Government should run a boundary line between the Sioux, on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes, on the south, as follows:

Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa River to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar River in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines River; thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet River, and down that river to its junction with the Missouri River.

8. *Treaty of 1830*.—On the 15th of July, 1830, the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the above line, twenty miles in width, and extending along the line aforesaid from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. The Sioux also, whose possessions were north of the line, ceded to the Government, in the same treaty, a like strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States, at the ratification of this treaty, February 24, 1831, came into possession of a portion of Iowa forty miles wide, extending along the Clark and Cass line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. This territory was known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of the line were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested till it was made a Winnebago reservation, and the Winnebagoes were removed to it in 1841.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes and other Tribes*.—At the same time of the above treaty respecting the "Neutral Ground" (July 15, 1830), the Sacs and Foxes, Western Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris ceded to the United States a portion of the western slope of Iowa, the boundaries of which were defined as follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines River, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd Rivers, to the fork of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet

River to the Missouri River; thence down said Missouri River to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of said State; thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand River; thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer River, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning.

It was understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty were to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of three tracts of land ceded in this treaty, the United States agreed to pay to the Sacs three thousand dollars; to the Foxes, three thousand dollars; to the Sioux, two thousand dollars; to the Yankton and Santie bands of Sioux, three thousand dollars; to the Omahas, two thousand five hundred dollars; and to the Otoes and Missouris, two thousand five hundred dollars—to be paid annually for ten successive years. In addition to these annuities, the Government agreed to furnish some of the tribes with blacksmiths and agricultural implements to the amount of two hundred dollars, at the expense of the United States, and to set apart three thousand dollars annually for the education of the children of these tribes. It does not appear that any fort was erected in this territory prior to the erection of Fort Atkinson on the Neutral Ground, in 1840–41.

This treaty was made by William Clark, Superintendent of Indian affairs, and Col. Willoughby Morgan, of the United States First Infantry, and came into effect by proclamation, February 24, 1831.

10. *Treaty with the Winnebagoes*.—Made at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, September 15, 1832, by Gen. Winfield Scott and Hon. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois. In this treaty the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their land lying on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagoes, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that portion of Iowa known as the Neutral Ground. The exchange of the two tracts of country was to take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1833. In addition to the Neutral Ground, it was stipulated that the United States should give the Winnebagoes, beginning in September, 1833, and continuing for twenty-seven successive years, ten thousand dollars in specie, and establish a school among them, with a farm and garden, and provide other facilities for the education of their children, not to exceed in cost three thousand dollars a year, and to continue the same for twenty-seven successive years. Six agriculturists, twelve yoke of oxen and plows and other farming tools were to be supplied by the Government.

11. *Treaty of 1832 with the Sacs and Foxes*.—Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.

12. *Treaty of 1836*, with the Sacs and Foxes, ceding Keokuk's Reserve to the United States; for which the Government stipulated to pay thirty thousand dollars, and an annuity of ten thousand dollars for ten successive years, together with other sums and debts of the Indians to various parties.

13. *Treaty of 1837*.—On the 21st of October, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, ratified February 21, 1838, wherein another slice of the soil of Iowa was obtained, described in the treaty as follows: "A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles."

This piece of land was twenty-five miles wide in the middle, and ran off to a point at both ends, lying directly back of the Black Hawk Purchase, and of the same length.

14. *Treaty of Relinquishment*.—At the same date as the above treaty, in the city of Washington, Carey A. Harris, Commissioner, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country lying south of the boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes and Sioux, as described in the treaty of August 19, 1825, and between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, the United States paying for the same one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The Indians also gave up all claims and interests under the treaties previously made with them, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations had been made.

15. *Treaty of 1842*.—The last treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes October 11, 1842; ratified March 23, 1843. It was made at the Sac and Fox agency (Agency City), by John Chambers, Commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty the Sac and Fox Indians "ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title." By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to move at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the Fall of 1845, and the rest the Spring following.

SPANISH GRANTS.

While the territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was under Spanish rule as a part of its province of Louisiana, certain claims to and grants of land were made by the Spanish authorities, with which, in addition to the extinguishment of Indian titles, the United States had to deal. It is proper that these should be briefly reviewed.

Dubuque.—On the 22d day of September, 1788, Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, from Prairie du Chien, obtained from the Foxes a cession or lease of lands on the Mississippi River for mining purposes, on the site of the present city of Dubuque. Lead had been discovered here eight years before, in 1780, by the wife of Peosta Fox, a warrior, and Dubuque's claim embraced nearly all the lead bearing lands in that vicinity. He immediately took possession of his claim and commenced mining, at the same time making a settlement. The place became known as the "Spanish Miners," or, more commonly, "Dubuque's Lead Mines."

In 1796, Dubuque filed a petition with Baron de Carondelet, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, asking that the tract ceded to him by the Indians might be granted to him by patent from the Spanish Government. In this petition, Dubuque rather indefinitely set forth the boundaries of this claim as "about seven leagues along the Mississippi River, and three leagues in width from the river," intending to include, as is supposed, the river front between the Little Maquoketa and the Tete des Mertz Rivers, embracing more than twenty thousand acres. Carondelet granted the prayer of the petition, and the grant was subsequently confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners of Louisiana.

In October, 1804, Dubuque transferred the larger part of his claim to Auguste Choteau, of St. Louis, and on the 17th of May, 1805, he and Choteau jointly filed their claims with the Board of Commissioners. On the 20th of September, 1806, the Board decided in their favor, pronouncing the claim to be a regular Spanish grant, made and completed prior to the 1st day of October, 1800, only one member, J. B. C. Lucas, dissenting.

Dubuque died March 24, 1810. The Indians, understanding that the claim of Dubuque under their former act of cession was only a permit to occupy the tract and work the mines during his life, and that at his death they reverted to them, took possession and continued mining operations, and were sustained by the military authority of the United States, notwithstanding the decision of the Commissioners. When the Black Hawk purchase was consummated, the Dubuque claim thus held by the Indians was absorbed by the United States, as the Sacs and Foxes made no reservation of it in the treaty of 1832.

The heirs of Choteau, however, were not disposed to relinquish their claim without a struggle. Late in 1832, they employed an agent to look after their interests, and authorized him to lease the right to dig lead on the lands. The miners who commenced work under this agent were compelled by the military to abandon their operations, and one of the claimants went to Galena to institute legal proceedings, but found no court of competent jurisdiction, although he did bring an action for the recovery of a quantity of lead dug at Dubuque, for the purpose of testing the title. Being unable to identify the lead, however, he was non-suited.

By act of Congress, approved July 2, 1836, the town of Dubuque was surveyed and platted. After lots had been sold and occupied by the purchasers, Henry Choteau brought an action of ejectment against Patrick Malony, who

held land in Dubuque under a patent from the United States, for the recovery of seven undivided eighth parts of the Dubuque claim, as purchased by Auguste Choteau in 1804. The case was tried in the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, and was decided adversely to the plaintiff. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error, when it was heard at the December term, 1853, and the decision of the lower court was affirmed, the court holding that the permit from Carondelet was merely a lease or permit to work the mines; that Dubuque asked, and the Governor of Louisiana granted, nothing more than the "peaceable possession" of certain lands obtained from the Indians; that Carondelet had no legal authority to make such a grant as claimed, and that, even if he had, this was but an "inchoate and imperfect title."

Giard.—In 1795, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana granted to Basil Giard five thousand eight hundred and sixty acres of land, in what is now Clayton County, known as the "Giard Tract." He occupied the land during the time that Iowa passed from Spain to France, and from France to the United States, in consideration of which the Federal Government granted a patent of the same to Giard in his own right. His heirs sold the whole tract to James H. Lockwood and Thomas P. Burnett, of Prairie du Chien, for three hundred dollars.

Honori.—March 30, 1799, Zenon Trudeau, Acting Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, granted to Louis Honori a tract of land on the site of the present town of Montrose, as follows: "It is permitted to Mr. Louis (Fresson) Honori, or Louis Honore Fesson, to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the River Des Moines, and his establishment once formed, notice of it shall be given to the Governor General, in order to obtain for him a commission of a space sufficient to give value to such establishment, and at the same time to render it useful to the commerce of the peltries of this country, to watch the Indians and keep them in the fidelity which they owe to His Majesty."

Honori took immediate possession of his claim, which he retained until 1805. While trading with the natives, he became indebted to Joseph Robedoux, who obtained an execution on which the property was sold May 13, 1803, and was purchased by the creditor. In these proceedings the property was described as being "about six leagues above the River Des Moines." Robedoux died soon after he purchased the property. Auguste Choteau, his executor, disposed of the Honori tract to Thomas F. Reddeck, in April, 1805, up to which time Honori continued to occupy it. The grant, as made by the Spanish government, was a league square, but only one mile square was confirmed by the United States. After the half-breeds sold their lands, in which the Honori grant was included, various claimants resorted to litigation in attempts to invalidate the title of the Reddeck heirs, but it was finally confirmed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1839, and is the oldest legal title to any land in the State of Iowa.

THE HALF-BREED TRACT.

Before any permanent settlement had been made in the Territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employes of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the females of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There were some respectable and excellent people among them, children of men of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Muir, a gentleman educated

at Edinburgh, Scotland, a surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at a military post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman, and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

A treaty was made at Washington, August 4, 1824, between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States, by which that portion of Lee County was reserved to the half-breeds of those tribes, and which was afterward known as "The Half-Breed Tract." This reservation is the triangular piece of land, containing about 119,000 acres, lying between the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers. It is bounded on the north by the prolongation of the northern line of Missouri. This line was intended to be a straight one, running due east, which would have caused it to strike the Mississippi River at or below Montrose; but the surveyor who run it took no notice of the change in the variation of the needle as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he run was bent, deviating more and more to the northward of a direct line as he approached the Mississippi, so that it struck that river at the lower edge of the town of Fort Madison. "This erroneous line," says Judge Mason, "has been acquiesced in as well in fixing the northern limit of the Half-Breed Tract as in determining the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri." The line thus run included in the reservation a portion of the lower part of the city of Fort Madison, and all of the present townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson.

Under the treaty of 1824, the half-breeds had the right to occupy the soil, but could not convey it, the reversion being reserved to the United States. But on the 30th day of January, 1834, by act of Congress, this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lands in fee simple. This was no sooner done, than a horde of speculators rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances, a gun, a blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides; Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would then cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claims, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued.

To settle these difficulties, to decide the validity of claims or sell them for the benefit of the real owners, by act of the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory, approved January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed Commissioners, and clothed with power to effect these objects. The act provided that these Commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties and continued until the next session of the Legislature, when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done and depriving the Commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the Commissioners to commence action against the owners of the Half-Breed Tract, to receive pay for their services, in the District Court of Lee County. Two judgments were obtained, and on execution the whole of the tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the Sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties, but his own title was questioned and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid

and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts, but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and the judgment titles failed. About nine years before the "judgment titles" were finally abrogated as above, another class of titles were brought into competition with them, and in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, on the 8th of May, 1841, and certified to by the Clerk on the 2d day of June of that year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner, who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the document in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into one hundred and one shares and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office, October 6, 1841. Upon this basis the titles to land in the Half-Breed Tract are now held.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first permanent settlement by the whites within the limits of Iowa was made by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1810. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Of the Giard settlement, opposite Prairie du Chien, little is known, except that it was occupied by some parties prior to the commencement of the present century, and contained three cabins in 1805. Indian traders, although not strictly to be considered settlers, had established themselves at various points at an early date. A Mr. Johnson, agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians some time before the United States possessed the country. In 1820, Le Moliere, a French trader, had a station at what is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee County. In 1829, Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville.

The first settlement in Lee County was made in 1820, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States army, who had been stationed at Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, Ill., and who built a cabin where the city of Keokuk now stands. Dr. Muir was a man of strict integrity and irreproachable character. While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, he had married an Indian woman of the Fox nation. Of his marriage, the following romantic account is given:

The post at which he was stationed was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name, unfortunately, has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that, in her dreams, she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir, she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was, indeed, prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the doctor honorably married her; but after a while, the sneers and gibes of his brother

officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river, to Bellefontaine, it is said he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and, after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of nine hundred miles, she, at last, reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband, "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after, until his death, treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819–20, he was stationed at Fort Edward, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission.

After building his cabin, as above stated, he leased his claim for a term of years to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe, afterward Galena, where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise (married at Keokuk, since dead), James, (drowned at Keokuk), Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera, in 1832, but left his property in such condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her children, disappeared, and, it is said, returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

Messrs. Reynolds & Culver, who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk, subsequently employed as their agent Mr. Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession of Muir's cabin. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near.

His daughter, Margaret Stillwell (afterward Mrs. Ford) was born in 1831, at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puch-a-she-tuck, where Keokuk now stands. She was probably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1831, Mr. Johnson, Agent of the American Fur Company, who had a station at the foot of the rapids, removed to another location, and, Dr. Muir having returned from Galena, he and Isaac R. Campbell took the place and buildings vacated by the Company and carried on trade with the Indians and half-breeds. Campbell, who had first visited and traveled through the southern part of Iowa, in 1821, was an enterprising settler, and besides trading with the natives carried on a farm and kept a tavern.

Dr. Muir died of cholera in 1832.

In 1830, James L. and Lucius H. Langworthy, brothers and natives of Vermont, visited the Territory for the purpose of working the lead mines at Dubuque. They had been engaged in lead mining at Galena, Illinois, the former from as early as 1824. The lead mines in the Dubuque region were an object of great interest to the miners about Galena, for they were known to be rich in lead ore. To explore these mines and to obtain permission to work them was therefore eminently desirable.

In 1829, James L. Langworthy resolved to visit the Dubuque mines. Crossing the Mississippi at a point now known as Dunleith, in a canoe, and swimming his horse by his side, he landed on the spot now known as Jones Street Levee. Before him spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque now stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish Creek, was a village of Sacs and Foxes. Thither Mr. Langworthy proceeded, and was well received by the natives. He endeavored to obtain permission from them to mine in their hills, but this they refused. He, however, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief to such an extent as to be allowed to travel in the interior for three weeks and explore the country. He employed two young Indians as guides, and traversed in different directions the whole region lying between the Maquoketa and Turkey Rivers. He returned to the village, secured the good will of the Indians, and, returning to Galena, formed plans for future operations, to be executed as soon as circumstances would permit.

In 1830, with his brother, Lucius H., and others, having obtained the consent of the Indians, Mr. Langworthy crossed the Mississippi and commenced mining in the vicinity around Dubuque.

At this time, the lands were not in the actual possession of the United States. Although they had been purchased from France, the Indian title had not been extinguished, and these adventurous persons were beyond the limits of any State or Territorial government. The first settlers were therefore obliged to be their own law-makers, and to agree to such regulations as the exigencies of the case demanded. The first act resembling civil legislation within the limits of the present State of Iowa was done by the miners at this point, in June, 1830. They met on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee, Dubuque, and elected a Committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales, and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first Legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old cottonwood log, and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy, on a half sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk :

We, a Committee having been chosen to draft certain rules and regulations (laws) by which we as miners will be governed, and having duly considered the subject, do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the east side of the Mississippi River,* with the following exceptions, to wit :

ARTICLE I. That each and every man shall hold 200 yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six.

ARTICLE II. We further agree that there shall be chosen, by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying.

The report was accepted by the miners present, who elected Dr. Jarote, in accordance with Article 2. Here, then, we have, in 1830, a primitive Legislature elected by the people, the law drafted by it being submitted to the people for approval, and under it Dr. Jarote was elected first Governor within the limits of the present State of Iowa. And it is to be said that the laws thus enacted were as promptly obeyed, and the acts of the executive officer thus elected as duly respected, as any have been since.

The miners who had thus erected an independent government of their own on the west side of the Mississippi River continued to work successfully for a long time, and the new settlement attracted considerable attention. But the west side of the Mississippi belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Government, in order to preserve peace on the frontier, as well as to protect the Indians in their rights under the treaty, ordered the settlers not only to stop mining, but to remove from the Indian territory. They were simply intruders. The execution of this order was entrusted to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, who, early in July, sent an officer to the miners with orders to forbid settlement, and to command the miners to remove within ten days to the east side of the Mississippi, or they would be driven off by armed force. The miners, however, were reluctant about leaving the rich "leads" they had already discovered and opened, and were not disposed to obey the order to remove with any considerable degree of alacrity. In due time, Col. Taylor dispatched a detachment of troops to enforce his order. The miners, anticipating their arrival, had, excepting three, recrossed the river, and from the east bank saw the troops land on the western shore. The three who had lingered a little too long were, however, permitted to make their escape

* Established by the Superintendent of U. S. Lead Mines at Fever River.

unmolested. From this time, a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning, until June, 1832. The Indians returned, and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

In June, 1832, the troops were ordered to the east side to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side. Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. Dubuque was becoming a noted place on the river, but the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Col. Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the settlers. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. It must now be said, simply, that "red tape" should be respected. The purchase had been made, the treaty ratified, or was sure to be; the Indians had retired, and, after the lapse of nearly fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given.

But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers recrossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until Spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were James L. Langworthy, and his brother Lucius, who had on hand about three hundred thousand pounds of lead.

Lieut. Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque by Col. Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate clothed with a little brief authority was sternly rebuked by Col. Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieut. George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, who were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

June 1, 1833, the treaty formally went into effect, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their home claims and mineral prospects, and from this time the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa must date. Mr. John P. Sheldon was appointed Superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena, since 1825, under Lieut. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830 was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of six per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government. This was the same rule adopted in the United States mines on Fever River in

Illinois, except that, until 1830, the Illinois miners were compelled to pay 10 per cent. tax. This tax upon the miners created much dissatisfaction among the miners on the west side as it had on the east side of the Mississippi. They thought they had suffered hardships and privations enough in opening the way for civilization, without being subjected to the imposition of an odious Government tax upon their means of subsistence, when the Federal Government could better afford to aid than to extort from them. The measure soon became unpopular. It was difficult to collect the taxes, and the whole system was abolished in about ten years.

During 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, about five hundred people arrived at the mining district, about one hundred and fifty of them from Galena.

In the same year, Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the now populous and thriving City of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first landed become the site of a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, the small school house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein two thousand children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died, greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners at a meeting held in 1834.

In 1832, Captain James White made a claim on the present site of Montrose. In 1834, a military post was established at this point, and a garrison of cavalry was stationed here, under the command of Col. Stephen W. Kearney. The soldiers were removed from this post to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1837.

During the same year, 1832, soon after the close of the Black Hawk War, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833, these claims were purchased by John and Nathaniel Knapp, upon which, in 1835, they laid out the town. The next Summer, lots were sold. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, parties who had been impatiently looking across upon "Flint Hills," now Burlington, came over from Illinois and made claims. The first was Samuel S. White, in the Fall of 1832, who erected a cabin on the site of the city of Burlington. About the same time, David Tothoro made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. In the Winter of that year, they were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians, and White's cabin was burnt by the soldiers. He retired to Illinois, where he spent the Winter, and in the Summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the original town of Burlington in 1834.

All along the river borders of the Black Hawk Purchase settlers were flocking into Iowa. Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in Septem-

ber, 1832, Col. George Davenport made the first claim on the spot where the thriving city of Davenport now stands. As early as 1827, Col. Davenport had established a flatboat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833, Capt. Benjamin W. Clark moved across from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott County, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county. Among other early settlers in this part of the Territory were Adrian H. Davenport, Col. John Sullivan, Mulligan and Franklin Easley, Capt. John Coleman, J. M. Camp, William White, H. W. Higgins, Cornelius Harrold, Richard Harrison, E. H. Shepherd and Dr. E. S. Barrows.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine LeClaire, Col. George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major William Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Capt. James May and others. Of Antoine LeClaire, as the representative of the two races of men who at this time occupied Iowa, Hon. C. C. Nourse, in his admirable Centennial Address, says: "Antoine LeClaire was born at St. Joseph, Michigan, in 1797. His father was French, his mother a granddaughter of a Pottowatomie chief. In 1818, he acted as official interpreter to Col. Davenport, at Fort Armstrong (now Rock Island). He was well acquainted with a dozen Indian dialects, and was a man of strict integrity and great energy. In 1820, he married the granddaughter of a Sac chief. The Sac and Fox Indians reserved for him and his wife two sections of land in the treaty of 1833, one at the town of LeClaire and one at Davenport. The Pottawatomes, in the treaty at Prairie du Chien, also reserved for him two sections of land, at the present site of Moline, Ill. He received the appointment of Postmaster and Justice of the Peace in the Black Hawk Purchase, at an early day. In 1833, he bought for \$100 a claim on the land upon which the original town of Davenport was surveyed and platted in 1836. In 1836, LeClaire built the hotel, known since, with its valuable addition, as the LeClaire House. He died September 25, 1861."

In Clayton County, the first settlement was made in the Spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and William W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State till the beginning of 1836.

In that portion now known as Muscatine County, settlements were made in 1834, by Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, who were the first settlers. E. E. Fay, William St. John, N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jona Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whiting, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were early settlers of Muscatine.

During the Summer of 1835, William Bennett and his family, from Galena, built the first cabin within the present limits of Delaware County, in some timber since known as Eads' Grove.

The first post office in Iowa was established at Dubuque in 1833. Milo H. Prentice was appointed Postmaster.

The first Justice of the Peace was Antoine Le Claire, appointed in 1833, as "a very suitable person to adjust the difficulties between the white settlers and the Indians still remaining there."

The first Methodist Society in the Territory was formed at Dubuque on the 18th of May, 1834, and the first class meeting was held June 1st of that year.

The first church bell brought into Iowa was in March, 1834.

The first mass of the Roman Catholic Church in the Territory was celebrated at Dubuque, in the house of Patrick Quigley, in the Fall of 1833.

The first school house in the Territory was erected by the Dubuque miners in 1833.

The first Sabbath school was organized at Dubuque early in the Summer of 1834.

The first woman who came to this part of the Territory with a view to permanent residence was Mrs. Noble F. Dean, in the Fall of 1832.

The first family that lived in this part of Iowa was that of Hosea T. Camp, in 1832.

The first meeting house was built by the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Dubuque, in 1834.

The first newspaper in Iowa was the Dubuque *Visitor*, issued May 11th, 1836. John King, afterward Judge King, was editor, and William C. Jones, printer.

The pioneers of Iowa, as a class, were brave, hardy, intelligent and enterprising people.

As early as 1824, a French trader named Hart had established a trading post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as *Lacote de Hart*, or "Hart's Bluff." In 1827, an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839, a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846-7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the Winter of 1846-7 on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the Spring before, in season to plant a crop. In the Spring of 1847, Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the limits of Pottawattamie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kaneshville, in honor of Col. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as President of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1846, they raised a battalion, numbering some five hundred men, for the Mexican war. In 1848, Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kaneshville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828, but they were not all within the limits of Pottawattamie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852, the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Captain James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer *Ione*, arrived at the present site of the capital of the State, Des Moines. The *Ione* was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of

Court avenue, Des Moines, and Capt. Allen returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they, too, arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named Fort Des Moines. Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading post was established on the east side of the river, by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio.

Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer, and others.

The Western States have been settled by many of the best and most enterprising men of the older States, and a large immigration of the best blood of the Old World, who, removing to an arena of larger opportunities, in a more fertile soil and congenial climate, have developed a spirit and an energy peculiarly Western. In no country on the globe have enterprises of all kinds been pushed forward with such rapidity, or has there been such independence and freedom of competition. Among those who have pioneered the civilization of the West, and been the founders of great States, none have ranked higher in the scale of intelligence and moral worth than the pioneers of Iowa, who came to the territory when it was an Indian country, and through hardship, privation and suffering, laid the foundations of the populous and prosperous commonwealth which to-day dispenses its blessings to a million and a quarter of people. From her first settlement and from her first organization as a territory to the present day, Iowa has had able men to manage her affairs, wise statesmen to shape her destiny and frame her laws, and intelligent and impartial jurists to administer justice to her citizens; her bar, pulpit and press have been able and widely influential; and in all the professions, arts, enterprises and industries which go to make up a great and prosperous commonwealth, she has taken and holds a front rank among her sister States of the West.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

By act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory included in the Louisiana purchase, and provide for a temporary government. By another act of the same session, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired country was divided, October 1, 1804 into the Territory of Orleans, south of the thirty-third parallel of north latitude, and the district of Louisiana, which latter was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory.

In 1805, the District of Louisiana was organized as a Territory with a government of its own. In 1807, Iowa was included in the Territory of Illinois, and in 1812 in the Territory of Missouri. When Missouri was admitted as a State, March 2, 1821, "Iowa," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "was left a political orphan," until by act of Congress, approved June 28, 1834, the Black Hawk purchase having been made, all the territory west of the Mississippi and north of the northern boundary of Missouri, was made a part of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no county or other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two Justices of the Peace had been appointed and a post office was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September, 1834, however, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi River, viz.: Dubuque and Des Moines, separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were

partially organized. John King was appointed Chief Justice of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two Associate Justices, in each county, were appointed by the Governor.

On the first Monday in October, 1835, Gen. George W. Jones, now a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a Delegate to Congress from this part of Michigan Territory. On the 20th of April, 1836, through the efforts of Gen. Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation, July 4, 1836, and Iowa was then included in

THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN,

of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed Governor; John S. Horner, Secretary of the Territory; Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, Associate Justices.

September 9, 1836, Governor Dodge ordered the census of the new Territory to be taken. This census resulted in showing a population of 10,531 in the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines. Under the apportionment, these two counties were entitled to six members of the Council and thirteen of the House of Representatives. The Governor issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday of October, 1836, on which day the following members of the First Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin were elected from the two counties in the Black Hawk purchase:

Dubuque County.—*Council:* John Fally, Thomas McKnight, Thomas McCraney. *House:* Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlan, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley, Hosea T. Camp.

Des Moines County.—*Council:* Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingram. *House:* Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, David R. Chance.

The first Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, on the 25th day of October, 1836, and was organized by electing Henry T. Baird President of the Council, and Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque, Speaker of the House. It adjourned December 9, 1836.

The second Legislature assembled at Burlington, November 10, 1837. Adjourned January 20, 1838. The third session was at Burlington; commenced June 1st, and adjourned June 12, 1838.

During the first session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, in 1836, the county of Des Moines was divided into Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook (the latter being subsequently changed to Scott) and defined their boundaries. During the second session, out of the territory embraced in Dubuque County, were created the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Clinton and Cedar, and their boundaries defined, but the most of them were not organized until several years afterward, under the authority of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa.

The question of a separate territorial organization for Iowa, which was then a part of Wisconsin Territory, began to be agitated early in the Autumn of 1837. The wishes of the people found expression in a convention held at Burlington on the 1st of November, which memorialized Congress to organize a Territory west of the Mississippi, and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, then residing at Sinsinawa Mound, in what is now Wisconsin, was Delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and labored so earnestly and successfully, that "An act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to estab-

lish the Territorial Government of Iowa," was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838. The new Territory embraced "all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi River, and west of a line drawn due north from the head water or sources of the Mississippi to the territorial line." The organic act provided for a Governor, whose term of office should be three years, and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-six members, and a Council, to consist of thirteen members. It also appropriated \$5,000 for a public library, and \$20,000 for the erection of public buildings.

President Van Buren appointed Ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governor of the new Territory. William B. Conway, of Pittsburgh, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thomas McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham, soon after his appointment, and Col. Charles Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington, during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him.

Immediately after his arrival, Governor Lucas issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of September, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th day of November for meeting of the Legislature to be elected, at Burlington.

The first Territorial Legislature was elected in September and assembled at Burlington on the 12th of November, and consisted of the following members:

Council.—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House.—William Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler,* William G. Coop, William H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, William L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers,† Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

Notwithstanding a large majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats, yet Gen. Jesse B. Browne (Whig), of Lee County, was elected President of the Council, and Hon. William H. Wallace (Whig), of Henry County, Speaker of the House of Representatives—the former unanimously and the latter with but little opposition. At that time, national politics

* Cyrus S. Jacobs, who was elected for Des Moines County, was killed in an unfortunate encounter at Burlington before the meeting of the Legislature, and Mr. Beeler was elected to fill the vacancy.

† Samuel B. Murray was returned as elected from Clinton County, but his seat was successfully contested by Burchard.

were little heeded by the people of the new Territory, but in 1840, during the Presidential campaign, party lines were strongly drawn.

At the election in September, 1838, for members of the Legislature, a Congressional Delegate was also elected. There were four candidates, viz.: William W. Chapman and David Rohrer, of Des Moines County; B. F. Wallace, of Henry County, and P. H. Engle, of Dubuque County. Chapman was elected, receiving a majority of thirty-six over Engle.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law, the Governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor Lucas seemed disposed to make free use of it, and the independent Hawkeyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule, and the result was an unpleasant controversy between the Executive and Legislative departments. Congress, however, by act approved March 3, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the Governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint Sheriffs and Magistrates.

Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated \$20,000. Governor Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of Commissioners, with a view to making a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only on a strip of land fifty miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi River, was the Indian title extinguished, and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk Purchase. The friends of a central location supported the Governor's suggestion. The southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal, and, in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last triumphed, and on the 21st day of January, 1839, an act was passed, appointing Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque County; John Ronalds, of Louisa County, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines County, Commissioners, to select a site for a permanent seat of Government within the limits of Johnson County.

Johnson County had been created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved December 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4th, following. Napoleon, on the Iowa River, a few miles below the future Iowa City, was designated as the county seat, temporarily.

Then there existed good reason for locating the capital in the county. The Territory of Iowa was bounded on the north by the British Possessions; east, by the Mississippi River to its source; thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States; south, by the State of Missouri, and west, by the Missouri and White Earth Rivers. But this immense territory was in undisputed possession of the Indians, except a strip on the Mississippi, known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Johnson County was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made, as the boundary line between the lands of the United States and the Indians, established by the treaty of October 21, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

The Commissioners, after selecting the site, were directed to lay out 640 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to proceed to sell lots and erect public buildings thereon, Congress having granted a section of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The Commissioners met at Napo-

leon, Johnson County, May 1, 1839, selected for a site Section 10, in Township 79 North of Range 6 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place August 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the geographical center of the section, where a square of ten acres on the elevated grounds overlooking the river was reserved for the purpose. The capitol is located in the center of this square. The second Territorial Legislature, which assembled in November, 1839, passed an act requiring the Commissioners to adopt such plan for the building that the aggregate cost when complete should not exceed \$51,000, and if they had already adopted a plan involving a greater expenditure they were directed to abandon it. Plans for the building were designed and drawn by Mr. John F. Rague, of Springfield, Ill., and on the 4th day of July, 1840, the corner stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Samuel C. Trowbridge was Marshal of the day, and Gov. Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

When the Legislature assembled at Burlington in special session, July 13, 1840, Gov. Lucas announced that on the 4th of that month he had visited Iowa City, and found the basement of the capitol nearly completed. A bill authorizing a loan of \$20,000 for the building was passed, January 15, 1841, the unsold lots of Iowa City being the security offered, but only \$5,500 was obtained under the act.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The boundary line between the Territory of Iowa and the State of Missouri was a difficult question to settle in 1838, in consequence of claims arising from taxes and titles, and at one time civil war was imminent. In defining the boundaries of the counties bordering on Missouri, the Iowa authorities had fixed a line that has since been established as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri. The Constitution of Missouri defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the Des Moines River. The lower rapids of the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of the Des Moines River had always been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or "the rapids of the Des Moines River." The Missourians (evidently not well versed in history or geography) insisted on running the northern boundary line from the rapids in the Des Moines River, just below Keosauqua, thus taking from Iowa a strip of territory eight or ten miles wide. Assuming this as her northern boundary line, Missouri attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory by assessing taxes, and sending her Sheriffs to collect them by distraining the personal property of the settlers. The Iowans, however, were not disposed to submit, and the Missouri officials were arrested by the Sheriffs of Davis and Van Buren Counties and confined in jail. Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, called out his militia to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Gov. Lucas called out the militia of Iowa, and both parties made active preparations for war. In Iowa, about 1,200 men were enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend the integrity of the Territory. Subsequently, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, Gen. Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the County Commissioners of Clarke County, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of the taxes, and that Gov. Boggs had despatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing

to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States for the final settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined, but afterward Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy, which was instituted, and which resulted in a judgment for Iowa. Under this decision, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott were appointed Commissioners to survey and establish the boundary. Mr. Nourse remarks that "the expenses of the war on the part of Iowa were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government. The patriots who furnished supplies to the troops had to bear the cost and charges of the struggle."

The first legislative assembly laid the broad foundation of civil equality, on which has been constructed one of the most liberal governments in the Union. Its first act was to recognize the equality of woman with man before the law by providing that "no action commenced by a single woman, who intermarries during the pendency thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage." This principle has been adopted by all subsequent legislation in Iowa, and to-day woman has full and equal civil rights with man, except only the right of the ballot.

Religious toleration was also secured to all, personal liberty strictly guarded, the rights and privileges of citizenship extended to all white persons, and the purity of elections secured by heavy penalties against bribery and corruption. The judiciary power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court, and Justices of the Peace. Real estate was made divisible by will, and intestate property divided equitably among heirs. Murder was made punishable by death, and proportionate penalties fixed for lesser crimes. A system of free schools, open for every class of white citizens, was established. Provision was made for a system of roads and highways. Thus under the territorial organization, the country began to emerge from a savage wilderness, and take on the forms of civil government.

By act of Congress of June 12, 1838, the lands which had been purchased of the Indians were brought into market, and land offices opened in Dubuque and Burlington. Congress provided for military roads and bridges, which greatly aided the settlers, who were now coming in by thousands, to make their homes on the fertile prairies of Iowa—"the Beautiful Land." The fame of the country had spread far and wide; even before the Indian title was extinguished, many were crowding the borders, impatient to cross over and stake out their claims on the choicest spots they could find in the new Territory. As soon as the country was open for settlement, the borders, the Black Hawk Purchase, all along the Mississippi, and up the principal rivers and streams, and out over the broad and rolling prairies, began to be thronged with eager land hunters and immigrants, seeking homes in Iowa. It was a sight to delight the eyes of all comers from every land—its noble streams, beautiful and picturesque hills and valleys, broad and fertile prairies extending as far as the eye could reach, with a soil surpassing in richness anything which they had ever seen. It is not to be wondered at that immigration into Iowa was rapid, and that within less than a decade from the organization of the Territory, it contained a hundred and fifty thousand people.

As rapidly as the Indian titles were extinguished and the original owners removed, the resistless tide of emigration flowed westward. The following extract from Judge Nourse's Centennial Address shows how the immigrants gathered on the Indian boundary, ready for the removal of the barrier:

In obedience to our progressive and aggressive spirit, the Government of the United States made another treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, on the 11th day of August, 1842, for the remaining portion of their land in Iowa. The treaty provided that the Indians should retain

possession of all the lands thus ceded until May 1, 1843, and should occupy that portion of the ceded territory west of a line running north and south through Redrock, until October 11, 1845. These tribes, at this time, had their principal village at Ot-tum-wa-no, now called Ottumwa. As soon as it became known that the treaty had been concluded, there was a rush of immigration to Iowa, and a great number of temporary settlements were made near the Indian boundary, waiting for the 1st day of May. As the day approached, hundreds of families encamped along the line, and their tents and wagons gave the scene the appearance of a military expedition. The country beyond had been thoroughly explored, but the United States military authorities had prevented any settlement or even the making out of claims by any monuments whatever.

To aid them in making out their claims when the hour should arrive, the settlers had placed piles of dry wood on the rising ground, at convenient distances, and a short time before twelve o'clock of the night of the 30th of April, these were lighted, and when the midnight hour arrived, it was announced by the discharge of firearms. The night was dark, but this army of occupation pressed forward, torch in hand, with axe and hatchet, blazing lines with all manner of curves and angles. When daylight came and revealed the confusion of these wonderful surveys, numerous disputes arose, settled generally by compromise, but sometimes by violence. Between midnight of the 30th of April and sundown of the 1st of May, over one thousand families had settled on their new purchase.

While this scene was transpiring, the retreating Indians were enacting one more impressive and melancholy. The Winter of 1842-43 was one of unusual severity, and the Indian prophet, who had disapproved of the treaty, attributed the severity of the Winter to the anger of the Great Spirit, because they had sold their country. Many religious rites were performed to atone for the crime. When the time for leaving Ot-tum-wa-no arrived, a solemn silence pervaded the Indian camp, and the faces of their stoutest men were bathed in tears; and when their cavalcade was put in motion, toward the setting sun, there was a spontaneous outburst of frantic grief from the entire procession.

The Indians remained the appointed time beyond the line running north and south through Redrock. The government established a trading post and military encampment at the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines River, then and for many years known as Fort Des Moines. Here the red man lingered until the 11th of October, 1845, when the same scene that we have before described was re-enacted, and the wave of immigration swept over the remainder of the "New Purchase." The lands thus occupied and claimed by the settlers still belonged in fee to the General Government. The surveys were not completed until some time after the Indian title was extinguished. After their survey, the lands were publicly proclaimed or advertised for sale at public auction. Under the laws of the United States, a pre-emption or exclusive right to purchase public lands could not be acquired until after the lands had thus been publicly offered and not sold for want of bidders. Then, and not until then, an occupant making improvements in good faith might acquire a right over others to enter the land at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre. The "claim laws" were unknown to the United States statutes. They originated in the "eternal fitness of things," and were enforced, probably, as belonging to that class of natural rights not enumerated in the constitution, and not impaired or disparaged by its enumeration.

The settlers organized in every settlement prior to the public land sales, appointed officers, and adopted their own rules and regulations. Each man's claim was duly ascertained and recorded by the Secretary. It was the duty of *all* to attend the sales. The Secretary bid off the lands of each settler at \$1.25 per acre. The others were there, to see, first, that he did his duty and bid in the land, and, secondly, to see that *no one else bid*. This, of course, sometimes led to trouble, but it saved the excitement of competition, and gave a formality and degree of order and regularity to the proceedings they would not otherwise have attained. As far as practicable, the Territorial Legislature recognized the validity of these "claims" upon the public lands, and in 1839 passed an act legalizing their sale and making their transfer a valid consideration to support a promise to pay for the same. (Acts of 1843, p. 456). The Supreme Territorial Court held this law to be valid. (See *Hill v. Smith*, 1st Morris Rep. 70). The opinion not only contains a decision of the question involved, but also contains much valuable erudition upon that "spirit of Anglo-Saxon liberty" which the Iowa settlers unquestionably inherited in a direct line of descent from the said "Anglo-Saxons." But the early settler was not always able to pay even this dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for his land.

Many of the settlers had nothing to begin with, save their hands, health and courage and their family jewels, "the pledges of love," and the "consumers of bread." It was not so easy to accumulate money in the early days of the State, and the "beautiful prairies," the "noble streams," and all that sort of poetic imagery, did not prevent the early settlers from becoming discouraged.

An old settler, in speaking of the privations and trials of those early days, says:

Well do the "old settlers" of Iowa remember the days from the first settlement to 1840. Those were days of sadness and distress. The endearments of home in another land had been

broken up; and all that was hallowed on earth, the home of childhood and the scenes of youth, we severed; and we sat down by the gentle waters of our noble river, and often "hung our harps on the willows."

Another, from another part of the State, testifies:

There was no such thing as getting money for any kind of labor. I laid brick at \$3.00 per thousand, and took my pay in anything I could eat or wear. I built the first Methodist Church at Keokuk, 42x60 feet, of brick, for \$600, and took my pay in a subscription paper, part of which I never collected, and upon which I only received \$50 00 in money. Wheat was hauled 100 miles from the interior, and sold for $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel.

Another old settler, speaking of a later period, 1843, says:

Land and everything had gone down in value to almost nominal prices. Corn and oats could be bought for six or ten cents a bushel; pork, \$1.00 per hundred; and the best horse a man could raise sold for \$50.00. Nearly all were in debt, and the Sheriff and Constable, with legal processes, were common visitors at almost every man's door. These were indeed "the times that tried men's souls."

"A few," says Mr. Nourse, "who were not equal to the trial, returned to their old homes, but such as had the courage and faith to be the worthy founders of a great State remained, to more than realize the fruition of their hopes, and the reward of their self-denial."

On Monday, December 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met, at the new capital, Iowa City, but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose, during the session of 1841-2. At this session, the Superintendent of Public Buildings (who, with the Territorial Agent, had superseded the Commissioners first appointed), estimated the expense of completing the building at \$33,330, and that rooms for the use of the Legislature could be completed for \$15,600.

During 1842, the Superintendent commenced obtaining stone from a new quarry, about ten miles northeast of the city. This is now known as the "Old Capitol Quarry," and contains, it is thought, an immense quantity of excellent building stone. Here all the stone for completing the building was obtained, and it was so far completed, that on the 5th day of December, 1842, the Legislature assembled in the new capitol. At this session, the Superintendent estimated that it would cost \$39,143 to finish the building. This was nearly \$6,000 higher than the estimate of the previous year, notwithstanding a large sum had been expended in the meantime. This rather discouraging discrepancy was accounted for by the fact that the officers in charge of the work were constantly short of funds. Except the congressional appropriation of \$20,000 and the loan of \$5,500, obtained from the Miners' Bank, of Dubuque, all the funds for the prosecution of the work were derived from the sale of the city lots (which did not sell very rapidly), from certificates of indebtedness, and from scrip, based upon unsold lots, which was to be received in payment for such lots when they were sold. At one time, the Superintendent made a requisition for bills of iron and glass, which could not be obtained nearer than St. Louis. To meet this, the Agent sold some lots for a draft, payable at Pittsburgh, Pa., for which he was compelled to pay twenty-five per cent. exchange. This draft, amounting to \$507, that officer reported to be more than one-half the cash actually handled by him during the entire season, when the disbursements amounted to very nearly \$24,000.

With such uncertainty, it could not be expected that estimates could be very accurate. With all these disadvantages, however, the work appears to have been prudently prosecuted, and as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

Iowa remained a Territory from 1838 to 1846, during which the office of Governor was held by Robert Lucas, John Chambers and James Clarke.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa, approved February 12, 1844, the question of the formation of a State Constitution and providing for the election of Delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose was submitted to the people, to be voted upon at their township elections in April following. The vote was largely in favor of the measure, and the Delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa City, on the 7th of October, 1844. On the first day of November following, the convention completed its work and adopted the first State Constitution.

The President of the convention, Hon. Shepherd Leffler, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of this Constitution to the Delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to that body at the earliest practicable day. It was also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The boundaries of the State, as defined by this Constitution, were as follows:

Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi River, opposite mouth of the Des Moines River, thence up the said river Des Moines; in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the Old Indian Boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan, in the year 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the "old" northwest corner of Missouri; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence up in the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet River; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peters River, where the Watonwan River—according to Nicollet's map—enters the same; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries were rejected by Congress, but by act approved March 3, 1845, a State called Iowa was admitted into the Union, provided the people accepted the act, bounded as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of the Des Moines River, at the middle of the Mississippi, thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth River; thence west, along said parallel of latitude, to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line seventeen degrees and thirty minutes west of the meridian of Washington City; thence due south, to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence eastwardly, following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines River; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries, had they been accepted, would have placed the northern boundary of the State about thirty miles north of its present location, and would have deprived it of the Missouri slope and the boundary of that river. The western boundary would have been near the west line of what is now Kossuth County. But it was not so to be. In consequence of this radical and unwelcome change in the boundaries, the people refused to accept the act of Congress and rejected the Constitution at the election, held August 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

A second Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City on the 4th day of May, 1846, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution for the new State with the present boundaries, was adopted and submitted to the people for ratification on the 3d day of August following, when it was accepted; 9,492 votes were cast "for the Constitution," and 9,036 "against the Constitution."

The Constitution was approved by Congress, and by act of Congress approved December 28, 1846, Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union.

Prior to this action of Congress, however, the people of the new State held an election under the new Constitution on the 26th day of October, and elected Oresel Briggs, Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

At this time there were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, with a population of nearly 100,000, and the frontier settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River. The Mormons had already reached there.

The first General Assembly of the State of Iowa was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, November 30, 1846, about a month *before* the State was admitted into the Union.

At the first session of the State Legislature, the Treasurer of State reported that the capitol building was in a very exposed condition, liable to injury from storms, and expressed the hope that some provision would be made to complete it, at least sufficiently to protect it from the weather. The General Assembly responded by appropriating \$2,500 for the completion of the public buildings. At the first session also arose the question of the re-location of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the re-location of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to a deal of discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three Commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a report of their proceedings to the Governor. The bill passed both Houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the Governor, and became a law. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved February 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

The Commissioners forthwith entered upon their duties, and selected four sections and two half sections in Jasper County. Two of these sections are in what is now Des Moines Township, and the others in Fairview Township, in the southern part of that county. These lands are situated between Prairie City and Monroe, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, which runs diagonally through them. Here a town was platted, called Monroe City, and a sale of lots took place. Four hundred and fifteen lots were sold, at prices that were not considered remarkably remunerative. The cash payments (one-fourth) amounted to \$1,797.43, while the expenses of the sale and the claims of the Commissioners for services amounted to \$2,206.57. The Commissioners made a report of their proceedings to the Governor, as required by law, but the location was generally condemned.

When the report of the Commissioners, showing this brilliant financial operation, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select Committee of Five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water and how much was burned." The report was referred, without the instructions, however, but Monroe City never became the seat of government. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and precluded, for the time, the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

At the same session, \$3,000 more were appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852, the further sum of \$5,000, and in 1854 \$4,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose, making the whole cost \$123,000, paid partly by the General Government and partly by the State, but principally from the proceeds of the sale of lots in Iowa City.

But the question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and, on final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and on the 15th day of January, 1855, a bill re-locating the capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of Commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The third Constitutional Convention to revise the Constitution of the State assembled at Iowa City, January 19, 1857. The new Constitution framed by this convention was submitted to the people at an election held August 3, 1857, when it was approved and adopted by a vote of 40,311 "for" to 38,681 "against," and on the 3d day of September following was declared by a proclamation of the Governor to be the supreme law of the State of Iowa.

Advised of the completion of the temporary State House at Des Moines, on the 19th of October following, Governor Grimes issued another proclamation, declaring the City of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa.

The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the Fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December, that the last of the effects—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob-sleds"—drawn by ten yoke of oxen was deposited in the new capital. It is not imprudent now to remark that, during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several departments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus, Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three

Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the University, and, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the Trustees of that institution.

Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and on the 11th day of January, 1858, the seventh General Assembly convened at the new capital. The building used for governmental purposes was purchased in 1864. It soon became inadequate for the purposes for which it was designed, and it became apparent that a new, large and permanent State House must be erected. In 1870, the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to commence the work. The board consisted of Gov. Samuel Merrill, *ex officio*, President; Grenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs; James F. Wilson, Fairfield; James Dawson, Washington; Simon G. Stein, Muscatine; James O. Crosby, Gainsville; Charles Dudley, Agency City; John N. Dewey, Des Moines; William L. Joy, Sioux City; Alexander R. Fulton, Des Moines, Secretary.

The act of 1870 provided that the building should be constructed of the best material and should be fire proof; to be heated and ventilated in the most approved manner; should contain suitable legislative halls, rooms for State officers, the judiciary, library, committees, archives and the collections of the State Agricultural Society, and for all purposes of State Government, and should be erected on grounds held by the State for that purpose. The sum first appropriated was \$150,000; and the law provided that no contract should be made, either for constructing or furnishing the building, which should bind the State for larger sums than those at the time appropriated. A design was drawn and plans and specifications furnished by Cochrane & Piquenard, architects, which were accepted by the board, and on the 23d of November, 1871, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The estimated cost and present value of the capitol is fixed at \$2,000,000.

From 1858 to 1860, the Sioux became a troublesome in the northwestern part of the State. These warlike Indians made frequent plundering raids upon the settlers, and murdered several families. In 1861, several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State to hunt down and punish the murderous thieves. No battles were fought, however, for the Indians fled when they ascertained that systematic and adequate measures had been adopted to protect the settlers.

"The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854, the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In 1854, the corner stone of a railroad bridge, that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating our example. On the 1st day of January, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four lines of railroad had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections. On the 15th of May, 1856, the Congress of the United States passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of

railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of our State at this time had increased to 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the Republic, on the route of this great highway across the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing our vast coal measures and establishing manufactories among us, or if it had been expended in improving our lands, and building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

"In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount." Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid; and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments. These debts are not all paid even yet, but the worst is over and ultimately the burden will be entirely removed.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The others were completed soon after. In 1854, there was not a mile of railroad in the State. In 1874, twenty years after, there were 3,765 miles in successful operation.

GROWTH AND PROGRESS.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized, in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan, in 1834. From 1836 to 1838, the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin increased the number of counties to sixteen, and the population had increased to 22,859. Since then, the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population, in 1875, was 1,366,000. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
1838.....	22,589	1852.....	230,713	1869.....	1,040,819
1840.....	43,115	1854.....	326,013	1870.....	1,191,727
1844.....	75,152	1856.....	519,055	1873.....	1,251,333
1846.....	97,588	1859.....	638,775	1875.....	1,366,000
1847.....	116,651	1860.....	674,913	1876.....	.....
1849.....	152,988	1863.....	701,732	1877.....	.....
1850.....	191,982	1865.....	754,699		
1851.....	204,774	1867.....	902,040		

The most populous county in the State is Dubuque. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty years, its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth, embracing all the elements of progress which characterize the older States.

Thriving cities and towns dot its fair surface; an iron net-work of thousands of miles of railroads is woven over its broad acres; ten thousand school houses, in which more than five hundred thousand children are being taught the rudiments of education, testify to the culture and liberality of the people; high schools, colleges and universities are generously endowed by the State; manufactories spring up on all her water courses, and in most of her cities and towns.

Whether measured from the date of her first settlement, her organization as a Territory or admission as a State, Iowa has thus far shown a growth unsurpassed, in a similar period, by any commonwealth on the face of the earth; and, with her vast extent of fertile soil, with her inexhaustible treasures of mineral wealth, with a healthful, invigorating climate; an intelligent, liberty-loving people; with equal, just and liberal laws, and her free schools, the future of Iowa may be expected to surpass the most hopeful anticipations of her present citizens.

Looking upon Iowa as she is to-day—populous, prosperous and happy—it is hard to realize the wonderful changes that have occurred since the first white settlements were made within her borders. When the number of States was only twenty-six, and their total population about twenty millions, our republican form of government was hardly more than an experiment, just fairly put upon trial. The development of our agricultural resources and inexhaustible mineral wealth had hardly commenced. Westward the “Star of Empire” had scarcely started on its way. West of the great Mississippi was a mighty empire, but almost unknown, and marked on the maps of the period as “The Great American Desert.”

Now, thirty-eight stars glitter on our national escutcheon, and forty-five millions of people, who know their rights and dare maintain them, tread American soil, and the grand sisterhood of States extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border, and from the rocky coast of the Atlantic to the golden shores of the Pacific.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM.

Ames, Story County.

The Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm were established by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. A Board of Trustees was appointed, consisting of Governor R. P. Lowe, John D. Wright, William Duane Wilson, M. W. Robinson, Timothy Day, Richard Gaines, John Pattee, G. W. F. Sherwin, Suel Foster, S. W. Henderson, Clement Coffin and E. G. Day; the Governors of the State and President of the College being *ex officio* members. Subsequently the number of Trustees was reduced to five. The Board met in June, 1859, and received propositions for the location of the College and Farm from Hardin, Polk, Story and Boone, Marshall, Jefferson and Tama Counties. In July, the proposition of Story County and some of its citizens and by the citizens of Boone County was accepted, and the farm and the site for the buildings were located. In 1860–61, the farm-house and barn were erected. In 1862, Congress granted to the State 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts, and 195,000 acres were located by Peter Melendy, Commissioner, in 1862–3. George W. Bassett was appointed Land Agent for the institution. In 1864, the General Assembly appropriated \$20,000 for the erection of the college building.

In June of that year, the Building Committee, consisting of Suel Foster, Peter Melendy and A. J. Bronson, proceeded to let the contract. John Browne, of Des Moines, was employed as architect, and furnished the plans of the building, but was superseded in its construction by C. A. Dunham. The \$20,000 appropriated by the General Assembly were expended in putting in the foundations and making the brick for the structure. An additional appropriation of \$91,000 was made in 1866, and the building was completed in 1868.

Tuition in this college is made by law forever free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age, who have been resident of the State six months previous to their admission. Each county in the State has a prior right of tuition for three scholars from each county; the remainder, equal to the capacity of the college, are by the Trustees distributed among the counties in proportion to the population, and subject to the above rule. All sale of ardent spirits, wine or beer are prohibited by law within a distance of three miles from the college, except for sacramental, mechanical or medical purposes.

The course of instruction in the Agricultural College embraces the following branches: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Horticulture, Fruit Growing, Forestry, Animal and Vegetable Anatomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Entomology, Zoology, the Veterinary Art, Plane Mensuration, Leveling, Surveying, Bookkeeping, and such Mechanical Arts as are directly connected with agriculture; also such other studies as the Trustees may from time to time prescribe, not inconsistent with the purposes of the institution.

The funds arising from the lease and sale of lands and interest on investments are sufficient for the support of the institution. Several College Societies are maintained among the students, who publish a monthly paper. There is also an "out-law" called the "ATA, Chapter Omega."

The Board of Trustees in 1877 was composed of C. W. Warden, Ottumwa, Chairman; Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City; William B. Treadway, Sioux City; Buel Sherman, Fredericksburg, and Laurel Summers, Le Claire. E. W. Starten, Secretary; William D. Lucas, Treasurer.

Board of Instruction.—A. S. Welch, LL. D., President and Professor of Psychology and Philosophy of Science; Gen. J. L. Geddes, Professor of Military Tactics and Engineering; W. H. Wynn, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of English Literature; C. E. Bessey, M. S., Professor of Botany, Zoology, Entomology; A. Thompson, C. E., Mechanical Engineering and Superintendent of Workshops; F. E. L. Beal, B. S., Civil Engineering; T. E. Pope, A. M., Chemistry; M. Stalker, Agricultural and Veterinary Science; J. L. Budd, Horticulture; J. K. Macomber, Physics; E. W. Stanton, Mathematics and Political Economy; Mrs. Margaret P. Stanton, Preceptress, Instructor in French and Mathematics.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Iowa City, Johnson County.

In the famous Ordinance of 1787, enacted by Congress before the Territory of the United States extended beyond the Mississippi River, it was declared that in all the territory northwest of the Ohio River, "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized "to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa, to which the Indian title has been or may be extinguished, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land, not exceeding the entire townships, for the use

and support of a university within said Territory when it becomes a State, and for no other use or purpose whatever; to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the large divisions into which the public land are authorized to be surveyed."

William W. Dodge, of Scott County, was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to make the selections. He selected Section 5 in Township 78, north of Range 3, east of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and then removed from the Territory. No more lands were selected until 1846, when, at the request of the Assembly, John M. Whitaker of Van Buren County, was appointed, who selected the remainder of the grant except about 122 acres.

In the first Constitution, under which Iowa was admitted to the Union, the people directed the disposition of the proceeds of this munificent grant in accordance with its terms, and instructed the General Assembly to provide, as soon as may be, effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of the university derived from the lands.

The first General Assembly, by act approved February 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa" at Iowa City, then the capital of the State, "with such other branches as public convenience may hereafter require." The "public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land in which they are situated," were granted for the use of said university, *provided*, however, that the sessions of the Legislature and State offices should be held in the capitol until otherwise provided by law. The control and management of the University were committed to a board of fifteen Trustees, to be appointed by the Legislature, five of whom were to be chosen biennially. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was made President of this Board. Provisions were made for the disposal of the two townships of land, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. The act further provides that the University shall never be under the exclusive control of any religious denomination whatever," and as soon as the revenue for the grant and donations amounts to \$2,000 a year, the University should commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of fifty students annually. The General Assembly retained full supervision over the University, its officers and the grants and donations made and to be made to it by the State.

Section 5 of the act appointed James P. Carleton, H. D. Downey, Thomas Snyder, Samuel McCrory, Curtis Bates, Silas Foster, E. C. Lyon, James H. Gower, George G. Vincent, Wm. G. Woodward, Theodore S. Parvin, George Atchinson, S. G. Matson, H. W. Starr and Ansel Briggs, the first Board of Trustees.

The organization of the University at Iowa City was impracticable, however, so long as the seat of government was retained there.

In January, 1849, two branches of the University and three Normal Schools were established. The branches were located—one at Fairfield, and the other at Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing, in respect to funds and all other matters, with the University established at Iowa City. "This act," says Col. Benton, "created *three* State Universities, with equal rights and powers, instead of a 'University with such branches as public convenience may hereafter demand,' as provided by the Constitution."

The Board of Directors of the Fairfield Branch consisted of Barnet Ristine, Christian W. Slagle, Daniel Rider, Horace Gaylord, Bernhart Henn and Samuel S. Bayard. At the first meeting of the Board, Mr. Henn was elected President, Mr. Slagle Secretary, and Mr. Gaylord Treasurer. Twenty acres of land were purchased, and a building erected thereon, costing \$2,500.

This building was nearly destroyed by a hurricane, in 1850, but was rebuilt more substantially, all by contributions of the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State or from the University Fund, and by act approved January 24, 1853, at the request of the Board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State.

The branch at Dubuque was placed under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and John King, Caleb H. Booth, James M. Emerson, Michael J. Sullivan, Richard Benson and the Governor of the State as Trustees. The Trustees never organized, and its existence was only nominal.

The Normal Schools were located at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mount Pleasant, respectively. Each was to be governed by a board of seven Trustees, to be appointed by the Trustees of the University. Each was to receive \$500 annually from the income of the University Fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The several Boards of Trustees were appointed. At Andrew, the school was organized Nov. 21, 1849; Samuel Ray, Principal; Miss J. S. Dorr, Assistant. A building was commenced and over \$1,000 expended on it, but it was never completed. At Oskaloosa, the Trustees organized in April, 1852. This school was opened in the Court House, September 13, 1852, under the charge of Prof. G. M. Drake and wife. A two story brick building was completed in 1853, costing \$2,473. The school at Mount Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the University Fund, but in 1857 the Legislature appropriated \$1,000 each for those at Oskaloosa and Andrew, and repealed the law authorizing the payment of money to them from the University Fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held February 21, 1850, the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi," established at Davenport, was recognized as the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State University of Iowa," expressly stipulating, however, that such recognition should not render the University liable for any pecuniary aid, nor was the Board to have any control over the property or management of the Medical Association. Soon after, this College was removed to Keokuk, its second session being opened there in November, 1850. In 1851, the General Assembly confirmed the action of the Board, and by act approved January 22, 1855, placed the Medical College under the supervision of the Board of Trustees of the University, and it continued in operation until this arrangement was terminated by the new Constitution, September 3, 1857.

From 1847 to 1855, the Board of Trustees was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature, and the Trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no effectual organization of the University. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of sixteen weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected President, but he never entered fully upon its duties. The University was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Welton, Van Valkenburg and Guffin.

In the Spring of 1856, the capital of the State was located at Des Moines; but there were no buildings there, and the capitol at Iowa City was not vacated by the State until December, 1857.

In June, 1856, the faculty was re-organized, with some changes, and the University was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856.

There were one hundred and twenty-four students—eighty-three males and forty-one females—in attendance during the year 1856-7, and the first regular catalogue was published.

At a special meeting of the Board, September 22, 1857, the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells. This was the first degree conferred by the Board.

Article IX, Section 11, of the new State Constitution, which went into force September 3, 1857, provided as follows :

The State University shall be established at one place, without branches at any other place ; and the University fund shall be applied to that institution, and no other.

Article XI, Section 8, provided that

The seat of Government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the city of Des Moines, in the county of Polk ; and the State University at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson.

The new Constitution created the Board of Education, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, who was ex officio President, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State. This Board was endowed with "full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to common schools and other educational institutions," subject to alteration, amendment or repeal by the General Assembly, which was vested with authority to abolish or re-organize the Board at any time after 1863.

In December, 1857, the old capitol building, now known as Central Hall of the University, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, and the property, with that exception, passed under the control of the Trustees, and became the seat of the University. The old building had had hard usage, and its arrangement was illy adapted for University purposes. Extensive repairs and changes were necessary, but the Board was without funds for these purposes.

The last meeting of the Board, under the old law, was held in January, 1858. At this meeting, a resolution was introduced, and seriously considered, to exclude females from the University ; but it finally failed.

March 12, 1858, the first Legislature under the new Constitution enacted a new law in relation to the University, but it was not materially different from the former. March 11, 1858, the Legislature appropriated \$3,000 for the repair and modification of the old capitol building, and \$10,000 for the erection of a boarding house, now known as South Hall.

The Board of Trustees created by the new law met and duly organized April 27, 1858, and determined to close the University until the income from its fund should be adequate to meet the current expenses, and the buildings should be ready for occupation. Until this term, the building known as the "Mechanics' Academy" had been used for the school. The Faculty, except the Chancellor (Dean), was dismissed, and all further instruction suspended, from the close of the term then in progress until September, 1859. At this meeting, a resolution was adopted excluding females from the University after the close of the existing term ; but this was afterward, in August, modified, so as to admit them to the Normal Department.

At the meeting of the Board, August 4, 1858, the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Dexter Edson Smith, being the first degree conferred upon a student of the University. Diplomas were awarded to the members of the first graduating class of the Normal Department as follows : Levi P. Aylworth, Cellina H. Aylworth, Elizabeth L. Humphrey, Annie A. Pinney and Sylvia M. Thompson.

An "Act for the Government and Regulation of the State University of Iowa," approved December 25, 1858, was mainly a re-enactment of the law of March 12, 1858, except that changes were made in the Board of Trustees, and manner of their appointment. This law provided that both sexes were to be admitted on equal terms to all departments of the institution, leaving the Board no discretion in the matter.

The new Board met and organized, February 2, 1859, and decided to continue the Normal Department only to the end of the current term, and that it was unwise to re-open the University at that time; but at the annual meeting of the Board, in June of the same year, it was resolved to continue the Normal Department in operation; and at a special meeting, October 25, 1859, it was decided to re-open the University in September, 1860. Mr. Dean had resigned as Chancellor prior to this meeting, and Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D., was elected President, at a salary of \$2,000, and his term commenced June, 1860.

At the annual meeting, June 28, 1860, a full Faculty was appointed, and the University re-opened, under this new organization, September 19, 1860 (third Wednesday); and at this date the actual existence of the University may be said to commence.

August 19, 1862, Dr. Totten having resigned, Prof. Oliver M. Spencer was elected President and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge Samuel F. Miller, of Keokuk.

At the commencement, in June, 1863, was the first class of graduates in the Collegiate Department.

The Board of Education was abolished March 19, 1864, and the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was restored; the General Assembly resumed control of the subject of education, and on March 21, an act was approved for the government of the University. It was substantially the same as the former law, but provided that the Governor should be ex officio President of the Board of Trustees. Until 1858, the Superintendent of Public Instruction had been ex officio President. During the period of the Board of Education, the University Trustees were elected by it, and elected their own President.

President Spencer was granted leave of absence from April 10, 1866, for fifteen months, to visit Europe; and Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected President *pro tem*.

The North Hall was completed late in 1866.

At the annual meeting in June, 1867, the resignation of President Spencer (absent in Europe) was accepted, and Prof. Leonard continued as President *pro tem.*, until March 4, 1868, when James Black, D. D., Vice President of Washington and Jefferson College, Penn., was elected President. Dr. Black entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The Law Department was established in June, 1868, and, in September following, an arrangement was perfected with the Iowa Law School, at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, under the management of Messrs. George G. Wright, Chester C. Cole and William G. Hammond, by which that institution was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the Law Department of the University. The Faculty of this department consisted of the President of the University, Hon. Wm. G. Hammond, Resident Professor and Principal of the Department, and Professors G. G. Wright and C. C. Cole.

Nine students entered at the commencement of the first term, and during the year ending June, 1877, there were 103 students in this department.

At a special meeting of the Board, on the 17th of September, 1868, a Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of establishing a Medical De-

partment. This Committee reported at once in favor of the proposition, the Faculty to consist of the President of the University and seven Professors, and recommended that, if practicable, the new department should be opened at the commencement of the University year, in 1869-70. At this meeting, Hon. Ezekiel Clark was elected Treasurer of the University.

By an act of the General Assembly, approved April 11, 1870, the "Board of Regents" was instituted as the governing power of the University, and since that time it has been the fundamental law of the institution. The Board of Regents held its first meeting June 28, 1870. Wm. J. Haddock was elected Secretary, and Mr. Clark, Treasurer.

Dr. Black tendered his resignation as President, at a special meeting of the Board, held August 18, 1870, to take effect on the 1st of December following. His resignation was accepted.

The South Hall having been fitted up for the purpose, the first term of the Medical Department was opened October 24, 1870, and continued until March, 1871, at which time there were three graduates and thirty-nine students.

March 1, 1871, Rev. George Thacher was elected President of the University. Mr. Thacher accepted, entered upon his duties April 1st, and was formally inaugurated at the annual meeting in June, 1861.

In June, 1874, the "Chair of Military Instruction" was established, and the President of the United States was requested to detail an officer to perform its duties. In compliance with this request, Lieut. A. D. Schenck, Second Artillery, U. S. A., was detailed as "Professor of Military Science and Tactics," at Iowa State University, by order of the War Department, August 26, 1874, who reported for duty on the 10th of September following. Lieut. Schenck was relieved by Lieut. James Chester, Third Artillery, January 1, 1877.

Treasurer Clark resigned November 3, 1875, and John N. Coldren elected in his stead.

At the annual meeting, in 1876, a Department of Homœopathy was established.

In March, 1877, a resolution was adopted affiliating the High Schools of the State with the University.

In June, 1877, Dr. Thacher's connection with the University was terminated, and C. W. Slagle, a member of the Board of Regents, was elected President.

In 1872, the ex officio membership of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was abolished; but it was restored in 1876. Following is a catalogue of the officers of this important institution, from 1847 to 1878:

TRUSTEES OR REGENTS.

PRESIDENTS.

	FROM	TO
James Harlan, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio.....	1847	1848
Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio.....	1848	1854
James D. Eads, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio.....	1854	1857
Maturin L. Fisher, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio	1857	1858
Amos Dean, Chancellor, ex officio.....	1858	1859
Thomas H. Benton, Jr.....	1859	1863
Francis Springer.....	1863	1864
William M. Stone, Governor, ex officio.....	1864	1868
Samuel Merrill, Governor, ex officio.....	1868	1872
Cyrus C. Carpenter, Governor, ex officio	1872	1876
Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor, ex officio	1876	1877
Joshua G. Newbold, Governor, ex officio.....	1877	1878
John H. Gear.....	1878	.....

VICE PRESIDENTS.

	FROM	TO
Silas Foster.....	1847	1851
Robert Lucas.....	1851	1853
Edward Connelly.....	1854	1855
Moses J. Morsman.....	1855	1858

SECRETARIES.

Hugh D. Downey.....	1847	1851
Anson Hart.....	1851	1857
Elijah Sells.....	1857	1858
Anson Hart.....	1858	1864
William J. Haddock.....	1864	.....

TREASURERS.

Morgan Reno, State Treasurer, ex officio.....	1847	1850
Israel Kister, State Treasurer, ex officio.....	1850	1852
Martin L. Morris, State Treasurer, ex officio.....	1852	1855
Henry W. Lathrop.....	1855	1862
William Crum.....	1862	1868
Ezekiel Clark.....	1868	1876
John N. Coldren.....	1876	.....

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Amos Dean, LL. D.....	1855	1858
Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D.....	1860	1862
Oliver M. Spencer, D. D.*.....	1862	1867
James Black, D. D.....	1868	1870
George Thacher, D. D.....	1871	1877
C. W. Slagle.....	1877	.....

The present educational corps of the University consists of the President, nine Professors in the Collegiate Department, one Professor and six Instructors in Military Science ; Chancellor, three Professors and four Lecturers in the Law Department ; eight Professor Demonstrators of Anatomy ; Prosector of Surgery and two Lecturers in the Medical Department, and two Professors in the Homœopathic Medical Department.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By act of the General Assembly, approved January 28, 1857, a State Historical Society was provided for in connection with the University. At the commencement, an appropriation of \$250 was made, to be expended in collecting, embodying, and preserving in an authentic form a library of books, pamphlets, charts, maps, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa ; and with the further object to rescue from oblivion the memory of the early pioneers ; to obtain and preserve various accounts of their exploits, perils and hardy adventures ; to secure facts and statements relative to the history and genius, and progress and decay of the Indian tribes of Iowa ; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities and past and present resources of the State ; to aid in the publication of such collections of the Society as shall from time to time be deemed of value and interest ; to aid in binding its books, pamphlets, manuscripts and papers, and in defraying other necessary incidental expenses of the Society.

There was appropriated by law to this institution, till the General Assembly shall otherwise direct, the sum of \$500 per annum. The Society is under the management of a Board of Curators, consisting of eighteen persons, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor, and nine elected by the members of the Society. The Curators receive no compensation for their services. The annual

meeting is provided for by law, to be held at Iowa City on Monday preceding the last Wednesday in June of each year.

The State Historical Society has published a series of very valuable collections, including history, biography, sketches, reminiscences, etc., with quite a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers, under the title of "Annals of Iowa."

THE PENITENTIARY.

Located at Fort Madison, Lee County.

The first act of the Territorial Legislature, relating to a Penitentiary in Iowa, was approved January 25, 1839, the fifth section of which authorized the Governor to draw the sum of \$20,000 appropriated by an act of Congress approved July 7, 1838, for public buildings in the Territory of Iowa. It provided for a Board of Directors of three persons elected by the Legislature, who should direct the building of the Penitentiary, which should be located within one mile of the public square, in the town of Fort Madison, Lee County, provided Fort Madison should deed to the directors a tract of land suitable for a site, and assign them, by contract, a spring or stream of water for the use of the Penitentiary. To the Directors was also given the power of appointing the Warden; the latter to appoint his own assistants.

The first Directors appointed were John S. David and John Claypole. They made their first report to the Legislative Council November 9, 1839. The citizens of the town of Fort Madison had executed a deed conveying ten acres of land for the building site. Amos Ladd was appointed Superintendent of the building June 5, 1839. The building was designed of sufficient capacity to contain one hundred and thirty-eight convicts, and estimated to cost \$55,933.90. It was begun on the 9th of July, 1839; the main building and Warden's house were completed in the Fall of 1841. Other additions were made from time to time till the building and arrangements were all complete according to the plan of the Directors. It has answered the purpose of the State as a Penitentiary for more than thirty years, and during that period many items of practical experience in prison management have been gained.

It has long been a problem how to conduct prisons, and deal with what are called the criminal classes generally, so as to secure their best good and best subserve the interests of the State. Both objects must be taken into consideration in any humanitarian view of the subject. This problem is not yet solved, but Iowa has adopted the progressive and enlightened policy of humane treatment of prisoners and the utilization of their labor for their own support. The labor of the convicts in the Iowa Penitentiary, as in most others in the United States, is let out to contractors, who pay the State a certain stipulated amount therefor, the State furnishing the shops, tools and machinery, as well as the supervision necessary to preserve order and discipline in the prison.

While this is an improvement upon the old solitary confinement system, it still falls short of an enlightened reformatory system that in the future will treat the criminal for mental disease and endeavor to restore him to usefulness in the community. The objections urged against the contract system of disposing of the labor of prisoners, that it brings the labor of honest citizens into competition with convict labor at reduced prices, and is disadvantageous to the State, are not without force, and the system will have no place in the prisons of the future.

It is right that the convict should labor. He should not be allowed to live in idleness at public expense. Honest men labor; why should not they? Honest men are entitled to the fruits of their toil; why should not the convict as well? The convict is sent to the Penitentiary to secure public safety. The State deprives him of his liberty to accomplish this purpose and to punish him for violations of law, but, having done this, the State wrongs both itself and the criminal by confiscating his earnings; because it deprives his family of what justly belongs to them, and an enlightened civilization will ere long demand that the prisoner in the penitentiary, after paying a fair price for his board, is as justly entitled to his net earnings as the good citizen outside its walls, and his family, if he has one, should be entitled to draw his earnings or stated portion of them at stated periods. If he has no family, then if his net earnings should be set aside to his credit and paid over to him at the expiration of his term of imprisonment, he would not be turned out upon the cold charities of a somewhat pharisaical world, penniless, with the brand of the convict upon his brow, with no resource save to sink still deeper in crime. Let Iowa, "The Beautiful Land," be first to recognize the rights of its convicts to the fruits of their labor; keep their children from the alms-house, and place a powerful incentive before them to become good citizens when they return to the busy world again.

ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY.

Located at Anamosa, Jones County.

By an act of the Fourteenth General Assembly, approved April 23, 1872, William Ure, Foster L. Downing and Martin Heisey were constituted Commissioners to locate and provide for the erection and control of an additional Penitentiary for the State of Iowa. These Commissioners met on the 4th of the following June, at Anamosa, Jones County, and selected a site donated by the citizens, within the limits of the city. L. W. Foster & Co., architects, of Des Moines, furnished the plan, drawings and specifications, and work was commenced on the building on the 28th day of September, 1872. May 13, 1873, twenty convicts were transferred to Anamosa from the Fort Madison Penitentiary. The entire enclosure includes fifteen acres, with a frontage of 663 feet.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Mount Pleasant, Henry County.

By an act of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 24, 1855, \$4,425 were appropriated for the purchase of a site, and \$50,000 for building an Insane Hospital, and the Governor (Grimes), Edward Johnston, of Lee County, and Charles S. Blake, of Henry County, were appointed to locate the institution and superintend the erection of the building. These Commissioners located the institution at Mt. Pleasant, Henry County. A plan for a building designed to accommodate 300 patients, drawn by Dr. Bell, of Massachusetts, was accepted, and in October work was commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Winslow. Up to February 25, 1858, and including an appropriation made on that date, the Legislature had appropriated \$258,555.67 to this institution, but the building was not finished ready for occupancy by patients until March 1, 1861. The Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; Samuel McFarland, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; D. L.

McGugin, Keokuk; G. W. Kincaid, Muscatine; J. D. Elbert, Keosauqua; John B. Lash and Harpin Riggs, Mt. Pleasant. Richard J. Patterson, M. D., of Ohio, was elected Superintendent; Dwight C. Dewey, M. D., Assistant Physician; Henry Winslow, Steward; Mrs. Catharine Winslow, Matron. The Hospital was formally opened March 6, 1861, and one hundred patients were admitted within three months. About 1865, Dr. Mark Ranney became Superintendent. April 18, 1876, a portion of the hospital building was destroyed by fire. From the opening of the Hospital to the close of October, 1877, 3,584 patients had been admitted. Of these, 1,141 were discharged recovered, 505 discharged improved, 589 discharged unimproved, and 1 died; total discharged, 2,976, leaving 608 inmates. During this period, there were 1,384 females admitted, whose occupation was registered "domestic duties;" 122, no occupation; 25, female teachers; 11, seamstresses; and 25, servants. Among the males were 916 farmers, 394 laborers, 205 without occupation, 39 cabinet makers, 23 brewers, 31 clerks, 26 merchants, 12 preachers, 18 shoemakers, 13 students, 14 tailors, 13 teachers, 14 agents, 17 masons, 7 lawyers, 7 physicians, 4 saloon keepers, 3 salesmen, 2 artists, and 1 editor. The products of the farm and garden, in 1876, amounted to \$13,721.26.

Trustees, 1877:—T. Whiting, President, Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. E. M. Elliott, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; William C. Evans, West Liberty; L. E. Fellows, Lansing; and Samuel Klein, Keokuk; Treasurer, M. Edwards, Mt. Pleasant.

Resident Officers:—Mark Ranney, M. D., Medical Superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M. D., First Assistant Physician; M. Riordan, M. D., Second Assistant Physician; Jennie McCowen, M. D., Third Assistant Physician; J. W. Henderson, Steward; Mrs. Martha W. Ranney, Matron; Rev. Milton Sutton, Chaplain.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Independence, Buchanan County.

In the Winter of 1867–8, a bill providing for an additional Hospital for the Insane was passed by the Legislature, and an appropriation of \$125,000 was made for that purpose. Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton County; E. G. Morgan, of Webster County, and Albert Clark, of Buchanan County, were appointed Commissioners to locate and supervise the erection of the Building. Mr. Clark died about a year after his appointment, and Hon. G. W. Bemis, of Independence, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Commissioners met and commenced their labors on the 8th day of June, 1868, at Independence. The act under which they were appointed required them to select the most eligible and desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within two miles of the city of Independence, that might be offered by the citizens free of charge to the State. Several such tracts were offered, but the Commissioners finally selected the south half of southwest quarter of Section 5; the north half of northeast quarter of Section 7; the north half of northwest quarter of Section 8, and the north half of northeast quarter of Section 8, all in Township 88 north, Range 9 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian. This location is on the west side of the Wapsipinicon River, and about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence.

Col. S. V. Shipman, of Madison, Wis., was employed to prepare plans, specifications and drawings of the building, which, when completed, were submitted to Dr. M. Ranney, Superintendent of the Hospital at Mount Pleasant, who suggested several improvements. The contract for erecting the building

was awarded to Mr. David Armstrong, of Dubuque, for \$88,114. The contract was signed November 7, 1868, and Mr. Armstrong at once commenced work. Mr. George Josselyn was appointed to superintend the work. The main buildings were constructed of dressed limestone, from the quarries at Anamosa and Farley. The basements are of the local granite worked from the immense boulders found in large quantities in this portion of the State.

In 1872, the building was so far completed that the Commissioners called the first meeting of the Trustees, on the 10th day of July of that year. These Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, Mrs. P. A. Appleman, T. W. Fawcett, C. C. Parker, E. G. Morgan, George W. Bemis and John M. Boggs. This board was organized, on the day above mentioned, by the election of Hon. M. L. Fisher, President; Rev. J. G. Boggs, Secretary, and George W. Bemis, Treasurer, and, after adopting preliminary measures for organizing the local government of the hospital, adjourned to the first Wednesday of the following September. A few days before this meeting, Mr. Boggs died of malignant fever, and Dr. John G. House was appointed to fill the vacancy. Dr. House was elected Secretary. At this meeting, Albert Reynolds, M. D., was elected Superintendent; George Josselyn, Steward, and Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn, Matron. September 4, 1873, Dr. Willis Butterfield was elected Assistant Physician. The building was ready for occupancy April 21, 1873.

In the Spring of 1876, a contract was made with Messrs. Mackay & Lundy, of Independence, for furnishing materials for building the outside walls of the two first sections of the south wing, next to the center building, for \$6.250. The carpenter work on the fourth and fifth stories of the center building was completed during the same year, and the wards were furnished and occupied by patients in the Fall.

In 1877, the south wing was built, but it will not be completed ready for occupancy until next Spring or Summer (1878).

October 1, 1877, the Superintendent reported 322 patients in this hospital, and it is now overcrowded.

The Board of Trustees at present (1878) are as follows: Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; John G. House, M. D., Secretary, Independence; Wm. G. Donnan, Treasurer, Independence; Erastus G. Morgan, Fort Dodge; Mrs. Prudence A. Appleman, Clermont; and Stephen E. Robinson, M. D., West Union.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Albert Reynolds, M. D., Superintendent; G. H. Hill, M. D., Assistant Physician; Noyes Appleman, Steward; Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, Matron.

IOWA COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

Vinton, Benton County.

In August, 1852, Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, established an Institution for the Instruction of the Blind of Iowa, at Keokuk.

By act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to establish an Asylum for the Blind," approved January 18, 1853, the institution was adopted by the State, removed to Iowa City, February 3d, and opened for the reception of pupils April 4, 1853, free to all the blind in the State.

The first Board of Trustees were James D. Eads, President; George W. McClary, Secretary; James H. Gower, Treasurer; Martin L. Morris, Stephen Hempstead, Morgan Reno and John McCaddon. The Board appointed Prof.

Samuel Bacon, Principal; T. J. McGittigen, Teacher of Music, and Mrs. Sarah K. Bacon, Matron. Twenty-three pupils were admitted during the first term.

In his first report, made in 1854, Prof. Bacon suggested that the name should be changed from "Asylum for the Blind," to that of "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." This was done in 1855, when the General Assembly made an annual appropriation for the College of \$55 per quarter for each pupil. This was subsequently changed to \$3,000 per annum, and a charge of \$25 as an admission fee for each pupil, which sum, with the amounts realized from the sale of articles manufactured by the blind pupils, proved sufficient for the expenses of the institution during Mr. Bacon's administration. Although Mr. Bacon was blind, he was a fine scholar and an economical manager, and had founded the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois. As a mathematician he had few superiors.

On the 8th of May, 1858, the Trustees met at Vinton, and made arrangements for securing the donation of \$5,000 made by the citizens of that town.

In June of that year, a quarter section of land was donated for the College, by John W. O. Webb and others, and the Trustees adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860, the plan was modified, and the contract for enclosing let to Messrs. Finkbine & Lovelace, for \$10,420.

In August, 1862, the building was so far completed that the goods and furniture of the institution were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and early in October, the school was opened there with twenty-four pupils. At this time, Rev. Orlando Clark was Principal.

In August, 1864, a new Board of Trustees were appointed by the Legislature, consisting of James McQuin, President; Reed Wilkinson, Secretary; Jas. Chapin, Treasurer; Robert Gilchrist, Elijah Sells and Joseph Dysart, organized and made important changes. Rev. Reed Wilkinson succeeded Mr. Clark as Principal. Mrs. L. S. B. Wilkinson and Miss Amelia Butler were appointed Assistant Teachers; Mrs. N. A. Morton, Matron.

Mr. Wilkinson resigned in June, 1867, and Gen. James L. Geddes was appointed in his place. In September, 1869, Mr. Geddes retired, and was succeeded by Prof. S. A. Knapp. Mrs. S. C. Lawton was appointed Matron, and was succeeded by Mrs. M. A. Knapp. Prof. Knapp resigned July 1, 1875, and Prof. Orlando Clark was elected Principal, who died April 2, 1876, and was succeeded by John B. Parmalee, who retired in July, 1877, when the present incumbent, Rev. Robert Carothers, was elected.

Trustees, 1877-8.—Jeremiah L. Gay, President; S. H. Watson, Treasurer; H. C. Piatt, Jacob Springer, C. L. Flint and P. F. Sturgis.

Faculty.—Principal, Rev. Robert Carothers, A. M.; Matron, Mrs. Emeline E. Carothers; Teachers, Thomas F. McCune, A. B., Miss Grace A. Hill, Mrs. C. A. Spencer, Miss Mary Baker, Miss C. R. Miller, Miss Lorana Matice, Miss A. M. McCutcheon; Musical Director, S. O. Spencer.

The Legislative Committee who visited this institution in 1878 expressed their astonishment at the vast expenditure of money in proportion to the needs of the State. The structure is well built, and the money properly expended; yet it was enormously beyond the necessities of the State, and shows an utter disregard of the fitness of things. The Committee could not understand why \$282,000 should have been expended for a massive building covering about two and a half acres for the accommodation of 130 people, costing over eight thousand dollars a year to heat it, and costing the State about five hundred dollars a year for each pupil.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Council Bluffs, Pottawattomie County.

The Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 24, 1855. The number of deaf mutes then in the State was 301; the number attending the Institution, 50. The first Board of Trustees were: Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Hon. E. Sells, W. Penn Clarke, J. P. Wood, H. D. Downey, William Crum, W. E. Ijams, Principal. On the resignation of Mr. Ijams, in 1862, the Board appointed in his stead Mr. Benjamin Talbot, for nine years a teacher in the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. Talbot was ardently devoted to the interests of the institution and a faithful worker for the unfortunate class under his charge.

A strong effort was made, in 1866, to remove this important institution to Des Moines, but it was located permanently at Council Bluffs, and a building rented for its use. In 1868, Commissioners were appointed to locate a site for, and to superintend the erection of, a new building, for which the Legislature appropriated \$125,000 to commence the work of construction. The Commissioners selected ninety acres of land about two miles south of the city of Council Bluffs. The main building and one wing were completed October 1, 1870, and immediately occupied by the Institution. February 25, 1877, the main building and east wing were destroyed by fire; and August 6 following, the roof of the new west wing was blown off and the walls partially demolished by a tornado. At the time of the fire, about one hundred and fifty pupils were in attendance. After the fire, half the classes were dismissed and the number of scholars reduced to about seventy, and in a week or two the school was in running order.

The Legislative Committee which visited this Institution in the Winter of 1857-8 was not well pleased with the condition of affairs, and reported that the building (west wing) was a disgrace to the State and a monument of unskillful workmanship, and intimated rather strongly that some reforms in management were very essential.

Trustees, 1877-8.—Thomas Officer, President; N. P. Dodge, Treasurer; Paul Lange, William Orr, J. W. Cattell.

Superintendent, Benjamin Talbot, M. A. Teachers, Edwin Southwick, Conrad S. Zorbaugh, John A. Gillespie, John A. Kennedy, Ellen J. Israel, Ella J. Brown, Mrs. H. R. Gillespie; Physician, H. W. Hart, M. D.; Steward, N. A. Taylor; Matron, Mary B. Swan.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOMES.

Davenport, Cedar Falls, Glenwood.

The movement which culminated in the establishment of this beneficent institution was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the civil war of 1861-65. This noble and patriotic lady called a convention at Muscatine, on the 7th of October 1863, for the purpose of devising measures for the support and education of the orphan children of the brave sons of Iowa, who had fallen in defense of national honor and integrity. So great was the public interest in the movement that there was a large representation from all parts of the State on the day named, and an association was organized called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum.

The first officers were: President, William M. Stone; Vice Presidents, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. R. L. Cadle, Mrs. J. T. Hancock, John R. Needham, J. W. Cattell, Mrs. Mary M. Bagg; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Kibben; Corresponding Secretary, Miss M. E. Shelton; Treasurer, N. H. Brainerd; Board of Trustees, Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, Mrs. C. B. Darwin, Mrs. D. T. Newcomb, Mrs. L. B. Stephens, O. Fayville, E. H. Williams, T. S. Parvin, Mrs. Shields, Caleb Baldwin, C. C. Cole, Isaac Pendleton, H. C. Henderson.

The first meeting of the Trustees was held February 14, 1864, in the Representative Hall, at Des Moines. Committees from both branches of the General Assembly were present and were invited to participate in their deliberations. Gov. Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the Asylum. Arrangements were made for raising funds.

At the next meeting, in Davenport, in March, 1864, the Trustees decided to commence operations at once, and a committee, of which Mr. Howell, of Keokuk, was Chairman, was appointed to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. This committee secured a large brick building in Lawrence, Van Buren County, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mt. Pleasant, as Steward.

At the annual meeting, in Des Moines, in June, 1864, Mrs. C. B. Baldwin, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. Dr. Horton, Miss Mary E. Shelton and Mr. George Sherman were appointed a committee to furnish the building and take all necessary steps for opening the "Home," and notice was given that at the next meeting of the Association, a motion would be made to change the name of the Institution to Iowa Orphans' Home.

The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that on the 13th day of July following, the Executive Committee announced that they were ready to receive the children. In three weeks twenty-one were admitted, and the number constantly increased, so that, in a little more than six months from the time of opening, there were seventy children admitted, and twenty more applications, which the Committee had not acted upon—all orphans of soldiers.

Miss M. Elliott, of Washington, was appointed Matron. She resigned, in February, 1865, and was succeeded by Mrs. E. G. Platt, of Fremont County.

The "Home" was sustained by the voluntary contributions of the people, until 1866, when it was assumed by the State. In that year, the General Assembly provided for the location of several such "Homes" in the different counties, and which were established at Davenport, Scott County; Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and at Glenwood, Mills County.

The Board of Trustees elected by the General Assembly had the oversight and management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Homes of the State, and consisted of one person from each county in which such Home was located, and one for the State at large, who held their office two years, or until their successors were elected and qualified. An appropriation of \$10 per month for each orphan actually supported was made by the General Assembly.

The Home in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, and an old hotel building was fitted up for it. Rufus C., Mary L. and Emma L. Bauer were the first children received, in October, and by January, 1866, there were ninety-six inmates.

October 12, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building, about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years, but in 1876, the General Assembly established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls and appropriated the buildings and grounds for that purpose.

By "An act to provide for the organization and support of an asylum at Glenwood, in Mills County, for feeble minded children," approved March 17, 1876, the buildings and grounds used by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were appropriated for this purpose. By another act, approved March 15, 1876, the soldiers' orphans, then at the Homes at Glenwood and Cedar Falls, were to be removed to the Home at Davenport within ninety days thereafter, and the Board of Trustees of the Home were authorized to receive other indigent children into that institution, and provide for their education in industrial pursuits.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County.

Chapter 129 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, in 1876, established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and required the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home to turn over the property in their charge to the Directors of the new institution.

The Board of Directors met at Cedar Falls June 7, 1876, and duly organized by the election of H. C. Hemenway, President; J. J. Toleston, Secretary, and E. Townsend, Treasurer. The Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home met at the same time for the purpose of turning over to the Directors the property of that institution, which was satisfactorily done and properly receipted for as required by law. At this meeting, Prof. J. C. Gilchrist was elected Principal of the School.

On the 12th of July, 1876, the Board again met, when executive and teachers' committees were appointed and their duties assigned. A Steward and a Matron were elected, and their respective duties defined.

The buildings and grounds were repaired and fitted up as well as the appropriation would admit, and the first term of the school opened September 6, 1876, commencing with twenty-seven and closing with eighty-seven students. The second term closed with eighty-six, and one hundred and six attended during the third term.

The following are the Board of Directors, Board of Officers and Faculty :

Board of Directors.—H. C. Hemenway, Cedar Falls, President, term expires 1882; L. D. Lewelling, Salem, Henry County, 1878; W. A. Stow, Hamburg, Fremont County, 1878; S. G. Smith, Newton, Jasper County, 1880; E. H. Thayer, Clinton, Clinton County, 1880; G. S. Robinson, Storm Lake, Buena Vista County, 1882.

Board of Officers.—J. J. Toleston, Secretary; E. Townsend, Treasurer; William Pattes, Steward; Mrs. P. A. Schermerhorn, Matron—all of Cedar Falls.

Faculty.—J. C. Gilchrist, A. M., Principal, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Didactics; M. W. Bartlett, A. M., Professor of Languages and Natural Science; D. S. Wright, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Miss Frances L. Webster, Teacher of Geography and History; E. W. Burnham, Professor of Music.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.

Glenwood, Mills County.

Chapter 152 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, approved March 17, 1876, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble minded children at Glenwood, Mills County, and the buildings and grounds of the

Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were to be used for that purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three Trustees, one at least of whom should be a resident of Mills County. Children between the ages of 7 and 18 years are admitted. Ten dollars per month for each child actually supported by the State was appropriated by the act, and \$2,000 for salaries of officers and teachers for two years.

Hon. J. W. Cattell, of Polk County; A. J. Russell, of Mills County, and W. S. Robertson, were appointed Trustees, who held their first meeting at Glenwood, April 26, 1876. Mr. Robertson was elected President; Mr. Russell, Treasurer, and Mr. Cattell, Secretary. The Trustees found the house and farm which had been turned over to them in a shamefully dilapidated condition. The fences were broken down and the lumber destroyed or carried away; the windows broken, doors off their hinges, floors broken and filthy in the extreme, cellars reeking with offensive odors from decayed vegetables, and every conceivable variety of filth and garbage; drains obstructed, cisterns broken, pump demoralized, wind-mill broken, roof leaky, and the whole property in the worst possible condition. It was the first work of the Trustees to make the house tenable. This was done under the direction of Mr. Russell. At the request of the Trustees, Dr. Charles T. Wilbur, Superintendent of the Illinois Asylum, visited Glenwood, and made many valuable suggestions, and gave them much assistance.

O. W. Archibald, M. D., of Glenwood, was appointed Superintendent, and soon after was appointed Secretary of the Board, vice Cattell, resigned. Mrs. S. A. Archibald was appointed Matron, and Miss Maud M. Archibald, Teacher.

The Institution was opened September 1, 1876; the first pupil admitted September 4, and the school was organized September 10, with only five pupils, which number had, in November, 1877, increased to eighty-seven. December 1, 1876, Miss Jennie Van Dorin, of Fairfield, was employed as a teacher and in the Spring of 1877, Miss Sabina J. Archibald was also employed.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

Eldora, Hardin County.

By "An act to establish and organize a State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders," approved March 31, 1868, the General Assembly established a State Reform School at Salem, Lee (Henry) County; provided for a Board of Trustees, to consist of one person from each Congressional District. For the purpose of immediately opening the school, the Trustees were directed to accept the proposition of the Trustees of White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute, at Salem, and lease, for not more than ten years, the lands, buildings, etc., of the Institute, and at once proceed to prepare for and open a reform school as a temporary establishment.

The contract for fitting up the buildings was let to Clark & Haddock, September 21, 1868, and on the 7th of October following, the first inmate was received from Jasper County. The law provided for the admission of children of both sexes under 18 years of age. In 1876, this was amended, so that they are now received at ages over 7 and under 16 years.

April 19, 1872, the Trustees were directed to make a permanent location for the school, and \$45,000 was appropriated for the erection of the necessary buildings. The Trustees were further directed, as soon as practicable, to organize a school for girls in the buildings where the boys were then kept.

The Trustees located the school at Eldora, Hardin County, and in the Code of 1873, it is permanently located there by law.

The institution is managed by five Trustees, who are paid mileage, but no compensation for their services.

The object is the reformation of the children of both sexes, under the age of 16 years and over 7 years of age, and the law requires that the Trustees shall require the boys and girls under their charge to be instructed in piety and morality, and in such branches of useful knowledge as are adapted to their age and capacity, and in some regular course of labor, either mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural, as is best suited to their age, strength, disposition and capacity, and as may seem best adapted to secure the reformation and future benefit of the boys and girls.

A boy or girl committed to the State Reform School is there kept, disciplined, instructed, employed and governed, under the direction of the Trustees, until he or she arrives at the age of majority, or is bound out, reformed or legally discharged. The binding out or discharge of a boy or girl as reformed, or having arrived at the age of majority, is a complete release from all penalties incurred by conviction of the offense for which he or she was committed.

This is one step in the right direction. In the future, however, still further advances will be made, and the right of every individual to the fruits of their labor, even while restrained for the public good, will be recognized.

FISH HATCHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Near Anamosa, Jones County.

The Fifteenth General Assembly, in 1874, passed "An act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Fish Commissioners for the construction of Fishways for the protection and propagation of Fish," also "An act to provide for furnishing the rivers and lakes with fish and fish spawn." This act appropriated \$3,000 for the purpose. In accordance with the provisions of the first act above mentioned, on the 9th of April, 1874, S. B. Evans of Ottumwa, Wapello County; B. F. Shaw of Jones County, and Charles A. Haines, of Black Hawk County, were appointed to be Fish Commissioners by the Governor. These Commissioners met at Des Moines, May 10, 1874, and organized by the election of Mr. Evans, President; Mr. Shaw, Secretary and Superintendent, and Mr. Haines, Treasurer.

The State was partitioned into three districts or divisions to enable the Commissioners to better superintend the construction of fishways as required by law. That part of the State lying south of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was placed under the especial supervision of Mr. Evans; that part between that railroad and the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Shaw, and all north of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Haines. At this meeting, the Superintendent was authorized to build a State Hatching House; to procure the spawn of valuable fish adapted to the waters of Iowa; hatch and prepare the young fish for distribution, and assist in putting them into the waters of the State.

In compliance with these instructions, Mr. Shaw at once commenced work, and in the Summer of 1874, erected a "State Hatching House" near Anamosa, 20x40 feet, two stories; the second story being designed for a tenement; the first story being the "hatching room." The hatching troughs are supplied with water from a magnificent spring four feet deep and about ten feet in diameter, affording an abundant and unfailing supply of pure running water. During

the first year, from May 10, 1874, to May 10, 1875, the Commissioners distributed within the State 100,000 Shad, 300,000 California Salmon, 10,000 Bass, 80,000 Penobscot (Maine) Salmon, 5,000 land-locked Salmon, 20,000 of other species.

By act approved March 10, 1876, the law was amended so that there should be but one instead of three Fish Commissioners, and B. F. Shaw was appointed, and the Commissioner was authorized to purchase twenty acres of land, on which the State Hatching House was located near Anamosa.

In the Fall of 1876, Commissioner Shaw gathered from the sloughs of the Mississippi, where they would have been destroyed, over a million and a half of small fish, which were distributed in the various rivers of the State and turned into the Mississippi.

In 1875-6, 533,000 California Salmon, and in 1877, 303,500 Lake Trout were distributed in various rivers and lakes in the State. The experiment of stocking the small streams with brook trout is being tried, and 81,000 of the speckled beauties were distributed in 1877. In 1876, 100,000 young eels were distributed. These came from New York and they are increasing rapidly.

At the close of 1877, there were at least a dozen private fish farms in successful operation in various parts of the State. Commissioner Shaw is enthusiastically devoted to the duties of his office and has performed an important service for the people of the State by his intelligent and successful operations.

The Sixteenth General Assembly passed an act in 1878, prohibiting the catching of any kind of fish except Brook Trout from March until June of each year. Some varieties are fit for food only during this period.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The grants of public lands made in the State of Iowa, for various purposes, are as follows :

1. The 500,000 Acre Grant.
2. The 16th Section Grant.
3. The Mortgage School Lands.
4. The University Grant.
5. The Saline Grant.
6. The Des Moines River Grant.
7. The Des Moines River School Lands.
8. The Swamp Land Grant.
9. The Railroad Grant.
10. The Agricultural College Grant.

I. THE FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRE GRANT.

When the State was admitted into the Union, she became entitled to 500,000 acres of land by virtue of an act of Congress, approved September 4, 1841, which granted to each State therein specified 500,000 acres of public land for internal improvements; to each State admitted subsequently to the passage of the act, an amount of land which, with the amount that might have been granted to her as a Territory, would amount to 500,000 acres. All these lands were required to be selected within the limits of the State to which they were granted.

The Constitution of Iowa declares that the proceeds of this grant, together with all lands then granted or to be granted by Congress for the benefit of schools, shall constitute a perpetual fund for the support of schools throughout the State. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the Legislature established

a board of School Fund Commissioners, and to that board was confided the selection, care and sale of these lands for the benefit of the School Fund. Until 1855, these Commissioners were subordinate to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, but on the 15th of January of that year, they were clothed with exclusive authority in the management and sale of school lands. The office of School Fund Commissioner was abolished March 23, 1858, and that officer in each county was required to transfer all papers to and make full settlement with the County Judge. By this act, County Judges and Township Trustees were made the agents of the State to control and sell the sixteenth sections; but no further provision was made for the sale of the 500,000 acre grant until April 3d, 1860, when the entire management of the school lands was committed to the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties.

II. THE SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

By the provisions of the act of Congress admitting Iowa to the Union, there was granted to the new State the sixteenth section in every township, or where that section had been sold, other lands of like amount for the use of schools. The Constitution of the State provides that the proceeds arising from the sale of these sections shall constitute a part of the permanent School Fund. The control and sale of these lands were vested in the School Fund Commissioners of the several counties until March 23, 1858, when they were transferred to the County Judges and Township Trustees, and were finally placed under the supervision of the County Boards of Supervisors in January, 1861.

III. THE MORTGAGE SCHOOL LANDS.

These do not belong to any of the grants of land proper. They are lands that have been mortgaged to the school fund, and became school lands when bid off by the State by virtue of a law passed in 1862. Under the provisions of the law regulating the management and investment of the permanent school fund, persons desiring loans from that fund are required to secure the payment thereof with interest at ten per cent. per annum, by promissory notes endorsed by two good sureties and by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, which must be situated in the county where the loan is made, and which must be valued by three appraisers. Making these loans and taking the required securities was made the duty of the County Auditor, who was required to report to the Board of Supervisors at each meeting thereof, all notes, mortgages and abstracts of title connected with the school fund, for examination.

When default was made of payment of money so secured by mortgage, and no arrangement made for extension of time as the law provides, the Board of Supervisors were authorized to bring suit and prosecute it with diligence to secure said fund; and in action in favor of the county for the use of the school fund, an injunction may issue without bonds, and in any such action, when service is made by publication, default and judgment may be entered and enforced without bonds. In case of sale of land on execution founded on any such mortgage, the attorney of the board, or other person duly authorized, shall, on behalf of the State or county for the use of said fund, bid such sum as the interests of said fund may require, and if struck off to the State the land shall be held and disposed of as the other lands belonging to the fund. These lands are known as the Mortgage School Lands, and reports of them, including description and amount, are required to be made to the State Land Office.

IV. UNIVERSITY LANDS.

By act of Congress, July 20, 1840, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships was reserved in the Territory of Iowa for the use and support of a university within said Territory when it should become a State. This land was to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, and could be used for no other purpose than that designated in the grant. In an act supplemental to that for the admission of Iowa, March 3, 1845, the grant was renewed, and it was provided that the lands should be used "solely for the purpose of such university, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe."

Under this grant there were set apart and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use of the State, the following lands:

	ACRES.
In the Iowa City Land District, Feb. 26, 1849.....	20,150.49
In the Fairfield Land District, Oct. 17, 1849.....	9,685.20
In the Iowa City Land District, Jan. 28, 1850.....	2,571.81
In the Fairfield Land District, Sept. 10, 1850.....	3,198.20
In the Dubuque Land District, May 19, 1852.....	10,552.24
Total.....	45,957.94

These lands were certified to the State November 19, 1859. The University lands are placed by law under the control and management of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State University. Prior to 1865, there had been selected and located under 282 patents, 22,892 acres in sixteen counties, and 23,036 acres unpatented, making a total of 45,928 acres.

V.—SALINE LANDS.

By act of Congress, approved March 3, 1845, the State of Iowa was granted the use of the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve. By a subsequent act, approved May 27, 1852, Congress granted the springs to the State in fee simple, together with six sections of land contiguous to each, to be disposed of as the Legislature might direct. In 1861, the proceeds of these lands then to be sold were constituted a fund for founding and supporting a lunatic asylum, but no sales were made. In 1856, the proceeds of the saline lands were appropriated to the Insane Asylum, repealed in 1858. In 1860, the saline lands and funds were made a part of the permanent fund of the State University. These lands were located in Appanoose, Davis, Decatur, Lucas, Monroe, Van Buren and Wayne Counties.

VI.—THE DES MOINES RIVER GRANT.

By act of Congress, approved August 8, 1846, a grant of land was made for the improvement of the navigation of Des Moines River, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, granted to said Territory of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding said Territory to improve the navigation of the Des Moines River from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork (so called) in said Territory, one equal moiety, in alternate sections, of the public lands (remaining unsold and not otherwise disposed of, incumbered or appropriated), in a strip five miles in width on each side of said river, to be selected within said Territory by an agent or agents to be appointed by the Governor thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the lands hereby granted shall not be conveyed or disposed of by said Territory, nor by any State to be formed out of the same, except as said improvement shall progress; that is, the said Territory or State may sell so much of said lands as shall produce the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and then the sales shall cease until the Governor of said Territory or State shall certify the fact to the President of the United States that one-half of said sum has been expended upon said improvements, when the said Territory or

State may sell and convey a quantity of the residue of said lands sufficient to replace the amount expended, and thus the sales shall progress as the proceeds thereof shall be expended, and the fact of such expenditure shall be certified as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said River Des Moines shall be and forever remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from any toll or other charge whatever, for any property of the United States or persons in their service passing through or along the same: *Provided always*, That it shall not be competent for the said Territory or future State of Iowa to dispose of said lands, or any of them, at a price lower than, for the time being, shall be the minimum price of other public lands.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Territory of Iowa shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the lands hereby granted for the above purpose shall be and become the property of said State for the purpose contemplated in this act, and for no other: *Provided* the Legislature of the State of Iowa shall accept the said grant for the said purpose." Approved Aug. 8, 1846.

By joint resolution of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 9, 1847, the grant was accepted for the purpose specified. By another act, approved February 24, 1847, entitled "An act creating the Board of Public Works, and providing for the improvement of the Des Moines River," the Legislature provided for a Board consisting of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected by the people. This Board was elected August 2, 1847, and was organized on the 22d of September following. The same act defined the nature of the improvement to be made, and provided that the work should be paid for from the funds to be derived from the sale of lands to be sold by the Board.

Agents appointed by the Governor selected the sections designated by "odd numbers" throughout the whole extent of the grant, and this selection was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. But there was a conflict of opinion as to the extent of the grant. It was held by some that it extended from the mouth of the Des Moines only to the Racoon Forks; others held, as the agents to make selection evidently did, that it extended from the mouth to the head waters of the river. Richard M. Young, Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the 23d of February, 1848, construed the grant to mean that "the State is entitled to the alternate sections within five miles of the Des Moines River, throughout the whole extent of that river within the limits of Iowa." Under this construction, the alternate sections above the Racoon Forks would, of course, belong to the State; but on the 19th of June, 1848, some of these lands were, by proclamation, thrown into market. On the 18th of September, the Board of Public Works filed a remonstrance with the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Board also sent in a protest to the State Land Office, at which the sale was ordered to take place. On the 8th of January, 1849, the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Iowa also protested against the sale, in a communication to Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, to which the Secretary replied, concurring in the opinion that the grant extended the whole length of the Des Moines River in Iowa.

On the 1st of June, 1849, the Commissioner of the General Land Office directed the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Iowa City "to withhold from sale all lands situated in the odd numbered sections within five miles on each side of the Des Moines River above the Racoon Forks." March 13, 1850, the Commissioner of the General Land Office submitted to the Secretary of the Interior a list "showing the tracts falling within the limits of the Des Moines River grant, above the Racoon Forks, etc., under the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, of March 2, 1849," and on the 6th of April following, Mr. Ewing, then Secretary of the Interior, reversed the decision of Secretary Walker, but ordered the lands to be withheld from sale until Con-

gress could have an opportunity to pass an explanatory act. The Iowa authorities appealed from this decision to the President (Taylor), who referred the matter to the Attorney General (Mr. Johnson). On the 19th of July, Mr. Johnson submitted as his opinion, that by the terms of the grant itself, it extended to the very source of the Des Moines, but before his opinion was published President Taylor died. When Mr. Tyler's cabinet was formed, the question was submitted to the new Attorney General (Mr. Crittenden), who, on the 30th of June, 1851, reported that in his opinion the grant did not extend above the Raccoon Forks. Mr. Stewart, Secretary of the Interior, concurred with Mr. Crittenden at first, but subsequently consented to lay the whole subject before the President and Cabinet, who decided in favor of the State.

October 29, 1851, Mr. Stewart directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to "submit for his approval such lists as had been prepared, and to proceed to report for like approval lists of the alternate sections claimed by the State of Iowa above the Raccoon Forks, as far as the surveys have progressed, or may hereafter be completed and returned." And on the following day, three lists of these lands were prepared in the General Land Office.

The lands approved and certified to the State of Iowa under this grant, and all lying above the Raccoon Forks, are as follows:

By Secretary Stewart, Oct. 30, 1851.....	81,707.93 acres.
March 10, 1852.....	143,908.37 "
By Secretary McLellan, Dec. 17, 1853.....	33,142.48 "
Dec. 30, 1853.....	12,813.51 "
Total.....	271,572.24 acres.

The Commissioners and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement, in their report to the Governor, November 30, 1852, estimates the total amount of lands then available for the work, including those in possession of the State and those to be surveyed and approved, at nearly a million acres. The indebtedness then standing against the fund was about \$108,000, and the Commissioners estimated the work to be done would cost about \$1,200,000.

January 19, 1853, the Legislature authorized the Commissioners to sell "any or all the lands which have or may hereafter be granted, for not less than \$1,300,000."

On the 24th of January, 1853, the General Assembly provided for the election of a Commissioner by the people, and appointed two Assistant Commissioners, with authority to make a contract, selling the lands of the Improvement for \$1,300,000. This new Board made a contract, June 9, 1855, with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, agreeing to sell *all* the lands donated to the State by Act of Congress of August 8, 1846, which the State had not sold prior to December 23, 1853, for \$1,300,000, to be expended on the improvement of the river, and in paying the indebtedness then due. This contract was duly reported to the Governor and General Assembly.

By an act approved January 25, 1855, the Commissioner and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement were authorized to negotiate with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company for the purchase of lands in Webster County which had been sold by the School Fund Commissioner as school lands, but which had been certified to the State as Des Moines River lands, and had, therefore, become the property of the Company, under the provisions of its contract with the State.

March 21, 1856, the old question of the extent of the grant was again raised and the Commissioner of the General Land Office decided that it was limited to

the Raccoon Fork. Appeal was made to the Secretary of the Interior, and by him the matter was referred to the Attorney General, who decided that the grant extended to the northern boundary of the State; the State relinquished its claim to lands lying along the river in Minnesota, and the vexed question was supposed to be finally settled.

The land which had been certified, as well as those extending to the northern boundary within the limits of the grant, were reserved from pre-emption and sale by the General Land Commissioner, to satisfy the grant of August 8, 1846, and they were treated as having passed to the State, which from time to time sold portions of them prior to their final transfer to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, applying the proceeds thereof to the improvement of the river in compliance with the terms of the grant. Prior to the final sale to the Company, June 9, 1854, the State had sold about 327,000 acres, of which amount 58,830 acres were located above the Raccoon Fork. The last certificate of the General Land Office bears date December 30, 1853.

After June 9th, 1854, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company carried on the work under its contract with the State. As the improvement progressed, the State, from time to time, by its authorized officers, issued to the Company, in payment for said work, certificates for lands. But the General Land Office ceased to certify lands under the grant of 1846. The State had made no other provision for paying for the improvements, and disagreements and misunderstanding arose between the State authorities and the Company.

March 22, 1858, a joint resolution was passed by the Legislature submitting a proposition for final settlement to the Company, which was accepted. The Company paid to the State \$20,000 in cash, and released and conveyed the dredge boat and materials named in the resolution; and the State, on the 3d of May, 1858, executed to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company fourteen deeds or patents to the lands, amounting to 256,703.64 acres. These deeds were intended to convey all the lands of this grant certified to the State by the General Government not previously sold; but, as if for the purpose of covering any tract or parcel that might have been omitted, the State made another deed of conveyance on the 18th day of May, 1858. These fifteen deeds, it is claimed, by the Company, convey 266,108 acres, of which about 53,367 are below the Raccoon Fork, and the balance, 212,741 acres, are above that point.

Besides the lands deeded to the Company, the State had deeded to individual purchasers 58,830 acres above the Raccoon Fork, making an aggregate of 271,571 acres, deeded above the Fork, all of which had been certified to the State by the Federal Government.

By act approved March 28, 1858, the Legislature donated the remainder of the grant to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company, upon condition that said Company assumed all liabilities resulting from the Des Moines River improvement operations, reserving 50,000 acres of the land in security for the payment thereof, and for the completion of the locks and dams at Bentonsport, Croton, Keosauqua and Plymouth. For every three thousand dollars' worth of work done on the locks and dams, and for every three thousand dollars paid by the Company of the liabilities above mentioned, the Register of the State Land Office was instructed to certify to the Company 1,000 acres of the 50,000 acres reserved for these purposes. Up to 1865, there had been presented by the Company, under the provisions of the act of 1858, and allowed, claims amounting to \$109,579.37, about seventy-five per cent. of which had been settled.

After the passage of the Act above noticed, the question of the extent of the original grant was again mooted, and at the December Term of the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1859-60, a decision was rendered declaring that the grant did *not* extend above Raccoon Fork, and that all certificates of land *above* the Fork had been issued without authority of law and were, therefore, void (see 23 How., 66).

The State of Iowa had disposed of a large amount of land without authority, according to this decision, and appeal was made to Congress for relief, which was granted on the 3d day of March, 1861, in a joint resolution relinquishing to the State all the title which the United States then still retained in the tracts of land along the Des Moines River above Raccoon Fork, that had been improperly certified to the State by the Department of the Interior, and which is now held by *bona fide* purchasers under the State of Iowa.

In confirmation of this relinquishment, by act approved July 12, 1862, Congress enacted :

That the grant of lands to the then Territory of Iowa for the improvement of the Des Moines River, made by the act of August 8, 1846, is hereby extended so as to include the alternate sections (designated by odd numbers) lying within five miles of said river, between the Raccoon Fork and the northern boundary of said State; such lands are to be held and applied in accordance with the provisions of the original grant, except that the consent of Congress is hereby given to the application of a portion thereof to aid in the construction of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved March 22, 1858. And if any of the said lands shall have been sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States before the passage of this act, except those released by the United States to the grantees of the State of Iowa, under joint resolution of March 3, 1861, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to set apart an equal amount of lands within said State to be certified in lieu thereof; *Provided*, that if the State shall have sold and conveyed any portion of the lands lying within the limits of the grant the title of which has proved invalid, any lands which shall be certified to said State in lieu thereof by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall inure to and be held as a trust fund for the benefit of the person or persons, respectively, whose titles shall have failed as aforesaid.

The grant of lands by the above act of Congress was accepted by a joint resolution of the General Assembly, September 11, 1862, in extra session. On the same day, the Governor was authorized to appoint one or more Commissioners to select the lands in accordance with the grant. These Commissioners were instructed to report their selections to the Registrar of the State Land Office. The lands so selected were to be held for the purposes of the grant, and were not to be disposed of until further legislation should be had. D. W. Kilburne, of Lee County, was appointed Commissioner, and, on the 25th day of April, 1864, the General Land Officer authorized the selection of 300,000 acres from the vacant public lands as a part of the grant of July 12, 1862, and the selections were made in the Fort Dodge and Sioux City Land Districts.

Many difficulties, controversies and conflicts, in relation to claims and titles, grew out of this grant, and these difficulties were enhanced by the uncertainty of its limits until the act of Congress of July, 1862: But the General Assembly sought, by wise and appropriate legislation, to protect the integrity of titles derived from the State. Especially was the determination to protect the actual settlers, who had paid their money and made improvements prior to the final settlement of the limits of the grant by Congress.

VII.—THE DES MOINES RIVER SCHOOL LANDS.

These lands constituted a part of the 500,000 acre grant made by Congress in 1841; including 28,378.46 acres in Webster County, selected by the Agent of the State under that grant, and approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office February 20, 1851. They were ordered into the market June 6,

1853, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who authorized John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner for Webster County, to sell them as school lands. Subsequently, when the act of 1846 was construed to extend the Des Moines River grant above Raccoon Fork, it was held that the odd numbered sections of these lands within five miles of the river were appropriated by that act, and on the 30th day of December, 1853, 12,813.51 acres were set apart and approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior, as a part of the Des Moines River grant. January 6, 1854, the Commissioner of the General Land Office transmitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction a certified copy of the lists of these lands, indorsed by the Secretary of the Interior. Prior to this action of the Department, however, Mr. Tolman had sold to individual purchasers 3,194.28 acres as school lands, and their titles were, of course, killed. For their relief, an act, approved April 2, 1860, provided that, upon application and proper showing, these purchasers should be entitled to draw from the State Treasury the amount they had paid, with 10 per cent. interest, on the contract to purchase made with Mr. Tolman. Under this act, five applications were made prior to 1864, and the applicants received, in the aggregate, \$949.53.

By an act approved April 7, 1862, the Governor was forbidden to issue to the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company any certificate of the completion of any part of said road, or any conveyance of lands, until the company should execute and file, in the State Land Office, a release of its claim—first, to certain swamp lands; second, to the Des Moines River Lands sold by Tolman; third, to certain other river lands. That act provided that “the said company shall transfer their interest in those tracts of land in Webster and Hamilton Counties heretofore sold by John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner, to the Register of the State Land Office in trust, to enable said Register to carry out and perform said contracts in all cases when he is called upon by the parties interested to do so, before the 1st day of January, A. D. 1864.

The company filed its release to the Tolman lands, in the Land Office, February 27, 1864, at the same time entered its protest that it had no claim upon them, never had pretended to have, and had never sought to claim them. The Register of the State Land Office, under the advice of the Attorney General, decided that patents would be issued to the Tolman purchasers in all cases where contracts had been made prior to December 23, 1853, and remaining uncanceled under the act of 1860. But before any were issued, on the 27th of August, 1864, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company commenced a suit in chancery, in the District Court of Polk County, to enjoin the issue of such patents. On the 30th of August, an *ex parte* injunction was issued. In January, 1868, Mr. J. A. Harvey, Register of the Land Office, filed in the court an elaborate answer to plaintiffs’ petition, denying that the company had any right to or title in the lands. Mr. Harvey’s successor, Mr. C. C. Carpenter, filed a still more exhaustive answer February 10, 1868. August 3, 1868, the District Court dissolved the injunction. The company appealed to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed in December, 1869.

VIII.—SWAMP LAND GRANT.

By an act of Congress, approved March 28, 1850, to enable Arkansas and other States to reclaim swampy lands within their limits, granted all the swamp and overflowed lands remaining unsold within their respective limits to the several States. Although the total amount claimed by Iowa under this act

does not exceed 4,000,000 acres, it has, like the Des Moines River and some of the land grants, cost the State considerable trouble and expense, and required a deal of legislation. The State expended large sums of money in making the selections, securing proofs, etc., but the General Government appeared to be laboring under the impression that Iowa was not acting in good faith; that she had selected a large amount of lands under the swamp land grant, transferred her interest to counties, and counties to private speculators, and the General Land Office permitted contests as to the character of the lands already selected by the Agents of the State as "swamp lands." Congress, by joint resolution Dec. 18, 1856, and by act March 3, 1857, saved the State from the fatal result of this ruinous policy. Many of these lands were selected in 1854 and 1855, immediately after several remarkably wet seasons, and it was but natural that some portions of the selections would not appear swampy after a few dry seasons. Some time after these first selections were made, persons desired to enter parcels of the so-called swamp lands and offering to prove them to be dry. In such cases the General Land Office ordered hearing before the local land officers, and if they decided the land to be dry, it was permitted to be entered and the claim of the State rejected. Speculators took advantage of this. Affidavits were bought of irresponsible and reckless men, who, for a few dollars, would confidently testify to the character of lands they never saw. These applications multiplied until they covered 3,000,000 acres. It was necessary that Congress should confirm all these selections to the State, that this gigantic scheme of fraud and plunder might be stopped. The act of Congress of March 3, 1857, was designed to accomplish this purpose. But the Commissioner of the General Land Office held that it was only a qualified confirmation, and under this construction sought to sustain the action of the Department in rejecting the claim of the State, and certifying them under act of May 15, 1856, under which the railroad companies claimed all swamp land in odd numbered sections within the limits of their respective roads. This action led to serious complications. When the railroad grant was made, it was not intended nor was it understood that it included any of the swamp lands. These were already disposed of by previous grant. Nor did the companies expect to receive any of them, but under the decisions of the Department adverse to the State the way was opened, and they were not slow to enter their claims. March 4, 1862, the Attorney General of the State submitted to the General Assembly an opinion that the railroad companies were not entitled even to contest the right of the State to these lands, under the swamp land grant. A letter from the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office expressed the same opinion, and the General Assembly by joint resolution, approved April 7, 1862, expressly repudiated the acts of the railroad companies, and disclaimed any intention to claim these lands under any other than the act of Congress of Sept. 28, 1850. A great deal of legislation has been found necessary in relation to these swamp lands.

IX.—THE RAILROAD GRANT.

One of the most important grants of public lands to Iowa for purposes of internal improvement was that known as the "Railroad Grant," by act of Congress approved May 15, 1856. This act granted to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Burlington, on the Mississippi River, to a point on the Missouri River, near the mouth of Platte River; from the city of Davenport, via Iowa City and Fort Des Moines to

Council Bluffs; from Lyons City northwesterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa; thence on said main line, running as near as practicable to the Forty-second Parallel; across the said State of Iowa to the Missouri River; from the city of Dubuque to a point on the Missouri River, near Sioux City, with a branch from the mouth of the Tete des Morts, to the nearest point on said road, to be completed as soon as the main road is completed to that point, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said roads. It was also provided that if it should appear, when the lines of those roads were definitely fixed, that the United States had sold, or right of pre-emption had attached to any portion of said land, the State was authorized to select a quantity equal thereto, in alternate sections, or parts of sections, within fifteen miles of the lines so located. The lands remaining to the United States within six miles on each side of said roads were not to be sold for less than the double minimum price of the public lands when sold, nor were any of said lands to become subject to private entry until they had been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Section 4 of the act provided that the lands granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in the manner following, that is to say: that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads, may be sold; and so from time to time until said roads are completed, and if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States."

At a special session of the General Assembly of Iowa, by act approved July 14, 1856, the grant was accepted and the lands were granted by the State to the several railroad companies named, provided that the lines of their respective roads should be definitely fixed and located before April 1, 1857; and provided further, that if either of said companies should fail to have seventy-five miles of road completed and equipped by the 1st day of December, 1859, and its entire road completed by December 1, 1865, it should be competent for the State of Iowa to resume all rights to lands remaining undisposed of by the company so failing.

The railroad companies, with the single exception of the Iowa Central Air Line, accepted the several grants in accordance with the provisions of the above act, located their respective roads and selected their lands. The grant to the Iowa Central was again granted to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company, which accepted them.

By act, approved April 7, 1862, the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company was required to execute a release to the State of certain swamp and school lands, included within the limits of its grant, in compensation for an extension of the time fixed for the completion of its road.

A careful examination of the act of Congress does not reveal any special reference to railroad *companies*. The lands were granted to the *State*, and the act evidently contemplate the sale of them *by the State*, and the appropriation of the proceeds to aid in the construction of certain lines of railroad within its

limits. Section 4 of the act clearly defines the authority of the State in disposing of the lands.

Lists of all the lands embraced by the grant were made, and certified to the State by the proper authorities. Under an act of Congress approved August 3, 1854, entitled "*An act to vest in the several States and Territories the title in fee of the lands which have been or may be certified to them,*" these certified lists, the originals of which are filed in the General Land Office, conveyed to the State "the fee simple title to all the lands embraced in such lists that are of the character contemplated" by the terms of the act making the grant, and "intended to be granted thereby; but where lands embraced in such lists are not of the character embraced by such act of Congress, and were not intended to be granted thereby, said lists, so far as these lands are concerned, shall be perfectly null and void; and no right, title, claim or interest shall be conveyed thereby." Those certified lists made under the act of May 15, 1856, were forty-three in number, viz.: For the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, nine; for the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, 11; for the Iowa Central Air Line, thirteen; and for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, ten. The lands thus approved to the State were as follows:

Burlington & Missouri River R. R.....	287,095.34 acres.
Mississippi & Missouri River R. R.....	774,674.36 "
Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R. R.....	775,454.19 "
Dubuque & Sioux City R. R.....	1,226,558.32 "

A portion of these had been selected as swamp lands by the State, under the act of September 28, 1850, and these, by the terms of the act of August 3, 1854, could not be turned over to the railroads unless the claim of the State to them as swamp was first rejected. It was not possible to determine from the records of the State Land Office the extent of the conflicting claims arising under the two grants, as copies of the swamp land selections in some of the counties were not filed of record. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, however, prepared lists of the lands claimed by the State as swamp under act of September 28, 1850, and also claimed by the railroad companies under act of May 15, 1856, amounting to 553,293.33 acres, the claim to which as swamp had been rejected by the Department. These were consequently certified to the State as railroad lands. There was no mode other than the act of July, 1856, prescribed for transferring the title to these lands from the State to the companies. The courts had decided that, for the purposes of the grant, the lands belonged to the State, and to her the companies should look for their titles. It was generally accepted that the act of the Legislature of July, 1856, was all that was necessary to complete the transfer of title. It was assumed that all the rights and powers conferred upon the State by the act of Congress of May 14, 1856, were by the act of the General Assembly transferred to the companies; in other words, that it was designed to put the companies in the place of the State as the grantees from Congress—and, therefore, that which perfected the title thereto to the State perfected the title to the companies by virtue of the act of July, 1856. One of the companies, however, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, was not entirely satisfied with this construction. Its managers thought that some further and specific action of the State authorities in addition to the act of the Legislature was necessary to complete their title. This induced Gov. Lowe to attach to the certified lists his official certificate, under the broad seal of the State. On the 9th of November, 1859, the Governor thus certified to them (commencing at the Missouri River) 187,207.44 acres, and December 27th, 43,775.70 acres, an aggregate of 231,073.14 acres. These were the only

lands under the grant that were certified by the State authorities with any design of perfecting the title already vested in the company by the act of July, 1856. The lists which were afterward furnished to the company were simply certified by the Governor as being correct copies of the lists received by the State from the United States General Land Office. These subsequent lists embraced lands that had been claimed by the State under the Swamp Land Grant.

It was urged against the claim of the Companies that the effect of the act of the Legislature was simply to substitute them for the State as parties to the grant. 1st. That the lands were granted to the State to be held in trust for the accomplishment of a specific purpose, and therefore the State could not part with the title until that purpose should have been accomplished. 2d. That it was not the intention of the act of July 14, 1856, to deprive the State of the control of the lands, but on the contrary that she should retain supervision of them and the right to withdraw all rights and powers and resume the title conditionally conferred by that act upon the companies in the event of their failure to complete their part of the contract. 3d. That the certified lists from the General Land Office vested the title in the State only by virtue of the act of Congress approved August 3, 1854. The State Land Office held that the proper construction of the act of July 14, 1856, when accepted by the companies, was that it became a *conditional contract* that might ripen into a positive sale of the lands as from time to time the work should progress, and as the State thereby became authorized by the express terms of the grant to sell them.

This appears to have been the correct construction of the act, but by a subsequent act of Congress, approved June 2, 1864, amending the act of 1856, the terms of the grant were changed, and numerous controversies arose between the companies and the State.

The ostensible purpose of this additional act was to allow the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad "to modify or change the location of the uncompleted portion of its line," to run through the town of Newton, Jasper County, or as nearly as practicable to that point. The original grant had been made to the State to aid in the construction of railroads within its limits and not to the companies, but Congress, in 1864, appears to have been utterly ignorant of what had been done under the act of 1856, or, if not, to have utterly disregarded it. The State had accepted the original grant. The Secretary of the Interior had already certified to the State all the lands intended to be included in the grant within fifteen miles of the lines of the several railroads. It will be remembered that Section 4, of the act of May 15, 1856, specifies the manner of sale of these lands from time to time as work on the railroads should progress, and also provided that "if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no *further* sale shall be made, and the lands *unsold shall revert to the United States.*" Having vested the title to these lands in trust, in the State of Iowa, it is plain that until the expiration of the ten years there could be no reversion, and the State, not the United States, must control them until the grant should expire by limitation. The United States authorities could not rightfully require the Secretary of the Interior to certify directly to the companies any portion of the lands already certified to the State. And yet Congress, by its act of June 2, 1864, provided that whenever the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad Company should file in the General Land Office at Washington a map definitely showing such new location, the Secretary of the Interior should cause to be certified and conveyed to said Company, from time to time, as the road progressed, out of any of the lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved, or

otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached, and on which a *bona fide* settlement and improvement had not been made under color of title derived from the United States or from the State of Iowa, within six miles of such newly located line, an amount of land per mile equal to that originally authorized to be granted to aid in the construction of said road by the act to which this was an amendment.

The term "out of any lands *belonging to the United States*, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, etc.," would seem to indicate that Congress did intend to grant lands already granted, but when it declared that the Company should have an amount per mile *equal to that originally authorized to be granted*, it is plain that the framers of the bill were ignorant of the real terms of the original grant, or that they designed that the United States should *resume* the title it had already parted with two years before the lands could revert to the United States under the original act, which was not repealed.

A similar change was made in relation to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Railroad, and dictated the conveyance of lands in a similar manner.

Like provision was made for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, and the Company was permitted to change the location of its line between Fort Dodge and Sioux City, so as to secure the best route between those points; but this change of location was not to impair the right to the land granted in the original act; nor did it change the location of those lands.

By the same act, the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company was authorized to transfer and assign all or any part of the grant to any other company or person, "if, in the opinion of said Company, the construction of said railroad across the State of Iowa would be thereby sooner and more satisfactorily completed; but such assignee should not in any case be released from the liabilities and conditions accompanying this grant, nor acquire perfect title in any other manner than the same would have been acquired by the original grantee."

Still further, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was not forgotten, and was, by the same act, empowered to receive an amount of land per mile equal to that mentioned in the original act, and if that could not be found within the limits of six miles from the line of said road, then such selection might be made along such line within twenty miles thereof out of any public lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached.

Those acts of Congress, which evidently originated in the "lobby," occasioned much controversy and trouble. The Department of the Interior, however, recognizing the fact that when the Secretary had certified the lands to the State, under the act of 1856, that act divested the United States of title, under the vesting act of August, 1854, refused to review its action, and also refused to order any and all investigations for establishing adverse claims (except in pre-emption cases), on the ground that the United States had parted with the title, and, therefore, could exercise no control over the land.

May 12, 1864, before the passage of the amendatory act above described, Congress granted to the State of Iowa, to aid in the construction of a railroad from McGregor to Sioux City, and for the benefit of the McGregor Western Railroad Company, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of the proposed road, reserving the right to substitute other lands whenever it was found that the grant infringed upon pre-empted lands, or on lands that had been reserved or disposed of for any other purpose. In such cases, the Secretary of the Interior was instructed to select, in lieu, lands belonging to the United States lying nearest to the limits specified.

X.—AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM LANDS.

An Agricultural College and Model Farm was established by act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. By the eleventh section of the act, the proceeds of the five-section grant made for the purpose of aiding in the erection of public buildings was appropriated, subject to the approval of Congress, together with all lands that Congress might thereafter grant to the State for the purpose, for the benefit of the institution. On the 23d of March, by joint resolution, the Legislature asked the consent of Congress to the proposed transfer. By act approved July 11, 1862, Congress removed the restrictions imposed in the "five-section grant," and authorized the General Assembly to make such disposition of the lands as should be deemed best for the interests of the State. By these several acts, the five sections of land in Jasper County certified to the State to aid in the erection of public buildings under the act of March 3, 1845, entitled "An act supplemental to the act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union," were fully appropriated for the benefit of the Iowa Agricultural College and Farm. The institution is located in Story County. Seven hundred and twenty-one acres in that and two hundred in Boone County were donated to it by individuals interested in the success of the enterprise.

By act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, an appropriation was made to each State and Territory of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which, by the apportionment under the census of 1860, they were respectively entitled. This grant was made for the purpose of endowing colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.

Iowa accepted this grant by an act passed at an extra session of its Legislature, approved September 11, 1862, entitled "An act to accept of the grant, and carry into execution the trust conferred upon the State of Iowa by an act of Congress entitled 'An act granting public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1862." This act made it the duty of the Governor to appoint an agent to select and locate the lands, and provided that none should be selected that were claimed by any county as swamp lands. The agent was required to make report of his doings to the Governor, who was instructed to submit the list of selections to the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College for their approval. One thousand dollars were appropriated to carry the law into effect. The State, having two Senators and six Representatives in Congress, was entitled to 240,000 acres of land under this grant, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an Agricultural College. Peter Melendy, Esq., of Black Hawk County, was appointed to make the selections, and during August, September and December, 1863, located them in the Fort Dodge, Des Moines and Sioux City Land Districts. December 8, 1864, these selections were certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and were approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior December 13, 1864. The title to these lands was vested in the State in fee simple, and conflicted with no other claims under other grants.

The agricultural lands were approved to the State as 240,000.96 acres; but as 35,691.66 acres were located within railroad limits, which were computed at the rate of two acres for one, the actual amount of land approved to the State under this grant was only 204,309.30 acres, located as follows:

In Des Moines Land District.....	6,804.96 acres.
In Sioux City Land District.....	59,025.37 "
In Fort Dodge Land District.....	138,478.97 "

By act of the General Assembly, approved March 29, 1864, entitled, "An act authorizing the Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm to sell all lands acquired, granted, donated or appropriated for the benefit of said college, and to make an investment of the proceeds thereof," all these lands were granted to the Agricultural College and Farm, and the Trustees were authorized to take possession, and sell or lease them. They were then, under the control of the Trustees, lands as follows :

Under the act of July 2, 1852.....	204,309.30 acres.
Of the five-section grant.....	3,200.00 "
Lands donated in Story County.....	721.00 "
Lands donated in Boone County.....	200.00 "
Total.....	208,430.30 acres.

The Trustees opened an office at Fort Dodge, and appointed Hon. G. W. Bassett their agent for the sale of these lands.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The germ of the free public school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers. They had migrated to the "The Beautiful Land" from other and older States, where the common school system had been tested by many years' experience, bringing with them some knowledge of its advantages, which they determined should be enjoyed by the children of the land of their adoption. The system thus planted was expanded and improved in the broad fields of the West, until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country.

Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered humble log school houses were built almost as soon as the log cabin of the earliest settlers were occupied by their brave builders. In the lead mining regions of the State, the first to be occupied by the white race, the hardy pioneers provided the means for the education of their children even before they had comfortable dwellings for their families. School teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Wherever a little settlement was made, the school house was the first united public act of the settlers; and the rude, primitive structures of the early time only disappeared when the communities had increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the State of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common school system and in her school houses, which, long since, superseded the log cabins of the first settlers. To-day, the school houses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other State in the great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and villages, where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted, by a generous people, for the erection of large, commodious and elegant buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from \$10,000 to \$60,000 each. The people of the State have expended more than \$10,000,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first house erected in Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by James L. Langworthy and a few other miners, in the Autumn of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the Winter of 1833-4, and thirty-five pupils attended his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the second term with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter

commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

Among the first buildings erected at Burlington was a commodious log school house in 1834, in which Mr. Johnson Pierson taught the first school in the Winter of 1834-5.

The first school in Muscatine County was taught by George Bumgardner, in the Spring of 1837, and in 1839, a log school house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time for school house, church and public hall. The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

When the site of Iowa City was selected as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839, it was a perfect wilderness. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town; and during the same year, Mr. Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected, on what is now College street.

The first settlement in Monroe County was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the Summer of 1844, a log school house was built by Gray, William V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years. About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court in the Winter of 1846-7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattomie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854, nearly, if not quite, all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1853, by T. W. Burdick, then a young man of seventeen. In Osceola, the first school was opened by Mr. D. W. Scoville. The first school at Fort Dodge was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford County, the first school house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school house prevailed, and in 1861, there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865, there were 796; in 1870, 336, and in 1875, 121.

Iowa Territory was created July 3, 1838. January 1, 1839, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing that "there shall be established a common school, or schools in each of the counties in this Territory, which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." The second section of the act provided that "the County Board shall, from time to time, form such districts in their respective counties whenever a petition may be presented for the purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by boards of trustees, usually of three persons; each district was required

to maintain school at least three months in every year; and later, laws were enacted providing for county school taxes for the payment of teachers, and that whatever additional sum might be required should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the length of time sent.

When Iowa Territory became a State, in 1846, with a population of 100,000, and with 20,000 scholars within its limits, about four hundred school districts had been organized. In 1850, there were 1,200, and in 1857, the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900.

This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of District Secretaries and Treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended, in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849; and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

The first official mention of Teachers' Institutes in the educational records of Iowa occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said, "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has, also, been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones." At that time—although the beneficial influence of these institutes was admitted, it was urged that the expenses of attending them was greater than teachers with limited compensation were able to bear. To obviate this objection, Mr. Benton recommended that "the sum of \$150 should be appropriated annually for three years, to be drawn in installments of \$50 each by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and expended for these institutions." He proposed that three institutes should be held annually at points to be designated by the Superintendent.

No legislation in this direction, however, was had until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than thirty teachers should desire. The Superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding \$100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the County Superintendent as the institute might direct for teachers and lecturers, and one thousand dollars was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes.

December 6, 1858, Mr. Fisher reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in twenty counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been, but the appropriation had been exhausted.

The Board of Education at its first session, commencing December 6, 1858, enacted a code of school laws which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes.

In March, 1860, the General Assembly amended the act of the Board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding fifty dollars annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county."

In 1865, Mr. Faville reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years."

By act approved March 19, 1874, Normal Institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the County Superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the Sixteenth General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

The public school system of Iowa is admirably organized, and if the various officers who are entrusted with the educational interests of the commonwealth are faithful and competent, should and will constantly improve.

"The public schools are supported by funds arising from several sources. The sixteenth section of every Congressional Township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one-thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of five hundred thousand acres, and an appropriation of five per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the five per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals for long terms at eight per cent. interest, on security of land valued at three times the amount of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the State Treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the State. The counties are responsible to the State for all money so loaned, and the State is likewise responsible to the school fund for all moneys transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also levied for the same purpose. The money arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months' school each year."

The taxes levied for the support of schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the State, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of school houses until they have been ordered by the election of the district at a school meeting legally called. The school houses of Iowa are the pride of the State and an honor to the people. If they have been sometimes built at a prodigal expense, the tax payers have no one to blame but themselves. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the Board of Directors under certain legal restrictions. These boards are elected annually, except in the independent districts, in which the board may be entirely changed every three years. The only exception to this mode of levying taxes for support

of schools is the county school tax, which is determined by the County Board of Supervisors. The tax is from one to three mills on the dollar; usually, however, but one. Mr. Abernethy, who was Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1872 to 1877, said in one of his reports:

There is but little opposition to the levy of taxes for the support of schools, and there would be still less if the funds were always properly guarded and judiciously expended. However much our people disagree upon other subjects, they are practically united upon this. The opposition of wealth has long since ceased to exist, and our wealthy men are usually the most liberal in their views and the most active friends of popular education. They are often found upon our school boards, and usually make the best of school officers. It is not uncommon for Boards of Directors, especially in the larger towns and cities, to be composed wholly of men who represent the enterprise, wealth and business of their cities.

At the close of 1877, there were 1,086 township districts, 3,138 independent districts and 7,015 sub-districts. There were 9,948 ungraded and 476 graded schools, with an average annual session of seven months and five days. There were 7,348 male teachers employed, whose average compensation was \$34.88 per month, and 12,518 female teachers, with an average compensation of \$28.69 per month.

The number of persons between the ages 5 and 21 years, in 1877, was 567,859; number enrolled in public schools, 421,163; total average attendance, 251,372; average cost of tuition per month, \$1.62. There are 9,279 frame, 671 brick, 257 stone and 89 log school houses, making a grand total of 10,296, valued at \$9,044,973. The public school libraries number 17,329 volumes. Ninety-nine teachers' institutes were held during 1877. Teachers' salaries amounted to \$2,953,645. There was expended for school houses, grounds, libraries and apparatus, \$1,106,788, and for fuel and other contingencies, \$1,136,995, making the grand total of \$5,197,428 expended by the generous people of Iowa for the support of their magnificent public schools in a single year. The amount of the permanent school fund, at the close of 1877, was \$3,462,000. Annual interest, \$276,960.

In 1857, there were 3,265 independent districts, 2,708 ungraded schools, and 1,572 male and 1,424 female teachers. Teachers' salaries amounted to \$198,142, and the total expenditures for schools was only \$364,515. Six hundred and twenty-three volumes were the extent of the public school libraries twenty years ago, and there were only 1,686 school houses, valued at \$571,064.

In twenty years, teachers' salaries have increased from \$198,142, in 1857, to \$2,953,645 in 1877. Total school expenditures, from \$364,515 to \$5,197,428.

The significance of such facts as these is unmistakable. Such lavish expenditures can only be accounted for by the liberality and public spirit of the people, all of whom manifest their love of popular education and their faith in the public schools by the annual dedication to their support of more than one per cent. of their entire taxable property; this, too, uninterruptedly through a series of years, commencing in the midst of a war which taxed their energies and resources to the extreme, and continuing through years of general depression in business—years of moderate yield of produce, of discouragingly low prices, and even amid the scanty surroundings and privations of pioneer life. Few human enterprises have a grander significance or give evidence of a more noble purpose than the generous contributions from the scanty resources of the pioneer for the purposes of public education.

POLITICAL RECORD.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors—Robert Lucas, 1838–41; John Chambers, 1841–45; James Clarke, 1845.

Secretaries—William B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clarke, 1839; O. H. W. Stull, 1841; Samuel J. Burr, 1843; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors—Jesse Williams, 1840; Wm. L. Gilbert, 1843. Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers—Thornton Bayliss, 1839; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council—Jesse B. Browne, 1838–9; Stephen Hempstead, 1839–40; M. Bainridge, 1840–1; Jonathan W. Parker, 1841–2; John D. Elbert, 1842–3; Thomas Cox, 1843–4; S. Clinton Hastings, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845–6.

Speakers of the House—William H. Wallace, 1838–9; Edward Johnston, 1839–40; Thomas Cox, 1840–1; Warner Lewis, 1841–2; James M. Morgan, 1842–3; James P. Carleton, 1843–4; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McCleary, 1845–6.

First Constitutional Convention, 1844—Shepherd Leffler, President; Geo. S. Hampton, Secretary.

Second Constitutional Convention, 1846—Enos Lowe, President; William Thompson, Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors—Ansel Briggs, 1846 to 1850; Stephen Hempstead, 1850 to 1854; James W. Grimes, 1854 to 1858; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858 to 1860; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860 to 1864; William M. Stone, 1864 to 1868; Samuel Morrill, 1868 to 1872; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872 to 1876; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876 to 1877; Joshua G. Newbold, Acting, 1877 to 1878; John H. Gear, 1878 to ———.

Lieutenant Governor—Office created by the new Constitution September 3, 1857—Oran Faville, 1858–9; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860–1; John R. Needham, 1862–3; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864–5; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866–7; John Scott, 1868–9; M. M. Walden, 1870–1; H. C. Bulis, 1872–3; Joseph Dy-sart, 1874–5; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876–7; Frank T. Campbell, 1878–9.

Secretaries of State—Elisha Cutler, Jr., Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 4, 1848; Josiah H. Bonney, Dec. 4, 1848, to Dec. 2, 1850; George W. McCleary, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 1, 1856; Elijah Sells, Dec. 1, 1856, to Jan. 5, 1863; James Wright, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Ed. Wright, Jan. 7, 1867, to Jan. 6, 1873; Josiah T. Young, Jan. 6, 1873, to ———.

Auditors of State—Joseph T. Fales, Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; William Pattee, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1854; Andrew J. Stevens, Dec. 4, 1854, resigned in 1855; John Pattee, Sept. 22, 1855, to Jan. 3, 1859; Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859 to 1865; John A. Elliot, 1865 to 1871; John Russell, 1871 to 1875; Buren R. Sherman, 1875 to ———.

Treasurers of State—Morgan Reno, Dec. 18, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; Israel Kister, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1852; Martin L. Morris, Dec. 4, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1859; John W. Jones, 1859 to 1863; William H. Holmes, 1863 to

1867; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867 to 1873; William Christy, 1873 to 1877; George W. Bemis, 1877 to ———.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office created in 1847—James Harlan, June 5, 1845 (Supreme Court decided election void); Thomas H. Benton, Jr., May 23, 1844, to June 7, 1854; James D. Eads, 1854–7; Joseph C. Stone, March to June, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857 to Dec., 1858, when the office was abolished and the duties of the office devolved upon the Secretary of the Board of Education.

Secretaries of Board of Education—Thomas H. Benton, Jr., 1859–1863; Oran Faville, Jan. 1, 1864. Board abolished March 23, 1864.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office re-created March 23, 1864—Oran Faville, March 28, 1864, resigned March 1, 1867; D. Franklin Wells, March 4, 1867, to Jan., 1870; A. S. Kissell, 1870 to 1872; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872 to 1877; Carl W. Von Coelln, 1877 to ———.

State Binders—Office created February 21, 1855—William M. Coles, May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1859; Frank M. Mills, 1859 to 1867; James S. Carter, 1867 to 1870; J. J. Smart, 1870 to 1874; H. A. Perkins, 1874 to 1875; James J. Smart, 1875 to 1876; H. A. Perkins, 1876 to ———.

Registers of the State Land Office—Anson Hart, May 5, 1855, to May 13, 1857; Theodore S. Parvin, May 13, 1857, to Jan. 3, 1859; Amos B. Miller, Jan. 3, 1859, to October, 1862; Edwin Mitchell, Oct. 31, 1862, to Jan. 5, 1863; Josiah A. Harvey, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Cyrus C. Carpenter, Jan. 7, 1867, to January, 1871; Aaron Brown, January, 1871, to January, 1875; David Secor, January, 1875, to ———.

State Printers—Office created Jan. 3, 1840—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849; William H. Merritt, 1851 to 1853; William A. Hornish, 1853 (resigned May 16, 1853); Mahoney & Dorr, 1853 to 1855; Peter Moriarty, 1855 to 1857; John Teesdale, 1857 to 1861; Francis W. Palmer, 1861 to 1869; Frank M. Mills, 1869 to 1870; G. W. Edwards, 1870 to 1872; R. P. Clarkson, 1872 to ———.

Adjutants General—Daniel S. Lee, 1851–5; Geo. W. McCleary, 1855–7; Elijah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857–61; Nathaniel Baker, 1861 to 1877; John H. Looby, 1877 to ———.

Attorneys General—David C. Cloud, 1853–56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856–60; Charles C. Nourse, 1861–4; Isaac L. Allen, 1865 (resigned January, 1866); Frederick E. Bissell, 1866 (died June 12, 1867); Henry O'Connor, 1867–72; Marsena E. Cutts, 1872–6; John F. McJunkin, 1877.

Presidents of the Senate—Thomas Baker, 1846–7; Thomas Hughes, 1848; John J. Selman, 1848–9; Enos Lowe, 1850–1; William E. Leffingwell, 1852–3; Maturin L. Fisher, 1854–5; William W. Hamilton, 1856–7. Under the new Constitution, the Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House—Jesse B. Brown, 1847–8; Smiley H. Bonhan, 1849–50; George Temple, 1851–2; James Grant, 1853–4; Reuben Noble, 1855–6; Samuel McFarland, 1856–7; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1858–9; John Edwards, 1860–1; Rush Clark, 1862–3; Jacob Butler, 1864–5; Ed. Wright, 1866–7; John Russell, 1868–9; Aylett R. Cotton, 1870–1; James Wilson, 1872–3; John H. Gear, 1874–7; John Y. Stone, 1878.

New Constitutional Convention, 1859—Francis Springer, President; Thos. J. Saunders, Secretary.

STATE OFFICERS, 1878.

John H. Gear, Governor; Frank T. Campbell, Lieutenant Governor; Josiah T. Young, Secretary of State; Buren R. Sherman, Auditor of State; George W. Bemis, Treasurer of State; David Secor, Register of State Land Office; John H. Looby, Adjutant General; John F. McJunkin, Attorney General; Mrs. Ada North, State Librarian; Edward J. Holmes, Clerk Supreme Court; John S. Runnells, Reporter Supreme Court; Carl W. Von Coelln, Superintendent Public Instruction; Richard P. Clarkson, State Printer; Henry A. Perkins, State Binder; Prof. Nathan R. Leonard, Superintendent of Weights and Measures; William H. Fleming, Governor's Private Secretary; Fletcher W. Young, Deputy Secretary of State; John C. Parish, Deputy Auditor of State; Erastus G. Morgan, Deputy Treasurer of State; John M. Davis, Deputy Register Land Office; Ira C. Kling, Deputy Superintendent Public Instruction.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF IOWA.

Chief Justices.—Charles Mason, resigned in June, 1847; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1847, to Jan., 1848; S. Clinton Hastings, Jan., 1848, to Jan., 1849; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1849, to Jan. 11, 1855; Geo. G. Wright, Jan. 11, 1855, to Jan., 1860; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1860, to Jan. 1, 1862; Caleb Baldwin, Jan., 1862, to Jan., 1864; Geo. G. Wright, Jan., 1864, to Jan., 1866; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1866, to Jan., 1868; John F. Dillon, Jan., 1868, to Jan., 1870; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1871; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1874; W. E. Miller, Jan. 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1876; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878; James H. Rothrock, Jan. 1, 1878.

Associate Judges.—Joseph Williams; Thomas S. Wilson, resigned Oct., 1847; John F. Kinney, June 12, 1847, resigned Feb. 15, 1854; George Greene, Nov. 1, 1847, to Jan. 9, 1855; Jonathan C. Hall, Feb. 15, 1854, to succeed Kinney, resigned, to Jan., 1855; William G. Woodward, Jan. 9, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, Jan. 16, 1855, resigned 1856; Lacen D. Stockton, June 3, 1856, to succeed Isbell, resigned, died June 9, 1860; Caleb Baldwin, Jan. 11, 1860, to 1864; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan. 12, 1860; George G. Wright, June 26, 1860, to succeed Stockton, deceased; elected U. S. Senator, 1870; John F. Dillon, Jan. 1, 1864, to succeed Baldwin, resigned, 1870; Chester C. Cole, March 1, 1864, to 1877; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1868; W. E. Miller, October 11, 1864, to succeed Dillon, resigned; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to succeed Wright.

SUPREME COURT, 1878.

James H. Rothrock, Cedar County, Chief Justice; Joseph M. Beck, Lee County, Associate Justice; Austin Adams, Dubuque County, Associate Justice; William H. Seevers, Oskaloosa County, Associate Justice; James G. Day, Fremont County, Associate Justice.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

(The first General Assembly failed to elect Senators.)

George W. Jones, Dubuque, Dec. 7, 1848–1858; Augustus C. Dodge, Burlington, Dec. 7, 1848–1855; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, Jan. 6, 1855–1865; James W. Grimes, Burlington, Jan. 26, 1858–died 1870; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City, elected Jan. 13, 1866, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of James

Harlan ; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, March 4, 1866–1872 ; James B. Howell, Keokuk, elected Jan. 20, 1870, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. W. Grimes—term expired March 3d ; George G. Wright, Des Moines, March 4, 1871–1877 ; William B. Allison, Dubuque, March 4, 1872 ; Samuel J. Kirkwood, March 4, 1877.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Twenty-ninth Congress—1846 to 1847.—S. Clinton Hastings ; Shepherd Leffler.

Thirtieth Congress—1847 to 1849.—First District, William Thompson ; Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-first Congress—1849 to 1851.—First District, First Session, Wm. Thompson ; unseated by the House of Representatives on a contest, and election remanded to the people. First District, Second Session, Daniel F. Miller. Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-second Congress—1851 to 1853.—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, Lincoln Clark.

Thirty-third Congress—1853 to 1855.—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, John P. Cook.

Thirty-fourth Congress—1855 to 1857.—First District, Augustus Hall. Second District, James Thorington.

Thirty-fifth Congress—1857 to 1859.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, Timothy Davis.

Thirty-sixth Congress—1859 to 1861.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-seventh Congress—1861 to 1863.—First District, First Session, Samuel R. Curtis.* First District, Second and Third Sessions, James F. Wilson. Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-eighth Congress—1863 to 1865.—First District, James F. Wilson. Second District, Hiram Price. Third District, William B. Allison. Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell. Fifth District, John A. Kasson. Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Thirty-ninth Congress—1865 to 1867.—First District, James F. Wilson ; Second District, Hiram Price ; Third District, William B. Allison ; Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell ; Fifth District, John A. Kasson ; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Fortieth Congress—1867 to 1869.—First District, James F. Wilson ; Second District, Hiram Price ; Third District, William B. Allison, Fourth District, William Loughridge ; Fifth District, Grenville M. Dodge ; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Forty-first Congress—1869 to 1871.—First District, George W. McCrary ; Second District, William Smyth ; Third District, William B. Allison ; Fourth District, William Loughridge ; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer ; Sixth District, Charles Pomeroy.

Forty-second Congress—1871 to 1873.—First District, George W. McCrary ; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton ; Third District, W. G. Donnan ; Fourth District, Madison M. Waldon ; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer ; Sixth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-third Congress—1873 to 1875.—First District, George W. McCrary ; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton ; Third District, William Y. Donnan ; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt ; Fifth District, James Wilson ; Sixth District,

* Vacated seat by acceptance of commission as Brigadier General, and J. F. Wilson chosen his successor.



J. M. Hedrick
OTTUMWA

William Loughridge; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-fourth Congress—1875 to 1877.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, John Q. Tufts; Third District, L. L. Ainsworth; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, Ezekiel S. Sampson; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Fifth District, Addison Oliver.

Forty-fifth Congress—1877 to 1879.—First District, J. C. Stone; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, T. W. Burdick; Fourth District, H. C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, E. S. Sampson; Seventh District, H. J. B. Cummings; Eighth District, W. F. Sapp; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

WAR RECORD.

The State of Iowa may well be proud of her record during the War of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865. The following brief but comprehensive sketch of the history she made during that trying period is largely from the pen of Col. A. P. Wood, of Dubuque, the author of "The History of Iowa and the War," one of the best works of the kind yet written.

"Whether in the promptitude of her responses to the calls made on her by the General Government, in the courage and constancy of her soldiery in the field, or in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the War of the Rebellion, Iowa proved herself the peer of any loyal State. The proclamation of her Governor, responsive to that of the President, calling for volunteers to compose her First Regiment, was issued on the fourth day after the fall of Sumter. At the end of only a single week, men enough were reported to be in quarters (mostly in the vicinity of their own homes) to fill the regiment. These, however, were hardly more than a tithe of the number who had been offered by company commanders for acceptance under the President's call. So urgent were these offers that the Governor requested (on the 24th of April) permission to organize an additional regiment. While awaiting an answer to this request, he conditionally accepted a sufficient number of companies to compose two additional regiments. In a short time, he was notified that both of these would be accepted. Soon after the completion of the Second and Third Regiments (which was near the close of May), the Adjutant General of the State reported that upward of one hundred and seventy companies had been tendered to the Governor to serve against the enemies of the Union.

"Much difficulty and considerable delay occurred in fitting these regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit (not uniform) of clothing was extemporized—principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the Governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay, that body authorized a loan of \$800,000, to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the Executive Department, in consequence of the new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the State (Ex-Governor Merrill, then a resident of McGregor) immediately took from the Governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for the three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the Governor so elect, his pay therefor in State bonds at par. This con-

tract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing (which was manufactured in Boston, to his order) was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day on which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the regiment, but was subsequently condemned by the Government, for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the national troops.

Other States also clothed their troops, sent forward under the first call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was at once abandoned by the Union troops. If both armies were clothed alike, annoying if not fatal mistakes were liable to be made.

But while engaged in these efforts to discharge her whole duty in common with all the other Union-loving States in the great emergency, Iowa was compelled to make immediate and ample provision for the protection of her own borders, from threatened invasion on the south by the Secessionists of Missouri, and from danger of incursions from the west and northwest by bands of hostile Indians, who were freed from the usual restraint imposed upon them by the presence of regular troops stationed at the frontier posts. These troops were withdrawn to meet the greater and more pressing danger threatening the life of the nation at its very heart.

To provide for the adequate defense of her borders from the ravages of both rebels in arms against the Government and of the more irresistible foes from the Western plains, the Governor of the State was authorized to raise and equip two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry (not less than five companies) and a battalion of artillery (not less than three companies.) Only cavalry were enlisted for home defense, however, "but," says Col. Wood, "in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of Northern Missouri for assistance against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot often turned out, and remained in the field until the necessity for their services had passed.

"The first order for the Iowa volunteers to move to the field was received on the 13th of June. It was issued by Gen. Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri. The First and Second Infantry immediately embarked in steamboats, and moved to Hannibal. Some two weeks later, the Third Infantry was ordered to the same point. These three, together with many other of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First Infantry formed a part of the little army with which Gen. Lyon moved on Springfield, and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's Creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September), the Third Iowa, with but very slight support, fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills Landing; and in November, the Seventh Iowa, as a part of a force commanded by Gen. Grant, greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water—losing more than half of the men it took into action.

"The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place were followed by the more important movements led by Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, of this State, and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the Confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, and compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those States. In these and other movements, down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was

captured and the Confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi River, Iowa troops took part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the State was represented by thirty regiments and two batteries, in addition to which, eight regiments and one battery were employed on the outposts of the besieging army. The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served won for them the highest meed of praise, both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this sentiment, but these words of one of the journals of a neighboring State, 'The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes,' embody the spirit of all.

"In the veteran re-enlistments that distinguished the closing months of 1863 above all other periods in the history of re-enlistments for the national armies, the Iowa three years' men (who were relatively more numerous than those of any other State) were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another term of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great army of those who gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders.

"In all the important movements of 1864-65, by which the Confederacy was penetrated in every quarter, and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drum-beat was heard on the banks of every great river of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful and devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field and endurance on the march.

"Two Iowa three-year cavalry regiments were employed during their whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1863 to 1866 against the hostile Indians of the western plains. A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops to be mustered out of service. The State also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy, who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the Confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and the rivers of the West.

"The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed their State in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the Governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting, from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there.

"Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a Home for such of the children of deceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1863, and in the following year a Home was opened at Farmington, Van Buren County, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received liberal donations from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865, it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk County, and by securing, during the same year, for the use of the parent Home, Camp Kinsman near the City of Davenport. This property was soon afterward donated to the institution, by act of Congress.

"In 1866, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home (which then contained about four hundred and fifty inmates) became a State institution, and thereafter the sums necessary for its support were appropriated from the State treasury. A second branch was established at Glenwood, Mills County. Convenient tracts were secured, and valuable improvements made at all the different points. Schools were also established, and employments provided for such of the children as were of suitable age. In all ways the provision made for these wards of the State has been such as to challenge the approval of every benevolent mind. The number of children who have been inmates of the Home from its foundation to the present time is considerably more than two thousand.

"At the beginning of the war, the population of Iowa included about one hundred and fifty thousand men presumably liable to render military service. The State raised, for general service, thirty-nine regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years' men; one regiment of infantry, composed of three months' men; and four regiments and one battalion of infantry, composed of one hundred days' men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including seventeen hundred and twenty-seven men raised by draft, numbered a little more than sixty-nine thousand. The re-enlistments, including upward of seven thousand veterans, numbered very nearly eight thousand. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if added, raise the total to upward of eighty thousand. The number of men who, under special enlistments, and as militia, took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the State, was probably as many as five thousand.

"Iowa paid no bounty on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances, toward the close of the war, bounty to a comparatively small amount was paid by cities and towns. On only one occasion—that of the call of July 18, 1864—was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability, as established by previous rulings of the War Department, to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The Government insisted on temporarily setting aside, in part, the former rule of settlements, and enforcing a draft in all cases where subdistricts in any of the States should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the General Government for men, on a settlement of her *quo'a* accounts."

It is to be said to the honor and credit of Iowa that while many of the loyal States, older and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy State debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the General Government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister States and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any material addition to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after the restoration of peace, her claims upon the Federal Government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her bonds issued and sold during the war to provide the means for raising and equipping her troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war.

INFANTRY.

THE FIRST INFANTRY

was organized under the President's first proclamation for volunteers for three months, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel; William H. Merritt, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant Colonel, and A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and C were from Muscatine County; Company B, from Johnson County; Companies D and E, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Henry County; Company G, from Davenport; Companies H and I, from Dubuque, and Company K, from Linn County, and were mustered into United States service May 14, 1861, at Keokuk. The above companies were independent military organizations before the war, and tendered their services before breaking-out of hostilities. The First was engaged at the battle of Wilson's Creek, under Gen. Lyon, where it lost ten killed and fifty wounded. Was mustered out at St. Louis Aug. 25, 1861.

THE SECOND INFANTRY

was organized, with Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Jas. M. Tuttle, of Keosauqua, as Lieutenant Colonel, and M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service at Keokuk in May, 1861. Company A was from Keokuk; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Scott County; Company D, from Des Moines; Company E, from Fairfield, Jefferson Co.; Company F, from Van Buren County; Company G, from Davis County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Clinton County; and Company K, from Wapello County. It participated in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, advance on Corinth, Corinth, Little Bear Creek, Ala.; Tunnel Creek, Ala.; Resaca, Ga.; Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, in front of Atlanta, January 22, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Eden Station, Little Ogeechee, Savannah, Columbia, S. C.; Lynch's Creek, and Bentonville. Was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas home. The Second Regiment of Iowa Infantry Veteran Volunteers was formed by the consolidation of the battalions of the Second and Third Veteran Infantry, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865.

THE THIRD INFANTRY

was organized with N. G. Williams, of Dubuque County, as Colonel; John Scott, of Story County, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. N. Stone, of Marion County, Major, and was mustered into the United States service in May, 1861, at Keokuk. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, from Marion County; Company C, from Clayton County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from Boone, Story, Marshall and Jasper Counties; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Warren County; Company H, from Mahaska County; Company I, from Floyd, Butler Black Hawk and Mitchell Counties, and Company K from Cedar Falls. It was engaged at Blue Mills, Mo.; Shiloh, Tenn.; Hatchie River, Matamoras, Vicksburg, Johnson, Miss., Meridian expedition, and Atlanta, Atlanta campaign and Sherman's march to Savannah, and through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. The veterans of the Third Iowa Infantry were consolidated with the Second, and mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1864.

THE FOURTH INFANTRY

was organized with G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; John Galligan, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. R. English, Glenwood, as Major. Company A, from Mills County, was mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, August 15, 1861; Company B, Pottawattamie County, was mustered in at Council Bluffs, August 8, 1861; Company C, Guthrie County, mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 3, 1861; Company D, Decatur County, at St. Louis, August 16th; Company E, Polk County, at Council Bluffs, August 8th; Company F, Madison County, Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company G, Ringgold County, at Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company H, Adams County, Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company I, Wayne County, at St. Louis, August 31st; Company K, Taylor and Page Counties, at St. Louis, August 31st. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, Taylor's Ridge; came home on veteran furlough February 26, 1864. Returned in April, and was in the campaign against Atlanta, and Sherman's march to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas to Washington and home. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 24, 1865.

THE FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized with Wm. H. Worthington, of Keokuk, as Colonel; C. Z. Matthias, of Burlington, as Lieutenant Colonel; W. S. Robertson, of Columbus City, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service, at Burlington, July 15, 1861. Company A was from Cedar County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Louisa County; Company D, from Marshall County; Company E, from Buchanan County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Benton County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Jackson County; Company K, from Allamakee County; was engaged at New Madrid, siege of Corinth, luka, Corinth, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Chickamauga; went home on veteran furlough, April, 1864. The non-veterans went home July, 1864, leaving 180 veterans who were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. The Fifth Cavalry was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE SIXTH INFANTRY.

was mustered into the service July 6, 1861, at Burlington, with John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Markoe Cummins, of Muscatine, Lieutenant Colonel; John M. Corse, of Burlington, Major. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Lucas and Clarke Counties; Company C, from Hardin County; Company D, from Appanoose County; Company E, from Monroe County; Company F, from Clarke County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Lee County; Company I, from Des Moines County; Company K, from Henry County. It was engaged at Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Jackson, Black River Bridge, Jones' Ford, etc., etc. The Sixth lost 7 officers killed in action, 18 wounded; of enlisted men 102 were killed in action, 30 died of wounds, 124 of disease, 211 were discharged for disability and 301 were wounded in action, which was the largest list of casualties, of both officers and men, of any regiment from Iowa. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 21, 1865.

THE SEVENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Burlington, July 24, 1861, with J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, as Colonel; Augustus Wentz, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel, and E. W. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Major. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Chickasaw and Floyd Counties; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Lee County; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Iowa County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Wapello County; Company K, from Keokuk. Was engaged at the battles of Belmont (in which it lost in killed, wounded and missing 237 men), Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, siege of Atlanta, battle on 22d of July in front of Atlanta, Sherman's campaign to the ocean, through the Carolinas to Richmond, and thence to Louisville. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 12, 1865.

THE EIGHTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service Sept. 12, 1861, at Davenport, Iowa, with Frederick Steele, of the regular army, as Colonel; James L. Geddes, of Vinton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. C. Ferguson, of Knoxville, as Major. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Benton and Linn Counties; Company E, from Marion County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Iowa and Johnson Counties; Company H, from Mahaska County; Company I, from Monroe County; Company K, from Louisa County. Was engaged at the following battles: Shiloh (where most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war), Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out of the United States service at Selma, Alabama, April 20, 1866.

THE NINTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service September 24, 1861, at Dubuque, with Wm. Vandever, of Dubuque, Colonel; Frank G. Herron, of Dubuque, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. H. Coyle, of Decorah, Major. Company A was from Jackson County; Company B, from Jones County; Company C, from Buchanan County; Company D, from Jones County; Company E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Black Hawk County; Company H, from Winneshiek County; Company I, from Howard County and Company K, from Linn County. Was in the following engagements: Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Ringgold, Dallas, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, and through North and South Carolina to Richmond. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 18, 1865.

THE TENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Iowa City September 6, 1861, with Nicholas Perczel, of Davenport, as Colonel; W. E. Small, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel; and John C. Bennett, of Polk County, as Major. Company A was from Polk County; Company B, from Warren County; Company C, from Tama County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Washington County; Company F, from Poweshiek County; Company G, from

Warren County; Company H, from Greene County; Company I, from Jasper County; Company K, from Polk and Madison Counties. Participated in the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge. In September, 1864, the non-veterans being mustered out, the veterans were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, where will be found their future operations.

THE ELEVENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Iowa, in September and October, 1861, with A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Jno. C. Abercrombie, as Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. Hall, of Davenport, as Major. Company A was from Muscatine; Company B, from Marshall and Hardin Counties; Company C, from Louisa County; Company D, from Muscatine County; Company E, from Cedar County; Company F, from Washington County; Company G, from Henry County; Company H, from Muscatine County; Company I from Muscatine County; Company K, from Linn County. Was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign, battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865.

THE TWELFTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service November 25, 1861, at Dubuque, with J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, as Colonel; John P. Coulter, of Cedar Rapids, Lieutenant Colonel; Samuel D. Brodtbeck, of Dubuque, as Major. Company A was from Hardin County; Company B, from Allamakee County; Company C, from Fayette County; Company D, from Linn County; Company E, from Black Hawk County; Company F, from Delaware County; Company G, from Winneshie County; Company H, from Dubuque and Delaware Counties; Company I, from Dubuque and Jackson Counties; Company K, from Delaware County. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, where most of the regiment was captured, and those not captured were organized in what was called the Union Brigade, and were in the battle of Corinth; the prisoners were exchanged November 10, 1862, and the regiment re-organized, and then participating in the siege of Vicksburg, battle of Tupelo, Miss.; White River, Nashville and Spanish Fort. The regiment was mustered out at Memphis, January 20, 1866.

THE THIRTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered in November 1, 1861, at Davenport, with M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Colonel; M. M. Price, of Davenport, Lieutenant Colonel; John Shane, Vinton, Major. Company A was from Mt. Vernon; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Lucas County; Company D, from Keokuk County; Company E, from Scott County; Company F, from Scott and Linn Counties; Company G, from Benton County; Company H, from Marshall County; Company I, from Washington County; Company K, from Washington County. It participated in the following engagements: Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Vicksburg, Campaign against Atlanta. Was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through North and South Carolina. Was mustered out at Louisville July 21, 1865.

THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered in the United States service October, 1861, at Davenport, with Wm. T. Shaw, of Anamosa, as Colonel; Edward W. Lucas, of Iowa City, as

Lieutenant Colonel; Hiram Leonard, of Des Moines County, as Major. Company A was from Scott County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company D, from Henry and Van Buren Counties; Company E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Van Buren and Henry Counties; Company G, from Tama and Scott Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Henry County; Company K, from Des Moines County. Participated in the following engagements: Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth (where most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war), Pleasant Hill, Meridian, Ft. De Russey, Tupelo, Town Creek, Tallahatchie, Pilot Knob, Old Town, Yellow Bayou, etc., etc., and was mustered out, except veterans and recruits, at Davenport, Iowa, November 16, 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service March 19, 1862, at Keokuk, with Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Wm. Dewey, of Fremont County, as Lieutenant Colonel; W. W. Belknap, of Keokuk, as Major. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Polk County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Company D, from Wapello County; Company E, from Van Buren County; Company F, from Fremont and Mills Counties; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Pottawattamie and Harrison Counties; Company I, from Lee, Van Buren and Clark Counties; Company K, from Wapello, Van Buren and Warren Counties. Participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, battle in front of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, and was under fire during the siege of Atlanta eighty-one days; was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond, Washington and Louisville, where it was mustered out, August 1, 1864.

THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Iowa, December 10, 1861, with Alexander Chambers, of the regular army, as Colonel; A. H. Sanders, of Davenport, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. Purcell, of Muscatine, Major. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Muscatine County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Muscatine, Clinton and Scott Counties; Company G, from Dubuque County; Company H, from Dubuque and Clayton Counties; Company I, from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company K, from Lee and Muscatine Counties. Was in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, battles around Atlanta; was in Sherman's campaigns, and the Carolina campaigns. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1865.

THE SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, in March and April, 1862, with Jno. W. Rankin, of Keokuk, Colonel; D. B. Hillis, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; Samuel M. Wise, of Mt. Pleasant, Major. Company A was from Decatur County; Company B, from Lee County; Company C, from Van Buren, Wapello and Lee Counties; Company D, from Des Moines, Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company E, from Wapello County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion County; Company H, from Marion and Pottawattamie Counties; Company I, from Jefferson and Lee Counties; Company K, from Lee and Polk Counties. They were in

the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, Fort Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and at Tilton, Ga., Oct. 13, 1864, most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 25, 1865.

THE EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 5, 6 and 7, 1862, at Clinton, with John Edwards, of Chariton, Colonel; T. Z. Cook, of Cedar Rapids, Lieutenant Colonel; Hugh J. Campbell, of Muscatine, as Major. Company A, was from Linn and various other counties; Company B, from Clark County; Company C, from Lucas County; Company D, from Keokuk and Wapello Counties; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Fayette and Benton Counties; Company I, from Washington County; Company K, from Wapello, Muscatine and Henry Counties, and was engaged in the battles of Springfield, Moscow, Poison Spring, Ark., and was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1865.

THE NINETEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 17, 1862, at Keokuk, with Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, as Colonel; Samuel McFarland, of Mt. Pleasant, Lieutenant Colonel, and Daniel Kent, of Ohio, Major. Company A was from Lee and Van Buren Counties; Company B, from Jefferson County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Jefferson County; Company E, from Lee County; Company F, from Louisa County; Company G, from Louisa County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Van Buren County; Company K, from Henry County. Was engaged a Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, Yazoo River expedition, Sterling Farm, September 29, 1863, at which place they surrendered; three officers and eight enlisted men were killed, sixteen enlisted men were wounded, and eleven officers and two hundred and three enlisted men taken prisoners out of five hundred engaged; they were exchanged July 22d, and joined their regiment August 7th, at New Orleans. Was engaged at Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 10, 1865.

THE TWENTIETH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 25, 1862, at Clinton, with Wm. McE. Dye, of Marion, Linn Co., as Colonel; J. B. Leek, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Wm. G. Thompson, of Marion, Linn Co., as Major. Companies A, B, F, H and I were from Linn County; Companies C, D, E, G and K, from Scott County, and was engaged in the following battles: Prairie Grove, and assault on Fort Blakely. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 8, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY

was mustered into the service at Clinton in June and August, 1862, with Samuel Merrill (late Governor of Iowa) as Colonel; Charles W. Dunlap, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant Colonel; S. G. VanAnda, of Delhi, as Major. Company A was from Mitchell and Black Hawk Counties; Company B, from Clayton County; Company C, from Dubuque County; Company D, from Clayton County; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Clayton County; Company H, from Dela-

ware County; Company I, from Dubuque County; Company K, from Delaware County, and was in the following engagements: Hartsville, Mo.; Black River Bridge, Fort Beauregard, was at the siege of Vicksburg, Mobile, Fort Blakely, and was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., July 15, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service Sept. 10, 1862, at Iowa City, with Wm. M. Stone, of Knoxville (since Governor of Iowa), as Colonel; Jno. A. Garrett, of Newton, Lieutenant Colonel; and Harvey Graham, of Iowa City, as Major. Company A was from Johnson County; Company B, Johnson County; Company C, Jasper County; Company D, Monroe County; Company E, Wapello County; Company F, Johnson County; Company G, Johnson County; Company H, Johnson County; Company I, Johnson County; Company K, Johnson County. Was engaged at Vicksburg, Thompson's Hill, Champion Hills, Sherman's campaign to Jackson, at Winchester, in Shenandoah Valley, losing 109 men, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 25, 1865.

THE TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY

was mustered into United States service at Des Moines, Sept. 19, 1862, with William Dewey, of Sidney, as Colonel; W. H. Kinsman, of Council Bluffs, as Lieutenant Colonel, and S. L. Glasgow, of Corydon, as Major. Companies A, B and C, were from Polk County; Company D, from Wayne County; Company E, from Pottawattamie County; Company F, from Montgomery County; Company G, from Jasper County; Company H, from Madison County; Company I, from Cass County, and Company K, from Marshall County. Was in Vicksburg, and engaged at Port Gibson, Black River, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Jackson, Milliken's Bend, Fort Blakely, and was mustered out at Harrisburg, Texas, July 26, 1865

THE TWENTY-FOURTH

was mustered into United States service at Muscatine, September 18, 1862, with Eber C. Byam, of Mount Vernon, as Colonel; John Q. Wilds, of Mount Vernon, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Ed. Wright, of Springdale, as Major. Company A was from Jackson and Clinton Counties; Companies B and C, from Cedar County; Company D, from Washington, Johnson and Cedar Counties; Company E, from Tama County; Companies F, G and H, from Linn County; Company I, from Jackson County, and Company K, from Jones County. Was engaged at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Gen. Banks' Red River expedition, Winchester and Cedar Creek. Was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 17, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized with George A. Stone, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; Fabian Brydolf as Lieutenant Colonel, and Calom Taylor, of Bloomfield, as Major, and was mustered into United States service at Mount Pleasant, September 27, 1862. Companies A and I were from Washington County; Companies B and H, from Henry County; Company C, from Henry and Lee Counties; Companies D, E and G, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Louisa County, and Company K, from Des Moines and Lee Counties. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Walnut Bluff, Chattanooga, Campaign, Ring-

gold, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, battles around Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Ship's Gap, Bentonville, and on Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas, to Richmond and Washington. Was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH

was organized and mustered in at Clinton, in August, 1862, with Milo Smith, of Clinton, as Colonel; S. G. Magill, of Lyons, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Samuel Clark, of De Witt, as Major. Company A was from Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company B, from Jackson County; Companies C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, from Clinton County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Snake Creek Gap, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, siege of Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Ship's Gap, Sherman's campaign to Savannah, went through the Carolinas, and was mustered out of service at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH

was mustered into United States service at Dubuque, Oct. 3, 1862, with James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, as Colonel; Jed Lake, of Independence, as Lieutenant Colonel; and G. W. Howard, of Bradford, as Major. Companies A, B and I were from Allamakee County; Companies C and H, from Buchanan County; Companies D and E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Delaware County; Company G, from Floyd and Chickasaw Counties, and Company K, from Mitchell County. Engaged at Little Rock, Ark., was on Red River expedition, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Old Town Creek and Fort Blakely. Was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 8, 1865.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH

was organized at Iowa City, and mustered in Nov. 10, 1862, with William E. Miller, of Iowa City, as Colonel; John Connell, of Toledo, as Lieutenant Colonel, and H. B. Lynch, of Millersburg, as Major. Companies A and D were from Benton County; Companies B and G, from Iowa County; Companies C, H and I, from Poweshiek County; Company E, from Johnson County; Company F, from Tama County, and Company K, from Jasper County. Was engaged at Port Gibson, Jackson and siege of Vicksburg; was on Banks' Red River expedition, and engaged at Sabine Cross Roads; was engaged in Shenandoah Valley, Va., and engaged at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Was mustered out of service at Savannah, Ga., July 31, 1865.

THE TWENTY-NINTH

was organized at Council Bluffs, and mustered into the United States service December 1, 1862, with Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; R. F. Patterson, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Charles B. Shoemaker, of Clarinda, as Major. Company A was from Pottawattamie County; Company B, from Pottawattamie and Mills Counties; Company C, from Harrison County; Company D, from Adair and Adams Counties; Company E, from Fremont County; Company F, from Taylor County; Company G, from Ringgold County. Was engaged at Helena, Arkansas and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at New Orleans August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTIETH INFANTRY

was organized at Keokuk, and mustered into the United States service September 23, 1862, with Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa County, as Colonel; Wm. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Lauren Dewey, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and I were from Lee County; Company B, from Davis County; Company C, from Des Moines County; Company D, from Van Buren County; Companies E and K from Washington County; Company F, from Davis County; and Companies G and H, from Jefferson County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Yazoo City, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Ala., Ringgold, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Taylor's Ridge; was in Sherman's campaigns to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond; was in the grand review at Washington, D. C., where it was mustered out June 5, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY

was mustered into the service at Davenport October 13, 1862, with William Smyth, of Marion, as Colonel; J. W. Jenkins, of Maquoketa, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Ezekiel Cutler, of Anamosa, as Major. Company A was from Linn County; Companies B, C and D, from Black Hawk County; Companies E, G and H, from Jones County; Companies F, I and K, from Jackson County. Was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Raymond, Jackson, Black River, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Taylor's Hills, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro; was in Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, June 27, 1865.

THE THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY

was organized at Dubuque, with John Scott, of Nevada, as Colonel; E. H. Mix, of Shell Rock, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. A. Eberhart, of Waterloo, as Major. Company A was from Hamilton, Hardin and Wright Counties; Company B, from Cerro Gordo County; Company C, from Black Hawk County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Butler County; Company F, from Hardin County; Company G, from Butler and Floyd Counties; Company H, from Franklin County; Company I, from Webster County, and Company K, from Marshall and Polk Counties, and was mustered into the United States service October 5, 1862. Was engaged at Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Nashville, etc., and was mustered out of the United States service at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 24, 1865.

THE THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY

was organized at Oskaloosa, with Samuel A. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; Cyrus H. Maskey, of Sigourney, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Hiram D. Gibson, of Knoxville, as Major. Companies A and I were from Marion County; Companies B, F and H, from Keokuk County; Companies C, D, E and K, from Makaska County, and Company G, from Marion, Makaska and Polk Counties, and mustered in October 1, 1862. Was engaged at Little Rock, Helena, Saline River, Spanish Fort and Yazoo Pass. Was mustered out at New Orleans, July 17, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

was organized with George W. Clark, of Indianola, as Colonel; W. S. Dungan, of Chariton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and R. D. Kellogg, of Decatur County, as Major, and mustered in at Burlington, October 15, 1862. Companies A and I were from Decatur County; Companies B, C and D, from Warren County; Company E, from Lucas County; Company F, from Wayne County; Company G, from Lucas and Clark Counties; Company H, from Madison and Warren Counties, and Company K, from Lucas County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Ft. Gaines, etc., etc. Was consolidated with the Thirty-eighth Infantry, January 1, 1865, and mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized at Muscatine, and mustered in the United States service September 18, 1862, with S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, as Colonel; James H. Rothrock, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Henry O'Conner, of Muscatine, as Major. Companies A, B, C, D and E, were from Muscatine County; Company F, from Muscatine and Louisa Counties; Companies G, H and I, from Muscatine and Cedar Counties, and Company K, from Cedar County. Participated in the battles of Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, Bayou Rapids, Bayou de Glaze, Pleasant Hill, Old River Lake, Tupelo, Nashville, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, August 10, 1865.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY

was organized at Keokuk, with Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; F. M. Drake, of Unionville, Appanoose County, as Lieutenant Colonel, and T. C. Woodward, of Ottumwa, as Major, and mustered in October 4, 1862; Company A was from Monroe County; Companies B, D, E, H and K, from Wapello County, and Companies C, F, G and I, from Appanoose County. Was engaged in the following battles: Mark's Mills, Ark.; Elkins' Ford, Camden, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry, etc. At Mark's Mills, April 25, 1864, out of 500 engaged, lost 200 killed and wounded, the balance being taken prisoners of war; was exchanged October 6, 1864. Was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., August 24, 1865.

THE THIRY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (OR GRAY BEARDS,

was organized with Geo. W. Kincaid, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Geo. R. West, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Lyman Allen, of Iowa City, as Major, and was mustered into United States service at Muscatine December 15, 1862. Company A was from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company B, from Muscatine County; Company C, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company D, from Johnson and Iowa Counties; Company E, from Wapello and Mahaska Counties; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Appanoose, Des Moines, Henry and Washington Counties; Company H, from Henry and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Jasper, Linn and other counties, and Company K, from Scott and Fayette Counties. The object of the Thirty-seventh was to do garrison duty and let the young men go to the front. It was mustered out at Davenport on expiration of three years' service.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

was organized at Dubuque, and mustered in November 4, 1862, with D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, as Colonel; J. O. Hudnutt, of Waverly, as Lieutenant, Colonel, and Charles Chadwick, of West Union, as Major. Companies A, F, G and H were from Fayette County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company C, from Chickasaw County; Companies D, E and K, from Winneshiek County, and Company I, from Howard County. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Banks' Red River expedition, and on December 12, 1864, was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Infantry. Mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY

was organized with H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, as Colonel; James Redfield, of Redfield, Dallas County, as Lieutenant Colonel; and J. M. Griffiths, of Des Moines, as Major. Companies A and F were from Madison County; Companies B and I, from Polk County; Companies C and H, from Dallas County; Company D, from Clark County; Company E, from Greene County; Company G, from Des Moines and Henry Counties; and Company K, from Clark and Decatur Counties. Was engaged at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn.; Corinth, Allatoona, Ga.; Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Sherman's march to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond, and was mustered out at Washington June 5, 1865.

THE FORTIETH INFANTRY

was organized at Iowa City November 15, 1862, with John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Colonel; S. F. Cooper, of Grinnell, as Lieutenant Colonel; and S. G. Smith, of Newton, as Major. Companies A and H were from Marion County; Company B, from Poweshiek County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Mahaska and Marion Counties; Company G, from Marion County; Company I, from Keokuk County; and Company K, from Benton and other counties. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Steele's expedition, Banks' Red River expedition, Jenkins' Ferry, etc. Was mustered out at Port Gibson August 2, 1866.

THE FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY,

formerly Companies A, B and C of the Fourteenth Infantry, became Companies K, L and M of the Seventh Cavalry, under authority of the War Department. Its infantry organization was under command of John Pattee, of Iowa City. Company A was from Black Hawk, Johnson and other counties; Company B, from Johnson County; and Company C, from Des Moines and various counties.

THE FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was organized at Davenport, and mustered in June 1, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, Muscatine County; Company C, Jones, Linn and Dubuque Counties; Company D, Johnson and Linn Counties; Company E, Bremer and Butler Counties; Company F, Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company G, Marshall and Hardin Counties; Company H, Boone and Polk Counties; Companies I and K, Scott County. The Forty-fourth did garrison duty at Memphis and La Grange, Tenn. Mustered out at Davenport, September 15, 1864.

THE FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was mustered in at Keokuk, May 25, 1864, with A. H. Bereman, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; S. A. Moore, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. B. Hope, of Washington, as Major. The companies were from the following counties: A, Henry; B, Washington; C, Lee; D, Davis; E, Henry and Lee; F, Des Moines; G, Des Moines and Henry; H, Henry; I, Jefferson, and K, Van Buren. Was mustered out at Keokuk, September 16, 1864.

THE FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was organized with D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, as Colonel; L. D. Durbin, of Tipton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. L. Tarbet, as Major, and was mustered in at Dubuque, June 10, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque; Company B, from Poweshiek; C, from Dallas and Guthrie; D, from Taylor and Fayette; E, from Ringgold and Linn; F, from Winneshiek and Delaware; G, from Appanoose and Delaware; H, from Wayne; I, from Cedar, and K, from Lucas. Was mustered out at Davenport, September 23, 1864.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was mustered into United States service at Davenport, June 4, 1864, with James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; John Williams, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. J. Wright, of Des Moines, as Major. Company A was from Marion and Clayton Counties; Company B, from Appanoose County; Company C, from Wapello and Benton Counties; Company D, from Buchanan and Linn Counties; Company E, from Madison County; Company F, from Polk County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Keokuk County; Company I, from Mahaska County, and Company K, from Wapello.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY—BATTALION—(100 DAYS)

was organized at Davenport, and mustered in July 13, 1864, with O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, as Lieutenant Colonel. Company A was from Warren County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Decatur County, and Company D, from Des Moines and Lee Counties, and was mustered out at Rock Island Barracks Oct. 21, 1864.

CAVALRY.

THE FIRST CAVALRY

was organized at Burlington, and mustered into the United States service May 3, 1861, with Fitz Henry Warren, of Burlington, as Colonel; Chas. E. Moss, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and E. W. Chamberlain, of Burlington, James O. Gower, of Iowa City, and W. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Majors. Company A was from Lee, Van Buren and Wapello Counties; Company B, from Clinton County; Company C, from Des Moines and Lee Counties; Company D, from Madison and Warren Counties; Company E, from Henry County; Company F, from Johnson and Linn Counties; Company G, from Dubuque and Black Hawk Counties; Company H, from Lucas and Morrison Counties; Company I, from Wapello and Des Moines Counties; Company K, from Allamakee and Clayton Counties; Company L, from Dubuque and other

counties; Company M, from Clinton County. It was engaged at Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Rolla, New Lexington, Elkins' Ford, Little Rock, Bayou Metoe, Warrensburg, Big Creek Bluffs, Antwineville, Clear Creek, etc. Was mustered out at Austin, Texas, February 15, 1866.

THE SECOND CAVALRY

was organized with W. L. Elliott, of the regular army, as Colonel; Edward Hatch, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant Colonel; and N. P. Hepburn, of Marshalltown, D. E. Coon, of Mason City, and H. W. Love, of Iowa City, as Majors, and was mustered into the United States service at Davenport September 1, 1861. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Marshall County; Company C, from Scott County; Company D, from Polk County; Company E, from Scott County; Company F, from Hamilton and Franklin Counties; Company G, from Muscatine County; Company H, from Johnson County; Company I, from Cerro Gordo, Delaware and other counties; Company K, from Des Moines County; Company L, from Jackson County, and Company M, from Jackson County. The Second Cavalry participated in the following military movements: Siege of Corinth, battles of Farmington, Booneville, Rienzi, Iuka, Corinth, Coffeeville, Palo Alto, Birmingham, Jackson, Grenada, Collierville, Moscow, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town, Oxford, and engagements against Hood's march on Nashville, battle of Nashville, etc. Was mustered out at Selma, Ala., September 19, 1865.

THE THIRD CAVALRY

was organized and mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, in August and September, 1861, with Cyrus Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Colonel; H. H. Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant Colonel, and C. H. Perry, H. C. Caldwell and W. C. Drake, of Corydon, as Majors. Companies A and E were from Davis County; Company B, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company C, from Lee and Keokuk Counties; Company D, from Davis and Van Buren Counties; Company F, from Jefferson County; Company G, from Van Buren County; Company H, from Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Appanoose County; Company K, from Wapello and Marion Counties; Company L, from Decatur County, and Company M, from Appanoose and Decatur Counties. It was engaged in the following battles and skirmishes: Pea Ridge, La Grange, Sycamore, near Little Rock, Columbus, Pope's Farm, Big Blue, Ripley, Coldwater, Osage, Tallahatchie, Moore's Mill, near Montevallo, near Independence, Pine Bluff, Botts' Farm, Gun Town, White's Station, Tupelo, Village Creek. Was mustered out of United States service at Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1865.

THE FOURTH CAVALRY

was organized with Asbury B. Porter, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; Thomas Drummond, of Vinton, as Lieutenant Colonel; S. D. Swan, of Mount Pleasant, J. E. Jewett, of Des Moines, and G. A. Stone, of Mount Pleasant, as Majors, and mustered into United States service at Mount Pleasant November 21, 1861. Company A was from Delaware County; Company C, from Jefferson and Henry Counties; Company D, from Henry County; Company E,

from Jasper and Poweshiek Counties; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Lee and Henry Counties; Company H, from Chickasaw County; Company I, from Madison County; Company K, from Henry County; Company L, from Des Moines and other counties; and Company M, from Jefferson County. The Fourth Cavalry lost men in the following engagements: Guntown, Miss.; Helena, Ark.; near Bear Creek, Miss.; near Memphis, Tenn.; Town Creek, Miss.; Columbus, Ga.; Mechanicsburg, Miss.; Little Blue River, Ark.; Brownsville, Miss.; Ripley, Miss.; Black River Bridge, Miss.; Grenada, Miss.; Little Red River, Ark.; Tupelo, Miss.; Yazoo River, Miss.; White River, Ark.; Osage, Kan.; Lick Creek, Ark.; Okalona, Miss.; St. Francis River, Ark. Was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1865.

THE FIFTH CAVALRY

was organized at Omaha with Wm. W. Lowe, of the regular army, as Colonel; M. T. Patrick, of Omaha, as Lieutenant Colonel; and C. S. Bernstein, of Dubuque, as Major, and mustered in September 21, 1861. Companies A, B, C and D were mostly from Nebraska; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Des Moines, Dubuque and Lee Counties; Company G, from Minnesota; Company H, from Jackson and other counties; Companies I and K were from Minnesota; Company L, from Minnesota and Missouri; Company M, from Missouri; Companies G, I and K were transferred to Minnesota Volunteers Feb. 25, 1864. The new Company G was organized from veterans and recruits and Companies C, E, F and I of Fifth Iowa Infantry, and transferred to Fifth Cavalry August 8, 1864. The second Company I was organized from veterans and recruits and Companies A, B, D, G, H and K of the Fifth Iowa Infantry, and transferred to Fifth Iowa Cavalry August 18, 1864. Was engaged at second battle of Fort Donelson, Wartrace, Duck River Bridge, Sugar Creek, Newnan, Camp Creek, Cumberland Works, Tenn.; Jonesboro, Ebenezer Church, Lockbridge's Mills, Pulaski, Cheraw, and mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., August 11, 1865.

THE SIXTH CAVALRY.

was organized with D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, as Colonel; S. M. Pollock, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant Colonel; T. H. Shephard, of Iowa City, E. P. Ten-Broeck, of Clinton, and A. E. House, of Delhi, as Majors, and was mustered in at Davenport, January 31, 1863. Company A was from Scott and other counties; Company B, from Dubuque and other counties; Company C, from Fayette County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from Southwest counties of the State; Company F, from Allamakee and other counties; Company G, from Delaware and Buchanan Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Johnson and other counties; Company K, from Linn County; Company L, from Clayton County; Company M, from Johnson and Dubuque Counties. The Sixth Cavalry operated on the frontier against the Indians. Was mustered out at Sioux City, October 17, 1865.

THE SEVENTH CAVALRY

was organized at Davenport, and mustered into the United States service April 27, 1863, with S. W. Summers, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; John Pattee, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel; H. H. Heath and G. M. O'Brien, of Dubuque,

and John S. Wood, of Ottumwa, as Majors. Companies A, B, C and D, were from Wapello and other counties in immediate vicinity; Companies E, F, G and H, were from all parts of the State; Company I, from Sioux City and known as Sioux City Cavalry; Company K was originally Company A of the Fourteenth Infantry and afterward Company A of the Forty-first Infantry, was from Johnson and other counties; Company L was originally Company B, of the Forty-first Infantry and afterward Company B, of the Forty——, and was from Johnson County; Company M was originally Company C, of the Fourteenth Infantry, and afterward Company C, of the Forty-first and from Des Moines and other counties. The Seventh Cavalry operated against the Indians. Excepting the Lieutenant Colonel and Companies K, L and M, the regiment was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas, May 17, 1866. Companies K, L, and M were mustered out at Sioux City, June 22, 1866.

THE EIGHTH CAVALRY

was organized with J. B. Dorr, of Dubuque, as Colonel; H. G. Barner, of Sidney, as Lieutenant Colonel; John J. Bowen, of Hopkinton, J. D. Thompson, of Eldora, and A. J. Price, of Guttenburg, as Majors, and were mustered in at Davenport September 30, 1863. The companies were mostly from the following counties: Company A, Page; B, Wapello; C, Van Buren; D, Ringgold; E, Henry; F, Appanoose; G, Clayton; H, Appanoose; I, Marshall; K, Muscatine; L, Wapello; M, Polk. The Eighth did a large amount of duty guarding Sherman's communications, in which it had many small engagements. It was in the battles of Lost Mountain, Lovejoy's Station, Newnan, Nashville, etc. Was on Stoneman's cavalry raid around Atlanta, and Wilson's raid through Alabama. Was mustered out at Macon, Ga., August 13, 1865.

THE NINTH CAVALRY

was mustered in at Davenport, November 30, 1863, with M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, as Colonel; J. P. Knight, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant Colonel; E. T. Ensign, of Des Moines, Willis Drummond, of McGregor, and William Had-dock, of Waterloo, as Majors. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, Linn County; Company C, Wapello and Decatur Counties; Company D, Washington County; Company E, Fayette County; Company F, Clayton County; Companies G and H, various counties; Company I, Wapello and Jefferson Counties; Company K, Keokuk County; Company L, Jasper and Marion Counties; Company M, Wapello and Lee Counties. Was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., February 28, 1866.

ARTILLERY.

THE FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Wapello, Des Moines, Dubuque, Jefferson, Black Hawk, etc., and was mustered in at Burlington, Aug. 17, 1861, with C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, as Captain. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Port Gibson, in Atlanta campaign, Chickasaw Bayou, Lookout Mountain, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport July 5, 1865.

THE SECOND BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Dallas, Polk, Harrison, Fremont and Pottawattamie, and mustered into United States service at Council Bluffs and St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 8 and 31, 1861, with Nelson T. Spear, of Council Bluffs, as Captain. Was engaged at Farmington, Corinth, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, Aug. 7, 1865.

THE THIRD BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Dubuque, Black Hawk, Butler and Floyd, and mustered into United States service at Dubuque, September, 1861, with M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, as Captain. Was at battle of Pea Ridge, etc., etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, Oct. 23, 1865.

THE FOURTH BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in Mahaska, Henry, Mills and Fremont Counties, and was mustered in at Davenport, Nov. 23, 1863, with P. H. Goode, of Glenwood, Captain. Was mustered out at Davenport, July 14, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FOURTH BATTALION

Company A, from Fremont County, W. Hoyt, Captain; Company B, from Taylor County, John Flick, Captain; Company C, from Page County, J. Whitcomb, Captain.

THE NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE

was organized by the State of Iowa to protect the Northwestern frontier, James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, was elected Colonel. It had Companies A, B, C, D and E, all enlisted from the Northwestern counties.

THE SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE

was organized by the State for the purpose of protecting the Southern border of the State, and was organized in counties on the border of Missouri. Company A, First Battalion, was from Lee County, Wm. Sole, Captain; Company B, First Battalion, Joseph Dickey, Captain, from Van Buren County; Company A, Second Battalion, from Davis County, Capt. H. B. Horn; Company B, Second Battalion, from Appanoose County, E. B. Skinner, Captain; Company A, Third Battalion, from Decatur County, J. H. Simmons, Captain; Company B, Third Battalion, from Wayne County, E. F. Estel, Captain; Company C, Third Battalion, from Ringgold County, N. Miller, Captain.

THE FIRST INFANTRY—AFRICAN DESCENT—(SIXTIETH U. S.)

was organized with John G. Hudson, Captain Company B, Thirty-third Missouri, as Colonel; M. F. Collins, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. L. Murphy, of Keokuk, as Major. Had ten companies, and were mustered in at various places in the Fall of 1863. The men were from all parts of the State and some from Missouri.

During the war, the following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments:*

MAJOR GENERALS

Samuel R. Curtis, Brigadier General, from March 21, 1862.
Frederick Steele, Brigadier General, from November 29, 1862.
Frank J. Herron, Brigadier General, from November 29, 1862.
Grenville M. Dodge, Brigadier General, from June 7, 1864.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Colonel 2d Infantry, from May 17, 1861.
Frederick Steele, Colonel 8th Infantry, from February 6, 1862.
Jacob G. Lauman, Colonel 7th Infantry, from March 21, 1862.
Grenville M. Dodge, Colonel 4th Infantry, from March 31, 1862.
James M. Tuttle, Colonel 2d Infantry, from June 9, 1862.
Washington L. Elliott, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from June 11, 1862.
Fitz Henry Warren, Colonel 1st Cavalry, from July 6, 1862.
Frank J. Herron, Lieutenant Colonel 9th Infantry, from July 30, 1862.
Charles L. Matthies, Colonel 5th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.
William Vandever, Colonel 9th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.
Marcellus M. Crocker, Colonel 13th Infantry, from Nov. 29, 1862. (Since died.)
Hugh T. Reid, Colonel 15th Infantry from March 13, 1863.
Samuel A. Rice, Colonel 33d Infantry, from August 4, 1863.
John M. Corse, Colonel 6th Infantry, from August 11, 1863.
Cyrus Bussey, Colonel 3d Cavalry, from January 5, 1864.
Edward Hatch, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from April 27, 1864.
Elliott W. Rice, Colonel 7th Infantry, from June 20, 1864.
Wm. W. Belknap, Colonel 15th Infantry, from July 30, 1864.
John Edwards, Colonel 18th Infantry, from September 26, 1864.
James A. Williamson, Colonel 4th Infantry, from January 13, 1864.
James I. Gilbert, Colonel 27th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.

BREVET MAJOR GENERALS.

John M. Corse, Brigadier General from October 5, 1864.
Edward Hatch, Brigadier General, from December 15, 1864.
Wm. W. Belknap, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.
W. L. Elliott, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.
Wm. Vandever, Brigadier General, from June 7, 1865.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Wm. T. Clark, A. A. G., late of 13th Infantry, from July 22, 1864.
Edward F. Winslow, Colonel 4th Cavalry, from December 12, 1864.
S. G. Hill, Colonel 35th Infantry, from December 15, 1864. (Since died.)
Thos. H. Benton, Colonel 29th Infantry, from December 15, 1864.
Samuel L. Glasgow, Colonel 23d Infantry, from December 19, 1864.
Clark R. Wever, Colonel 17th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.
Francis M. Drake, Lieutenant Colonel 36th Infantry, from February 22, 1865.
George A. Stone, Colonel 25th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
Datus E. Coon, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from March 8, 1865.
George W. Clark, Colonel 34th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
Herman H. Heath, Colonel 7th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.
J. M. Hedrick, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
W. W. Lowe, Colonel 5th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.

*Thomas J. McKean was appointed Paymaster in U. S. A. from Iowa, and subsequently promoted Brigadier General, to date from Nov. 21, 1861.

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.			DIED.			DISCHARGED.			WOUNDED.			Resigned.	Dismissed.	Total casualties.	Captured.	TRANSFERRED.		
	In action.	Accidentally.	Total.	Of wounds.	Of disease.	By drowning.	Total.	For disability.	Cause unknown.	Total.	In action.	Accidentally.	Total.				To Vet. Res.	By appointment.	Total.
First Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	2	...	3	1	...	1	4	...	4	34	46	1	...	3	3
Second Cavalry.....	1	1	2	2	2	...	2	...	2	2	12	...	12	25	45	1	...	5	5
Third Cavalry.....	3	3	6	2	4	...	6	...	5	6	9	...	9	39	63	9	...	3	3
Fourth Cavalry.....	3	3	6	2	6	...	6	...	...	...	8	...	8	31	55	4	...	2	2
Fifth Cavalry.....	5	5	10	2	2	...	4	1	...	1	6	...	6	35	51	8	...	...	...
Sixth Cavalry.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	15	21	...	...	1	1
Seventh Cavalry.....	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	23	...	...	1	1
Eighth Cavalry.....	3	3	6	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	10	...	10	23	41	22	...	2	2
Ninth Cavalry.....	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	1	2	...	...	2	25	30	...	...	...	...
Artillery, First Battery.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	6	10	...	...	...	...
Artillery, Second Battery.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery, Third Battery.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery, Fourth Battery.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First Infantry.....	1	1	2	4	2	...	6	2	...	...	4	...	4	...	8	No casualt's rep.	...	1	1
Second Infantry.....	6	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	...	61	...	1	8	9
Second Veteran Infantry.....	2	2	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	9	1	...	1	1
Second and Third Infantry (consolidated).....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	1
Third Infantry.....	2	2	4	4	...	...	4	1	...	1	35	...	34	40	81	8	...	2	2
Third Veteran Infantry.....	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Fourth Infantry.....	3	3	6	3	2	...	5	...	1	...	16	...	16	34	59	...	...	5	5
Fifth Infantry.....	3	3	6	5	1	...	6	2	...	1	17	...	17	28	63	7	...	3	3
Sixth Infantry.....	4	4	8	7	1	...	8	1	4	5	18	...	18	32	67	2	...	1	1
Seventh Infantry.....	4	4	8	4	3	...	6	...	...	...	22	...	23	37	73	6	...	7	7
Eighth Infantry.....	3	3	6	1	4	...	5	2	2	4	14	...	14	30	57	12	1	3	4
Ninth Infantry.....	6	6	12	7	2	...	9	1	3	5	24	...	26	26	72	9	...	6	6
Tenth Infantry.....	6	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	16	...	16	32	58	...	...	1	1
Eleventh Infantry.....	3	3	6	2	1	...	4	1	3	4	8	...	8	25	47	4	...	5	5
Twelfth Infantry.....	3	3	6	1	8	...	9	...	...	...	11	...	13	19	45	22	1	...	...
Thirteenth Infantry.....	2	2	4	4	3	...	7	...	...	...	19	...	19	36	65	4	...	4	4

	3	3	2	1	3	3	6	6	22	1	35	20	1	4	105	109
Fourteenth Infantry.....	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	22	22	1	1	1	1	4	105	109
Fourteenth Residuary Battalion.....																
Fifteenth Infantry.....	6	6	2	1	3	3	3	22	22	1	1	1	1	4	105	109
Sixteenth Infantry.....	5	5	3	3	5	2	2	21	21	13	62	5	6	5	5	5
Seventeenth Infantry.....	2	2	3	1	5	1	1	19	21	13	47	15	2	2	2	2
Eighteenth Infantry.....			2	1	3	3	2	5	5	20	69	14	5	5	5	5
Nineteenth Infantry.....	5	5	1	2	3	2	2	7	7	18	33	12	3	3	3	3
Twentieth Infantry.....	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	6	6	1	36	12	1	1	1	1
Twenty-first Infantry.....	1	1	3	1	4	2	2	15	11	26	33	8	1	1	1	1
Twenty-second Infantry.....	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	22	22	1	48	1	2	2	2	2
Twenty-third Infantry.....	2	2	3	2	5	1	3	9	9	27	56	5	5	5	5	5
Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	7	7	2	4	6	1	1	17	17	23	47	4	1	1	1	1
Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	4	4	1	2	4	4	2	19	19	24	54	4	1	1	1	1
Twenty-sixth Infantry.....	2	2	4	2	4	4	2	22	22	28	66	3	1	1	1	1
Twenty-seventh Infantry.....			2	2	4	4	3	7	7	32	82	4	1	1	1	1
Twenty-eighth Infantry.....	4	4	2	3	5	2	2	16	16	21	50	4	1	1	1	1
Twenty-ninth Infantry.....			1	1	2	3	5	8	8	25	39	2	1	1	1	1
Thirtieth Infantry.....	4	4	5	2	7	3	3	17	17	27	58	5	1	1	1	1
Thirty-first Infantry.....	2	2	3	2	2	5	8	9	9	33	46	1	1	1	1	1
Thirty-second Infantry.....	3	3	3	2	5	3	4	7	9	13	38	5	1	1	1	1
Thirty-third Infantry.....			4	1	5	2	2	8	8	26	42	1	1	1	1	1
Thirty-fourth Infantry.....			1	2	3	1	1	3	3	28	35	1	1	1	1	1
Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] consolidated.....																
Thirty-fifth Infantry.....	3	3	1	4	5	1	1	1	1	2	4	25	1	1	1	1
Thirty-sixth Infantry.....			1	6	7	3	2	2	2	12	27	23	1	1	1	1
Thirty-seventh Infantry.....			3	3	8	1	2	4	4	16	27	11	1	1	1	1
Thirty-eighth Infantry.....			3	3	8	5	5	5	5	21	3	27	2	2	2	2
Thirty-ninth Infantry.....	7	7	2	2	2	3	9	12	2	15	29	3	1	1	1	1
Fortieth Infantry.....			2	2	2	3	9	12	2	18	35	1	1	1	1	1
Forty-first Infantry.....			1	1	1						1					
Forty-fourth Infantry.....																
Forty-fifth Infantry.....																
Forty-sixth Infantry.....																
Forty-seventh Infantry.....																
Forty-eighth Infantry (battalion).....	1	1		1	1											
First Colored Regiment of Iowa (60th U. S.).....																
Total.....	133	2135	88	115	2205	51	80	132	565	8	566	1225	56	2321	241	109

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG ENLISTED MEN OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.		DIED.				DISCHARGED.			WOUNDED.		Total Casualties.	Captured.	TRANSFERRED.				
	In Action.	Accidentally.	Of Wounds.	Of Disease.	By Suicide.	By Drowning.	Total.	For Disability.	Cause Un- known.	Total.	Total.							
											In Action.			Accidentally.				
First Cavalry.....	34	8	42	20	187	1	4	312	187	16	203	81	3	84	21	14	22	36
Second Cavalry.....	37	3	40	28	191	...	3	222	140	29	169	158	3	161	73	26	11	37
Third Cavalry.....	58	4	62	19	224	...	2	245	220	85	305	155	2	157	141	24	7	81
Fourth Cavalry.....	37	4	41	11	186	...	4	201	151	82	233	108	4	112	3	25	8	33
Fifth Cavalry.....	36	6	42	7	127	1	2	137	172	51	223	47	3	50	492	209	14	17
Sixth Cavalry.....	16	3	19	5	59	2	4	70	70	16	86	15	8	18	193	1	5	6
Seventh Cavalry.....	37	8	45	2	92	...	7	101	228	18	246	4	1	8	402	3	5	8
Eighth Cavalry.....	24	3	27	9	91	...	4	104	49	15	64	75	2	77	274	237	20	20
Ninth Cavalry.....	5	1	6	10	162	...	3	175	54	8	62	13	2	15	258	1	10	11
Artillery, 1st Battery.....	7	7	14	3	51	...	...	54	25	9	34	28	1	29	124	3	8	3
Artillery, 2d Battery.....	1	1	2	1	29	...	...	30	16	...	16	14	1	15	62	1	5	6
Artillery, 3d Battery.....	2	1	3	1	33	...	...	34	23	3	26	15	1	16	79	...	...	...
Artillery, 4th Battery.....	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	6	11	...	11	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
*Independent Company Sioux City Cavalry.....	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
†Company A, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Dodge's Brigade Band.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First Infantry.....	12	12	24	5	7	...	1	13	137	191	328	244	1	245	137	3	...	...
Second Infantry.....	55	3	58	17	107	...	4	128	137	191	328	244	1	245	788	13	9	15
Second Veteran Infantry.....	11	11	22	8	11	...	...	14	2	1	3	41	...	...	69	1	...	...
Second and Third Consolidated Infantry.....	4	4	8	...	27	...	...	27	14	14	28	8	...	...	67	18	5	3
Third Infantry.....	52	3	55	28	99	...	2	129	163	67	230	333	2	335	749	85	13	4
Third Veteran Infantry.....	17	17	34	...	9	...	...	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	28	23	2	2
Fourth Infantry.....	57	1	58	51	237	...	2	290	152	146	298	319	3	322	973	44	30	2
Fifth Infantry.....	59	1	60	29	90	1	...	120	222	15	237	278	4	282	699	96	45	2
Sixth Infantry.....	102	...	102	30	124	...	...	154	211	47	258	331	4	335	855	54	7	7
Seventh Infantry.....	94	...	94	35	135	...	2	172	180	108	288	328	8	331	885	73	15	7
Eighth Infantry.....	49	1	50	44	137	...	1	182	245	63	308	210	4	314	761	382	21	18
Ninth Infantry.....	76	2	78	57	208	...	1	266	243	26	269	354	5	359	973	23	24	24
Tenth Infantry.....	56	1	57	35	134	...	1	170	137	115	252	257	4	261	739	16	41	48

Eleventh Infantry.....	54	1	55	25	148	1	174	121	30	151	220	6	226	4	610	59	26	11	37
Twelfth Infantry.....	30		32	243	1	276	124	133	257	208	1	209	1	209	768	382	19	3	22
Thirteenth Infantry.....	65	1	66	34	182	1	217	192	77	269	290	4	294	6	852	84	15	15	30
Fourteenth Infantry.....	27	1	28	23	122	.....	145	137	53	190	162	.....	162	1	826	249	13	10	23
Fourteenth Residuary Battalion.....						.....	.....	7	4	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1	1	2
Fifteenth Infantry.....	52		52	78	194	.....	274	270	32	302	392	2	394	7	1029	78	13	14	27
Sixteenth Infantry.....	57		57	32	217	.....	249	160	49	209	289	1	290	14	819	242	21	6	27
Seventeenth Infantry.....	43		43	18	97	.....	116	129	93	222	225	.....	225	8	614	264	23	3	26
Eighteenth Infantry.....	26	2	28	7	109	.....	3	119	222	6	228	73	1	74	449	63	5	5	10
Nineteenth Infantry.....	53		53	33	91	.....	6	130	183	5	188	190	1	191	562	204	27	13	40
Twentieth Infantry.....	8		8	5	130	.....	7	142	157	6	163	43	3	46	614	204	5	10	10
Twenty-first Infantry.....	37	1	38	29	157	.....	2	188	139	14	153	147	3	150	359	10	36	2	38
Twenty-second Infantry.....	53	1	54	52	126	.....	2	180	150	8	158	245	.....	245	531	20	49	5	54
Twenty-third Infantry.....	39		39	30	196	.....	2	228	171	6	177	123	3	126	634	79	40	2	42
Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	58	1	59	53	197	.....	3	253	200	4	204	240	3	243	570	3	41	1	42
Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	39		39	22	199	.....	.....	219	120	18	138	162	2	164	761	72	48	6	54
Twenty-sixth Infantry.....	40	2	42	29	204	.....	3	236	140	1	141	140	3	143	564	17	16	8	69
Twenty-seventh Infantry.....	7		7	14	162	.....	4	180	134	68	202	132	3	135	562	24	69	.....	69
Twenty-eighth Infantry.....	52		52	24	180	1	1	206	166	16	182	242	4	246	530	32	40	5	45
Twenty-ninth Infantry.....	19	2	21	17	248	.....	1	266	117	7	124	97	2	99	511	53	31	6	37
Thirtieth Infantry.....	39	1	40	24	233	.....	.....	257	129	13	142	202	3	205	646	19	46	1	47
Thirty-first Infantry.....	11		11	16	261	.....	.....	277	137	38	175	77	.....	77	540	13	72	.....	72
Thirty-second Infantry.....	56		56	33	203	.....	1	237	156	10	166	182	1	133	589	93	27	6	33
Thirty-third Infantry.....	25	1	26	37	166	.....	3	236	109	34	143	166	2	168	580	73	18	10	28
Thirty-fourth Infantry.....	4		4	2	228	1	.....	231	286	27	313	13	.....	13	561	3	22	.....	22
Thirty-fourth consolidated Battalion Infantry.....						.....	.....	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] Infantry consolidated.....	3	1	4	2	10	.....	.....	12	29	7	36	12	2	14	66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-fifth Infantry.....	23	2	25	19	182	1	1	203	172	17	189	93	.....	93	510	15	51	14	65
Thirty-sixth Infantry.....	35		35	24	226	.....	1	251	187	4	191	142	.....	142	619	437	17	6	23
Thirty-seventh Infantry.....	3		3	141	.....	.....	1	142	326	30	356	.....	2	2	503	.....	2	.....	2
Thirty-eighth Infantry.....	1		1	.....	310	.....	1	311	108	9	117	2	.....	2	431	.....	8	4	12
Thirty-ninth Infantry.....	33	1	34	21	119	.....	1	141	89	34	123	105	3	108	406	203	12	3	15
Fortieth Infantry.....	5		5	10	179	.....	5	194	117	4	121	41	.....	41	361	2	20	6	26
*Forty-first Infantry (battalion).....					2	.....	.....	2	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-fourth Infantry.....	1		1	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-fifth Infantry.....	2		2	1	17	.....	1	19	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	22	.....	1	.....	1
Forty-sixth Infantry.....	2		2	1	23	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	1	.....	21	21	28	3	.....	.....	.....
Forty-seventh Infantry.....	1		1	.....	45	.....	1	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-eighth Infantry.....					4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
First African Infantry [60th U. S.].....	4	1	5	1	331	.....	5	337	40	.....	1	.....	1	1	383	.....	1	.....	1
	1940	78	2017	11199	8695	8109	10011	8005	1982	9987	8180	112	8282	115	30394	4489	1264	281	1545

* Before transferred to 7th Iowa Cavalry.

† Partial returns.

NUMBER OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF IOWA
DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION,
TO JANUARY 1, 1865.

No. Regiment.	No. of men.	No. Regiment.	No. of men.
1st Iowa Infantry.....	959	39th Iowa Infantry.....	933
2d " ".....	1,247	40th " ".....	900
3d " ".....	1,074	41st Battalion Iowa Infantry.....	294
4th " ".....	1,184	44th Infantry (100-days men).....	867
5th " ".....	1,037	45th " " " ".....	912
6th " ".....	1,013	46th " " " ".....	892
7th " ".....	1,138	47th " " " ".....	884
8th " ".....	1,027	48th Battalion " ".....	846
9th " ".....	1,090	1st Iowa Cavalry.....	1,478
10th " ".....	1,027	2d " ".....	1,394
11th " ".....	1,022	3d " ".....	1,360
12th " ".....	981	4th " ".....	1,227
13th " ".....	989	5th " ".....	1,245
14th " ".....	840	6th " ".....	1,125
15th " ".....	1,196	7th " ".....	562
16th " ".....	919	8th " ".....	1,234
17th " ".....	956	9th " ".....	1,178
18th " ".....	875	Sioux City Cavalry*.....	93
19th " ".....	985	Co. A, 11th Penn. Cavalry.....	87
20th " ".....	925	1st Battery Artillery.....	149
21st " ".....	980	2d " ".....	123
22d " ".....	1,008	3d " ".....	142
23d " ".....	961	4th " ".....	152
24th " ".....	979	1st Iowa African Infantry, 60th U. S†..	903
25th " ".....	995	Dodge's Brigade Band.....	14
26th " ".....	919	Band of 2d Iowa Infantry.....	10
27th " ".....	940	Enlistments as far as reported to Jan. 1,	
28th " ".....	956	1864, for the older Iowa regiments....	2,765
29th " ".....	1,005	Enlistments of Iowa men in regiments	
30th " ".....	978	of other States, over.....	2,500
31st " ".....	977		
32d " ".....	925	Total.....	61,653
33d " ".....	985	Re-enlisted Veterans for different Regi-	
34th " ".....	953	ments.....	7,202
35th " ".....	984	Additional enlistments.....	6,664
36th " ".....	986		
37th " ".....	914	Grand total as far as reported up to Jan.	
38th " ".....	910	1, 1865.....	75,519

This does not include those Iowa men who veteranized in the regiments of other States, nor the names of men who enlisted during 1864, in regiments of other States.

* Afterward consolidated with Seventh Cavalry.

† Only a portion of this regiment was credited to the State.

POPULATION OF IOWA, By COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	Voters.
Adair.....	7045	3982	984	.....	.....	1616
Adams.....	7832	4614	1533	.....	.....	1727
Allamakee.....	19158	17868	12237	777	.....	3653
Appanoose.....	17405	16456	11931	3131	.....	3679
Audubon.....	2370	1212	454	.....	.....	527
Benton.....	28807	22454	8496	672	.....	4778
Black Hawk.....	22913	21706	8244	135	.....	4877
Boone.....	17251	14584	4232	735	.....	3515
Bremer.....	13220	12528	4915	.....	.....	2656
Buchanan.....	17315	17034	7906	517	.....	3890
Buena Vista.....	3561	1585	57	.....	.....	817
Buncombe*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butler.....	11734	9951	3724	.....	.....	2598
Calhoun.....	3185	1602	147	.....	.....	681
Carroll.....	5760	2451	281	.....	.....	1197
Cass.....	10552	5464	1612	.....	.....	2422
Cedar.....	17879	19731	12949	3941	1253	3934
Cerro Gordo.....	6685	4722	940	.....	.....	1526
Cherokee.....	4249	1967	58	.....	.....	1001
Chickasaw.....	11400	10180	4336	.....	.....	2392
Clarke.....	10118	8735	5427	79	.....	2213
Clay.....	3559	1523	52	.....	.....	868
Clayton.....	27184	27771	20728	3873	1101	5272
Clinton.....	34295	35357	18938	2822	821	5569
Crawford.....	6039	2530	333	.....	.....	1244
Dallas.....	14386	12019	5244	854	.....	3170
Davis.....	15757	15565	13764	7264	.....	3448
Decatur.....	13249	12018	8677	965	.....	2882
Delaware.....	16893	17432	11024	1759	168	3662
Des Moines.....	35415	27256	19611	12988	5577	6654
Dickinson.....	1748	1389	180	.....	.....	394
Dubuque.....	43845	38969	31164	10841	3059	8759
Emmett.....	1436	1392	105	.....	.....	299
Fayette.....	20515	16973	12073	825	.....	4637
Floyd.....	13100	10768	3744	.....	.....	2884
Franklin.....	6558	4738	1309	.....	.....	1374
Fremont.....	13719	11173	5074	1244	.....	2998
Greene.....	7028	4627	1374	.....	.....	1622
Grundy.....	8134	6399	793	.....	.....	1525
Guthrie.....	9638	7061	3058	.....	.....	2339
Hamilton.....	7701	6055	1699	.....	.....	1455
Hancock.....	1482	999	179	.....	.....	303
Hardin.....	15029	13634	5440	.....	.....	3215
Harrison.....	11818	8931	8621	.....	.....	2658
Henry.....	21594	21463	18701	8707	3772	4641
Howard.....	7875	6282	3168	.....	.....	1712
Humboldt.....	3455	2596	332	.....	.....	695
Ida.....	794	226	43	.....	.....	172
Iowa.....	17456	16644	8029	822	.....	3576
Jackson.....	23061	22619	18493	7210	1411	4901
Jasper.....	24128	22116	9883	1280	.....	5239
Jessie.....	17127	17839	15038	9904	2773	3721
Johnson.....	24654	24898	17573	4472	1491	5225
Jones.....	19168	19731	13306	3007	471	4180

* In 1862, name changed to Lyon.

POPULATION OF IOWA—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					Voters.
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	
Keokuk	20488	19434	13271	4822	.....	4202
Kossuth	3765	3351	416	.....	.....	773
Lee	33913	33210	29232	18861	6093	7274
Linn	31815	28852	18947	5444	1373	7509
Louisa	12499	12877	10370	4939	1927	2899
Lucas	11725	10388	5766	471	.....	2464
Lyon*	1139	221	.....	.....	.....	287
Madison	16030	13884	7339	1179	.....	3632
Mahaska	23718	22508	14816	5989	.....	5287
Marion	24094	24436	16813	5482	.....	4988
Marshall	19629	17576	6015	338	.....	4445
Mills	10555	8718	4481	.....	.....	2365
Mitchell	11523	9582	3409	.....	.....	2338
Monona	2267	3654	832	.....	.....	1292
Monroe	12811	12724	8612	2884	.....	2743
Montgomery	10389	5934	1256	.....	.....	2485
Muscatine	21623	21688	16444	5731	1942	6588
O'Brien	2349	715	8	.....	.....	595
Osceola	1778	.....	.....	.....	.....	498
Page	14274	9975	4419	551	.....	3222
Palo Alto	2728	1336	132	.....	.....	556
Plymouth	5282	2199	148	.....	.....	1136
Pocahontas	2249	1446	103	.....	.....	464
Polk	31558	27857	11625	4513	.....	6842
Pottawattomie	21665	16893	4968	7828	.....	4392
Poweshiek	16482	15581	5668	615	.....	3634
Ringgold	7546	5691	2923	.....	.....	1496
Sac	2873	1411	246	.....	.....	657
Scott	39763	38599	25959	5986	2140	7109
Shelby	5664	2540	818	.....	.....	1084
Sioux	3120	576	10	.....	.....	637
Story	13111	11651	4051	.....	.....	2574
Tama	18771	16131	5285	8	.....	3911
Taylor	10418	6989	3590	204	.....	2282
Union	8827	6986	2012	.....	.....	1924
Van Buren	16980	17672	17081	12270	6146	3893
Wapello	23865	22346	14518	8471	.....	5346
Warren	18541	17980	10281	961	.....	4168
Washington	19269	18952	14235	4957	1594	4168
Wayne	13978	11287	6409	340	.....	2947
Webster	13114	10484	2504	.....	.....	2747
Winnebago	2986	1562	168	.....	.....	406
Winneshiek	24233	23570	13942	546	.....	4117
Woodbury	8568	6172	1119	.....	.....	1776
Worth	4908	2892	756	.....	.....	763
Wright	3244	2392	653	.....	.....	694
Total	1353118	1191792	674913	192214	43112	284557

* Formerly Buncombe.

ILLINOIS.

Length, 380 miles, mean width about 156 miles. Area, 55,410 square miles, or 35,462,400 acres. Illinois, as regards its surface, constitutes a table-land at a varying elevation ranging between 350 and 800 feet above the sea level; composed of extensive and highly fertile prairies and plains. Much of the south division of the State, especially the river-bottoms, are thickly wooded. The prairies, too, have oasis-like clumps of trees scattered here and there at intervals. The chief rivers irrigating the State are the Mississippi—dividing it from Iowa and Missouri—the Ohio (forming its south barrier), the Illinois, Wabash, Kaskaskia, and Sangamon, with their numerous affluents. The total extent of navigable streams is calculated at 4,000 miles. Small lakes are scattered over various parts of the State. Illinois is extremely prolific in minerals, chiefly coal, iron, copper, and zinc ores, sulphur and limestone. The coal-field alone is estimated to absorb a full third of the entire coal-deposit of North America. Climate tolerably equable and healthy; the mean temperature standing at about 51° Fahrenheit. As an agricultural region, Illinois takes a competitive rank with neighboring States, the cereals, fruits, and root-crops yielding plentiful returns; in fact, as a grain-growing State, Illinois may be deemed, in proportion to her size, to possess a greater area of lands suitable for its production than any other State in the Union. Stock-raising is also largely carried on, while her manufacturing interests in regard of woolen fabrics, etc., are on a very extensive and yearly expanding scale. The lines of railroad in the State are among the most extensive of the Union. Inland water-carriage is facilitated by a canal connecting the Illinois River with Lake Michigan, and thence with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic. Illinois is divided into 102 counties; the chief towns being Chicago, Springfield (capital), Alton, Quincy, Peoria, Galena, Bloomington, Rock Island, Vandalia, etc. By the new Constitution, established in 1870, the State Legislature consists of 51 Senators, elected for four years, and 153 Representatives, for two years; which numbers were to be decennially increased thereafter to the number of six per every additional half-million of inhabitants. Religious and educational institutions are largely diffused throughout, and are in a very flourishing condition. Illinois has a State Lunatic and a Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville; a State Penitentiary at Joliet; and a Home for

Soldiers' Orphans at Normal. On November 30, 1870, the public debt of the State was returned at \$4,870,937, with a balance of \$1,808,833 unprovided for. At the same period the value of assessed and equalized property presented the following totals: assessed, \$840,031,703; equalized \$480,664,058. The name of Illinois, through nearly the whole of the eighteenth century, embraced most of the known regions north and west of Ohio. French colonists established themselves in 1673, at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, and the territory of which these settlements formed the nucleus was, in 1763, ceded to Great Britain in conjunction with Canada, and ultimately resigned to the United States in 1787. Illinois entered the Union as a State, December 3, 1818; and now sends 19 Representatives to Congress. Population, 2,539,891, in 1870.



INDIANA.

The profile of Indiana forms a nearly exact parallelogram, occupying one of the most fertile portions of the great Mississippi Valley. The greater extent of the surface embraced within its limits consists of gentle undulations rising into hilly tracts toward the Ohio bottom. The chief rivers of the State are the Ohio and Wabash, with their numerous affluents. The soil is highly productive of the cereals and grasses—most particularly so in the valleys of the Ohio, Wabash, Whitewater, and White Rivers. The northeast and central portions are well timbered with virgin forests, and the west section is notably rich in coal, constituting an offshoot of the great Illinois carboniferous field. Iron, copper, marble, slate, gypsum, and various clays are also abundant. From an agricultural point of view, the staple products are maize and wheat, with the other cereals in lesser yields; and besides these, flax, hemp, sorghum, hops, etc., are extensively raised. Indiana is divided into 92 counties, and counts among her principal cities and towns, those of Indianapolis (the capital), Fort Wayne, Evansville, Terre Haute, Madison, Jeffersonville, Columbus, Vincennes, South Bend, etc. The public institutions of the State are many and various, and on a scale of magnitude and efficiency commensurate with her important political and industrial status. Upward of two thousand miles of railroads permeate the State in all directions, and greatly conduce to the development of her expanding manufacturing interests. Statistics for the fiscal year terminating October 31, 1870, exhibited a total of receipts, \$3,896,541 as against disbursements, \$3,532,406, leaving a balance, \$364,135 in favor of the State Treasury. The entire public debt, January 5, 1871, \$3,971,000. This State was first settled by Canadian voyageurs in 1702, who erected a fort at Vincennes; in 1763 it passed into the hands of the English, and was by the latter ceded to the United States in 1783. From 1788 till 1791, an Indian warfare prevailed. In 1800, all the region west and north of Ohio (then formed into a distinct territory) became merged in Indiana. In 1809, the present limits of the State were defined, Michigan and Illinois having previously been withdrawn. In 1811, Indiana was the theater of the Indian War of Tecumseh, ending with the decisive battle of Tippecanoe. In 1816 (December 11), Indiana became enrolled among the States of the American Union. In 1834, the State passed through a monetary crisis owing to its having become mixed up with railroad, canal, and other speculations on a gigantic scale, which ended, for the time being, in a general collapse of public credit, and consequent bankruptcy. Since that time, however, the greater number of the public

works which had brought about that imbroglio — especially the great Wabash and Erie Canal — have been completed, to the great benefit of the State, whose subsequent progress has year by year been marked by rapid strides in the paths of wealth, commerce, and general social and political prosperity. The constitution now in force was adopted in 1851. Population, 1,680,637.

I O W A .

In shape, Iowa presents an almost perfect parallelogram; has a length, north to south, of about 300 miles, by a pretty even width of 208 miles, and embraces an area of 55,045 square miles, or 35,228,800 acres. The surface of the State is generally undulating, rising toward the middle into an elevated plateau which forms the “divide” of the Missouri and Mississippi basins. Rolling prairies, especially in the south section, constitute a regnant feature, and the river bottoms, belted with woodlands, present a soil of the richest alluvion. Iowa is well watered; the principal rivers being the Mississippi and Missouri, which form respectively its east and west limits, and the Cedar, Iowa, and Des Moines, affluents of the first named. Mineralogically, Iowa is important as occupying a section of the great Northwest coal field, to the extent of an area estimated at 25,000 square miles. Lead, copper, zinc, and iron, are also mined in considerable quantities. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, maize, and the other cereals; fruits, vegetables, and esculent roots; maize, wheat, and oats forming the chief staples. Wine, tobacco, hops, and wax, are other noticeable items of the agricultural yield. Cattle-raising, too, is a branch of rural industry largely engaged in. The climate is healthy, although liable to extremes of heat and cold. The annual gross product of the various manufactures carried on in this State approximate, in round numbers, a sum of \$20,000,000. Iowa has an immense railroad system, besides over 500 miles of water-communication by means of its navigable rivers. The State is politically divided into 99 counties, with the following centers of population: Des Moines (capital), Iowa City (former capital), Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Keokuk, Muscatine, and Cedar Rapids. The State institutions of Iowa—religious, scholastic, and philanthropic—are on a par, as regards number and perfection of organization and operation, with those of her Northwest sister States, and education is especially well cared for, and largely diffused. Iowa formed a portion of the American territorial acquisitions from France, by the so-called Louisiana purchase in 1803, and was politically identified with Louisiana till 1812,

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when it merged into the Missouri Territory; in 1834 it came under the Michigan organization, and, in 1836, under that of Wisconsin. Finally, after being constituted an independent Territory, it became a State of the Union, December 28, 1846. Population in 1860, 674,913; in 1870, 1,191,792, and in 1875, 1,353,118.

MICHIGAN.

United area, 56,243 square miles, or 35,995,520 acres. Extent of the Upper and smaller Peninsula—length, 316 miles; breadth, fluctuating between 36 and 120 miles. The south division is 416 miles long, by from 50 to 300 miles wide. Aggregate lake-shore line, 1,400 miles. The Upper, or North, Peninsula consists chiefly of an elevated plateau, expanding into the Porcupine mountain-system, attaining a maximum height of some 2,000 feet. Its shores along Lake Superior are eminently bold and picturesque, and its area is rich in minerals, its product of copper constituting an important source of industry. Both divisions are heavily wooded, and the South one, in addition, boasts of a deep, rich, loamy soil, throwing up excellent crops of cereals and other agricultural produce. The climate is generally mild and humid, though the Winter colds are severe. The chief staples of farm husbandry include the cereals, grasses, maple sugar, sorghum, tobacco, fruits, and dairy-stuffs. In 1870, the acres of land in farms were: improved, 5,096,939; unimproved woodland, 4,080,146; other unimproved land, 842,057. The cash value of land was \$398,240,578; of farming implements and machinery, \$13,711,979. In 1869, there were shipped from the Lake Superior ports, 874,582 tons of iron ore, and 45,762 of smelted pig, along with 14,188 tons of copper (ore and ingot). Coal is another article largely mined. Inland communication is provided for by an admirably organized railroad system, and by the St. Mary's Ship Canal, connecting Lakes Huron and Superior. Michigan is politically divided into 78 counties; its chief urban centers are Detroit, Lansing (capital), Ann Arbor, Marquette, Bay City, Niles, Ypsilanti, Grand Haven, etc. The Governor of the State is elected biennially. On November 30, 1870, the aggregate bonded debt of Michigan amounted to \$2,385,028, and the assessed valuation of land to \$266,929,278, representing an estimated cash value of \$800,000,000. Education is largely diffused and most excellently conducted and provided for. The State University at Ann Arbor, the colleges of Detroit and Kalamazoo, the Albion Female College, the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and the State Agricultural College at Lansing, are chief among the academic institutions. Michigan (a term of Chippeway origin, and

signifying "Great Lake"), was discovered and first settled by French Canadians, who, in 1670, founded Detroit, the pioneer of a series of trading-posts on the Indian frontier. During the "Conspiracy of Pontiac," following the French loss of Canada, Michigan became the scene of a sanguinary struggle between the whites and aborigines. In 1796, it became annexed to the United States, which incorporated this region with the Northwest Territory, and then with Indiana Territory, till 1803, when it became territorially independent. Michigan was the theater of warlike operations during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and in 1819 was authorized to be represented by one delegate in Congress; in 1837 she was admitted into the Union as a State, and in 1869 ratified the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Population, 1,184,059.

WISCONSIN.

It has a mean length of 260 miles, and a maximum breadth of 215. Land area, 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. Wisconsin lies at a considerable altitude above sea-level, and consists for the most part of an upland plateau, the surface of which is undulating and very generally diversified. Numerous local eminences called mounds are interspersed over the State, and the Lake Michigan coast-line is in many parts characterized by lofty escarped cliffs, even as on the west side the banks of the Mississippi form a series of high and picturesque bluffs. A group of islands known as The Apostles lie off the extreme north point of the State in Lake Superior, and the great estuary of Green Bay, running far inland, gives formation to a long, narrow peninsula between its waters and those of Lake Michigan. The river-system of Wisconsin has three outlets — those of Lake Superior, Green Bay, and the Mississippi, which latter stream forms the entire southwest frontier, widening at one point into the large watery expanse called Lake Pepin. Lake Superior receives the St. Louis, Burnt Wood, and Montreal Rivers; Green Bay, the Menomonee, Peshtigo, Oconto, and Fox; while into the Mississippi empty the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin, and Rock Rivers. The chief interior lakes are those of Winnebago, Horicon, and Court Oreilles, and smaller sheets of water stud a great part of the surface. The climate is healthful, with cold Winters and brief but very warm Summers. Mean annual rainfall 31 inches. The geological system represented by the State, embraces those rocks included between the primary and the Devonian series, the former containing extensive deposits of copper and iron ore. Besides these minerals, lead and zinc are found in great quantities, together with kaolin, plumbago, gypsum,

and various clays. Mining, consequently, forms a prominent industry, and one of yearly increasing dimensions. The soil of Wisconsin is of varying quality, but fertile on the whole, and in the north parts of the State heavily timbered. The agricultural yield comprises the cereals, together with flax, hemp, tobacco, pulse, sorghum, and all kinds of vegetables, and of the hardier fruits. In 1870, the State had a total number of 102,904 farms, occupying 11,715,321 acres, of which 5,899,343 consisted of improved land, and 3,437,442 were timbered. Cash value of farms, \$300,414,064; of farm implements and machinery, \$14,239,364. Total estimated value of all farm products, including betterments and additions to stock, \$78,027,032; of orchard and dairy stuffs, \$1,045,933; of lumber, \$1,327,618; of home manufactures, \$338,423; of all live-stock, \$45,310,882. Number of manufacturing establishments, 7,136, employing 39,055 hands, and turning out productions valued at \$85,624,966. The political divisions of the State form 61 counties, and the chief places of wealth, trade, and population, are Madison (the capital), Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Prairie du Chien, Janesville, Portage City, Racine, Kenosha, and La Crosse. In 1870, the total assessed valuation reached \$333,209,838, as against a true valuation of both real and personal estate aggregating \$602,207,329. Treasury receipts during 1870, \$886,696; disbursements, \$906,329. Value of church property, \$4,749,983. Education is amply provided for. Independently of the State University at Madison, and those of Galesville and of Lawrence at Appleton, and the colleges of Beloit, Racine, and Milton, there are Normal Schools at Platteville and Whitewater. The State is divided into 4,802 common school districts, maintained at a cost, in 1870, of \$2,094,160. The charitable institutions of Wisconsin include a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, an Institute for the Education of the Blind, and a Soldiers' Orphans' School. In January, 1870, the railroad system ramified throughout the State totalized 2,779 miles of track, including several lines far advanced toward completion. Immigration is successfully encouraged by the State authorities, the larger number of yearly new-comers being of Scandinavian and German origin. The territory now occupied within the limits of the State of Wisconsin was explored by French missionaries and traders in 1639, and it remained under French jurisdiction until 1703, when it became annexed to the British North American possessions. In 1796, it reverted to the United States, the government of which latter admitted it within the limits of the Northwest Territory, and in 1809, attached it to that of Illinois, and to Michigan in 1818. Wisconsin became independently territorially organized in 1836, and became a State of the Union, March 3, 1847. Population in 1870, 1,064,985, of which 2,113 were of the colored race, and 11,521 Indians, 1,206 of the latter being out of tribal relations.

MINNESOTA.

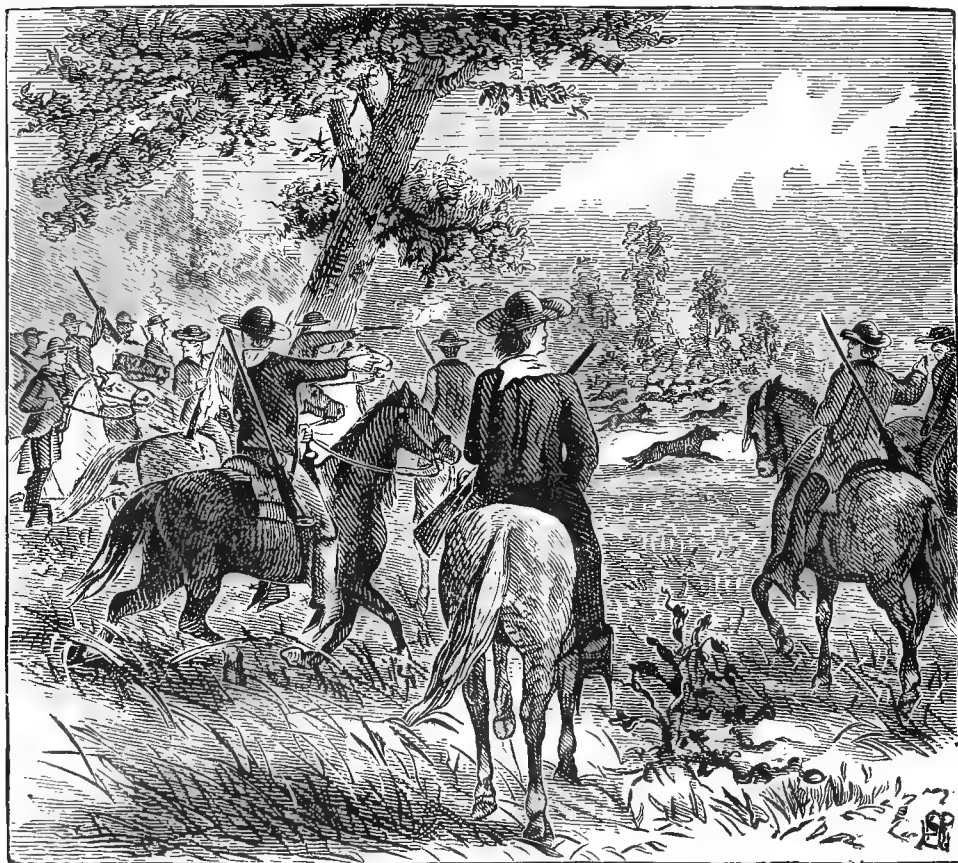
Its length, north to south, embraces an extent of 380 miles; its breadth one of 250 miles at a maximum. Area, 84,000 square miles, or 54,760,000 acres. The surface of Minnesota, generally speaking, consists of a succession of gently undulating plains and prairies, drained by an admirable water-system, and with here and there heavily-timbered bottoms and belts of virgin forest. The soil, corresponding with such a superficies, is exceptionally rich, consisting for the most part of a dark, calcareous sandy drift intermixed with loam. A distinguishing physical feature of this State is its riverine ramifications, expanding in nearly every part of it into almost innumerable lakes—the whole presenting an aggregate of water-power having hardly a rival in the Union. Besides the Mississippi—which here has its rise, and drains a basin of 800 miles of country—the principal streams are the Minnesota (334 miles long), the Red River of the North, the St. Croix, St. Louis, and many others of lesser importance; the chief lakes are those called Red, Cass, Leech, Mille Lacs, Vermillion, and Winibigosh. Quite a concatenation of sheets of water fringe the frontier line where Minnesota joins British America, culminating in the Lake of the Woods. It has been estimated, that of an area of 1,200,000 acres of surface between the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers, not less than 73,000 acres are of lacustrine formation. In point of minerals, the resources of Minnesota have as yet been very imperfectly developed; iron, copper, coal, lead—all these are known to exist in considerable deposits; together with salt, limestone, and potter's clay. The agricultural outlook of the State is in a high degree satisfactory; wheat constitutes the leading cereal in cultivation, with Indian corn and oats in next order. Fruits and vegetables are grown in great plenty and of excellent quality. The lumber resources of Minnesota are important; the pine forests in the north region alone occupying an area of some 21,000 square miles, which in 1870 produced a return of scaled logs amounting to 313,116,416 feet. The natural industrial advantages possessed by Minnesota are largely improved upon by a railroad system. The political divisions of this State number 78 counties; of which the chief cities and towns are: St. Paul (the capital), Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, and Mankato. Minnesota has already assumed an attitude of high importance as a manufacturing State; this is mainly due to the wonderful command of water-power she possesses, as before spoken of. Besides her timber-trade, the milling of flour, the distillation of whisky, and the tanning of leather, are prominent interests, which in 1869, gave returns to the amount of \$14,831,043.

Education is notably provided for on a broad and catholic scale, the entire amount expended scholastically during the year 1870 being \$857,-816; while on November 30 of the preceding year the permanent school fund stood at \$2,476,222. Besides a University and Agricultural College, Normal and Reform Schools flourish, and with these may be mentioned such various philanthropic and religious institutions as befit the needs of an intelligent and prosperous community. The finances of the State for the fiscal year terminating December 1, 1870, exhibited a balance on the right side to the amount of \$136,164, being a gain of \$44,000 over the previous year's figures. The earliest exploration of Minnesota by the whites was made in 1680 by a French Franciscan, Father Hennepin, who gave the name of St. Antony to the Great Falls on the Upper Mississippi. In 1763, the Treaty of Versailles ceded this region to England. Twenty years later, Minnesota formed part of the Northwest Territory transferred to the United States, and became herself territorialized independently in 1849. Indian cessions in 1851 enlarged her boundaries, and, May 11, 1857, Minnesota became a unit of the great American federation of States. Population, 439,706.

NEBRASKA.

Maximum length, 412 miles; extreme breadth, 208 miles. Area, 75,905 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres. The surface of this State is almost entirely undulating prairie, and forms part of the west slope of the great central basin of the North American Continent. In its west division, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, is a sandy belt of country, irregularly defined. In this part, too, are the "dunes," resembling a wavy sea of sandy billows, as well as the Mauvaises Terres, a tract of singular formation, produced by eccentric disintegrations and denudations of the land. The chief rivers are the Missouri, constituting its entire east line of demarcation; the Nebraska or Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, and the Loup Fork of the Platte. The soil is very various, but consisting chiefly of rich, bottomy loam, admirably adapted to the raising of heavy crops of cereals. All the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone are produced in great size and plenty. For grazing purposes Nebraska is a State exceptionally well fitted, a region of not less than 23,000,000 acres being adaptable to this branch of husbandry. It is believed that the, as yet, comparatively infertile tracts of land found in various parts of the State are susceptible of productivity by means of a properly conducted system of irrigation. Few minerals of moment have so far been found within the limits of

Nebraska, if we may except important saline deposits at the head of Salt Creek in its southeast section. The State is divided into 57 counties, independent of the Pawnee and Winnebago Indians, and of unorganized territory in the northwest part. The principal towns are Omaha, Lincoln (State capital), Nebraska City, Columbus, Grand Island, etc. In 1870, the total assessed value of property amounted to \$53,000,000, being an increase of \$11,000,000 over the previous year's returns. The total amount received from the school-fund during the year 1869-70 was \$77,999. Education is making great onward strides, the State University and an Agricultural College being far advanced toward completion. In the matter of railroad communication, Nebraska bids fair to soon place herself on a par with her neighbors to the east. Besides being intersected by the Union Pacific line, with its off-shoot, the Fremont and Blair, other tracks are in course of rapid construction. Organized by Congressional Act into a Territory, May 30, 1854, Nebraska entered the Union as a full State, March 1, 1867. Population, 122,993.



HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries ;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court ;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations ;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water ;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years ;

To provide and maintain a navy ;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces ;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions ;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress ;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings ; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another ; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law ; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason but no attainer of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,

President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.

WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.

WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.

B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.

GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.

JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.

WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.

J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.

WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDATORY OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states,
pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact



Edw. H. Stiles
OTTUMWA

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1877, AND PRESIDENT, 1876.

COUNTIES.	1877. Governor.				1876. President.		COUNTIES.	1877. Governor.				1876. President.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.
Adair.....	982	161	581	15	1334	593	Johnson.....	1884	2345	18	273	2345	3563
Adams.....	876	397	435	38	1376	626	Jones.....	1868	1218	14	68	2391	1763
Aillamakee.....	1547	1540	69	36	1709	1046	Keokuk.....	1772	1526	322	105	2364	1862
Appanoose.....	1165	1049	729	32	1711	1419	Kossuth.....	463	236	13	89	638	227
Audubon.....	410	352	26	.....	427	352	Lee.....	2157	2863	350	299	3169	3682
Benton.....	1432	712	567	449	2901	1355	Linn.....	2524	2316	75	585	4331	2917
Black Hawk.....	1780	1111	95	244	2979	1592	Louisa.....	1328	817	89	108	1920	1008
Boone.....	1612	981	466	10	2018	1305	Lucas.....	1203	804	103	12	1478	1044
Bremer.....	1180	582	196	1	1737	757	Lyons.....	261	17	9	14	262	46
Buchanan.....	1290	769	725	223	2227	1416	Madison.....	1792	1077	616	56	2246	1538
Buena Vista.....	747	192	161	20	770	200	Mahaska.....	1823	1096	1011	596	3221	1701
Butler.....	1453	758	19	95	1828	780	Marion.....	1976	1866	760	95	2736	2304
Calhoun.....	418	75	171	74	622	196	Marshall.....	1448	837	339	504	3056	1189
Carroll.....	633	744	141	11	799	771	Mills.....	1435	1102	98	28	1452	1165
Cass.....	1592	839	116	30	1876	979	Mitchell.....	1396	459	35	36	1663	671
Cedar.....	1315	1093	206	416	2328	1445	Monona.....	580	119	432	9	713	304
Cerro Gordo.....	903	348	72	40	1274	448	Monroe.....	1034	928	247	26	1418	1246
Cherokee.....	562	74	383	86	864	175	Montgomery.....	1122	441	532	47	1749	759
Chickasaw.....	1279	1107	37	94	1574	1090	Muscatine.....	1753	1775	171	387	2523	2075
Clark.....	1054	267	813	19	1405	816	O'Brien.....	306	21	201	14	463	116
Clay.....	517	16	20	67	567	94	Osceola.....	295	40	13	33	329	59
Clayton.....	1873	1770	66	167	2662	2621	Pago.....	1166	508	348	293	2243	861
Clinton.....	2144	2327	286	66	3654	3398	Palo Alto.....	311	357	.....	8	343	333
Crawford.....	898	651	19	111	1043	638	Plymouth.....	779	487	77	39	835	502
Dallas.....	1541	215	1241	80	2136	752	Pocahontas.....	370	93	44	36	374	141
Davis.....	893	1231	803	12	1586	1631	Polk.....	3171	1885	1353	94	4321	2382
Decatur.....	1269	961	310	19	1647	1282	Pottawattamie.....	2223	2059	218	121	2565	2414
Delaware.....	1226	1143	32	525	2233	1406	Poweshiek.....	1496	882	420	346	2509	1083
Des Moines.....	2315	1384	767	6	3325	2917	Ringgold.....	964	71	671	47	1246	422
Dickinson.....	197	8	.....	12	259	48	Sac.....	656	128	177	13	661	166
Dubuque.....	1587	3415	406	53	2798	4777	Scott.....	3031	1963	309	37	3819	2853
Emmett.....	213	28	.....	.....	216	36	Shelby.....	888	639	3	16	897	631
Fayette.....	1933	1067	889	27	3029	1709	Sioux.....	436	132	49	.....	439	220
Floyd.....	1233	208	162	30	2032	751	Story.....	1260	344	641	187	1843	679
Franklin.....	1311	336	16	10	1178	379	Tama.....	1426	833	196	133	2337	1317
Fremont.....	1250	1331	334	.....	1658	1682	Taylor.....	1325	293	863	.....	1727	676
Greene.....	1031	215	551	27	1310	510	Union.....	899	516	830	63	1238	795
Grundy.....	909	504	.....	8	1099	417	Van Buren.....	1490	1305	301	130	2113	1661
Guthrie.....	1160	496	304	21	1434	629	Wapello.....	170	1029	1263	296	252	2412
Hamilton.....	842	265	422	57	1187	425	Warren.....	1726	944	742	101	2439	1315
Hancock.....	340	95	29	2	281	99	Washington.....	1087	1221	303	112	2467	1508
Hardin.....	1492	661	238	154	2152	980	Wayne.....	1316	832	404	8	1692	1341
Harrison.....	1348	86	523	19	1557	1386	Webster.....	850	127	1421	47	1299	987
Henry.....	1770	424	1041	140	2809	1485	Winnebago.....	544	40	.....	.....	496	39
Howard.....	551	647	201	519	1194	600	Winneshek.....	2074	1009	279	238	2759	1617
Humboldt.....	382	149	115	64	523	183	Woodbury.....	1109	867	226	9	1034	997
Ida.....	321	64	104	.....	212	57	Worth.....	628	132	.....	14	703	149
Iowa.....	1132	1120	642	228	1870	1348	Wright.....	391	166	117	98	574	184
Jackson.....	1619	1966	224	15	2126	2485	Totals.....	121546	79353	34228	10639	17133	12127
Jasper.....	1977	1154	1018	263	3375	1804	Majorities.....	42193	.....	.....	.....	59211	.....
Jefferson.....	1396	733	576	109	2166	1449							

Total vote, 1877, 245,766, 1876 (including 3949 Greenback), 292,943.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1876.

District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total.	Maj. '74.	District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total.	Maj. '74.
I.....	17188	14814	2374	32002	D. 1863	VII.....	19496	11688	7808	31184	R. 2300
II.....	16439	14683	1756	31122	R. 637	VIII.....	19358	15236	4122	34594	R. 2127
III.....	17423	16100	1323	33523	D. 63	IX.....	19563	10583	8980	30146	R. 5849
IV.....	20770	9379	11391	30149	R. 3824						
V.....	19274	11154	8120	30428	R. 6243						
VI.....	18778	14719	4059	33497	R. 2734						

Total vote, 1874, 184,640; aggregate Republican majority, 24,524. *Including 5,466 Greenback votes.

PRACTICAL RULES FOR EVERY DAY USE.

How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.

RULE.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

How to change gold into currency.

RULE.—Multiply the given sum of gold by the price of gold.

How to change currency into gold.

Divide the amount in currency by the price of gold.

How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnership business.

RULE.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent., the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.

A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.

NOTE.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of Hogs **diminished** by 1-5 or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight **increased** by $\frac{1}{4}$ or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

To find the net weight or gross price.

Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths.)

To find the gross weight or net price.

Divide the given number by .8 (tenths.)

How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.

RULE.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

For only an approximate answer, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

How to find the contents of a corn-crib.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short method, or

by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—In estimating corn in the ear, the **quality** and the **time it has been cribbed** must be taken into consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the Winter and Spring. This rule generally holds good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

How to measure boards.

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

How to find the number of acres in a body of land.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

How to find the number of bricks required in a building.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by $22\frac{1}{2}$.

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills $\frac{1}{6}$ of the space.

How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or by 7 $\frac{1}{5}$ if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at **ONE-FOURTH** pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at **ONE-THIRD** pitch, by .6 (tenths); at **TWO-FIFTHS** pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at **ONE-HALF** pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ the width of the building **higher** than the walls or base of the rafters.

How to reckon the cost of hay.

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

How to measure grain.

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition to every three hundred bushels of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2, to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line straight ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

The diameter being given, to find the circumference.

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

How to find the diameter, when the circumference is given.

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches, by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-10 to 1-15 according to the thickness of the bark.

Howard's new rule for computing interest.

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by **inverting** the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes $\frac{1}{3}$ of a month, or 10 days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

Rule for converting English into American currency.

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township—36 sections each a mile square.

A section—640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square—160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide—80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square—40 acres.

The sections are all numbered 1 to 36, commencing at the north-east corner.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a forty acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

The nautical mile is 795 4-5 feet longer than the common mile.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7 92-100 inches.....	.....make 1 link.
25 links	“ 1 rod.
4 rods.....	“ 1 chain.
80 chains..	“ 1 mile.

NOTE.—A chain is 100 links, equal to 4 rods or 66 feet.

Shoemakers formerly used a subdivision of the inch called a barley-corn; three of which made an inch.

Horses are measured directly over the fore feet, and the standard of measure is four inches—called a hand.

In Biblical and other old measurements, the term span is sometimes used, which is a length of nine inches.

The sacred cubit of the Jews was 24.024 inches in length.

The common cubit of the Jews was 21.704 inches in length.

A pace is equal to a yard or 36 inches.

A fathom is equal to 6 feet.

A league is three miles, but its length is variable, for it is strictly speaking a nautical term, and should be three geographical miles, equal to 3.45 statute miles, but when used on land, three statute miles are said to be a league.

In cloth measure an aune is equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards, or 45 inches.

An Amsterdam ell is equal to 26.796 inches.

A Trieste ell is equal to 25.284 inches.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27.116 inches.

HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

Every farmer and mechanic, whether he does much or little business, should keep a record of his transactions in a clear and systematic manner. For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of acquiring a primary knowledge of the principles of book-keeping, we here present a simple form of keeping accounts which is easily comprehended, and well adapted to record the business transactions of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

1875.		A. H. JACKSON.	Dr.	Cr.
Jan.	10	To 7 bushels Wheat..... at \$1.25	\$8 75	
"	17	By shoeing span of Horses.....		\$2 50
Feb.	4	To 14 bushels Oats..... at \$.45	6 30	
"	4	To 5 lbs. Butter..... at .25	1 25	
March	8	By new Harrow.....		18 00
"	8	By sharpening 2 Plows.....		40
"	13	By new Double-Tree.....		2 25
"	27	To Cow and Calf.....	48 00	
April	9	To half ton of Hay.....	6 25	
"	9	By Cash.....		25 00
May	6	By repairing Corn-Planter.....		4 75
"	24	To one Sow with Pigs.....	17 50	
July	4	By Cash, to balance account.....		35 15
			\$88 05	\$88 05

1875.		CASSA MASON.	Dr.	Cr.
March	21	By 3 days' labor..... at \$1.25		\$3 75
"	21	To 2 Shoats..... at 3.00	\$6 00	
"	23	To 18 bushels Corn..... at .45	8 10	
May	1	By 1 month's Labor.....		25 00
"	1	To Cash.....	10 00	
June	19	By 8 days' Mowing..... at \$1.50		12 00
"	26	To 50 lbs. Flour.....	2 75	
July	10	To 27 lbs. Meat..... at \$.10	2 70	
"	29	By 9 days' Harvesting..... at 2.00		18 00
Aug.	12	By 6 days' Labor..... at 1.50		9 00
"	12	To Cash.....	20 00	
Sept.	1	To Cash to balance account.....	18 20	
			\$67 75	\$67 75

INTEREST TABLE.

A SIMPLE RULE FOR ACCURATELY COMPUTING INTEREST AT ANY GIVEN PER CENT. FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

Multiply the *principal* (amount of money at interest) by the *time reduced to days*; then divide this *product* by the *quotient* obtained by dividing 360 (the number of days in the interest year) by the *per cent.* of interest, and the *quotient thus obtained* will be the required interest.

ILLUSTRATION.

Require the interest of \$462.50 for one month and eighteen days at 6 per cent. An interest month is 30 days; one month and eighteen days equal 48 days. \$462.50 multiplied by .48 gives \$222.0000; 360 divided by 6 (the per cent. of interest) gives 60, and \$222.0000 divided by 60 will give you the exact interest, which is \$3.70. If the rate of interest in the above example were 12 per cent., we would divide the \$222.0000 by 30 (6/360) (because 360 divided by 12 gives 30); if 4 per cent., we would divide by 90; if 8 per cent., by 45; and in like manner for any other per cent.

Solution.

\$462.50
.48

370000
60) 222.0000 (\$3.70
180000

420
420

00

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

12 units, or things, 1 Dozen.	196 pounds, 1 Barrel of Flour.	24 sheets of paper, 1 Quire.
12 dozen, 1 Gross.	200 pounds, 1 Barrel of Pork.	20 quires paper 1 Ream.
20 things, 1 Score.	56 pounds, 1 Firkin of Butter.	4 ft. wide, 4 ft. high, and 8 ft. long, 1 Cord Wood.

NAMES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, AND THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS.

Virginia.—The oldest of the States, was so called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the “Virgin Queen,” in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region.

Florida.—Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida on Easter Sunday, and called the country in commemoration of the day, which was the Pasqua Florida of the Spaniards, or “Feast of Flowers.”

Louisiana was called after Louis the Fourteenth, who at one time owned that section of the country.

Alabama was so named by the Indians, and signifies “Here we Rest.”

Mississippi is likewise an Indian name, meaning “Long River.”

Arkansas, from Kansas, the Indian word for “smoky water.” Its prefix was really *arc*, the French word for “bow.”

The *Carolinas* were originally one tract, and were called “Carolana,” after Charles the Ninth of France.

Georgia owes its name to George the Second of England, who first established a colony there in 1732.

Tennessee is the Indian name for the “River of the Bend,” *i. e.*, the Mississippi which forms its western boundary.

Kentucky is the Indian name for “at the head of the river.”

Ohio means “beautiful;” *Iowa*, “drowsy ones;” *Minnesota*, “cloudy water,” and *Wisconsin*, “wild-rushing channel.”

Illinois is derived from the Indian word *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, together signifying “tribe of men.”

Michigan was called by the name given the lake, *fish-weir*, which was so styled from its fancied resemblance to a fish trap.

Missouri is from the Indian word “muddy,” which more properly applies to the river that flows through it.

Oregon owes its Indian name also to its principal river.

Cortes named *California*.

Massachusetts is the Indian for “The country around the great hills.”

Connecticut, from the Indian Quon-ch-ta-Cut, signifying “Long River.”

Maryland, after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First, of England.

New York was named by the Duke of York.

Pennsylvania means “Penn’s woods,” and was so called after William Penn, its original owner.

Delaware after Lord De La Ware.

New Jersey, so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

Maine was called after the province of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who owned that province.

Vermont, from the French word *Vert Mont*, signifying Green Mountain.

New Hampshire, from Hampshire county in England. It was formerly called Laconia.

The little State of *Rhode Island* owes its name to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble.

Texas is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was called before it was ceded to the United States.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total Population.
Alabama.....	996,992
Arkansas.....	484,471
California.....	560,247
Connecticut.....	537,454
Delaware.....	125,015
Florida.....	187,748
Georgia.....	1,184,109
Illinois.....	2,539,891
Indiana.....	1,680,637
Iowa.....	1,191,792
Kansas.....	364,399
Kentucky.....	1,321,011
Louisiana.....	726,915
Maine.....	626,915
Maryland.....	780,894
Massachusetts.....	1,457,351
Michigan.....	1,144,059
Minnesota.....	439,706
Mississippi.....	827,932
Missouri.....	1,721,295
Nebraska.....	122,993
Nevada.....	42,491
New Hampshire.....	318,800
New Jersey.....	906,096
New York.....	4,382,759
North Carolina.....	1,071,361
Ohio.....	2,665,260
Oregon.....	90,923
Pennsylvania.....	3,521,791
Rhode Island.....	217,353
South Carolina.....	705,606
Tennessee.....	1,258,520
Texas.....	818,579
Vermont.....	330,551
Virginia.....	1,225,163
West Virginia.....	442,014
Wisconsin.....	1,054,670
Total States.....	38,113,253
Arizona.....	9,658
Colorado.....	39,864
Dakota.....	14,181
Distriet of Columbia.....	131,700
Idaho.....	14,999
Montana.....	20,595
New Mexico.....	91,874
Utah.....	86,786
Washington.....	23,955
Wyoming.....	9,118
Total Territories.....	442,730
Total United States.....	38,555,983

POPULATION OF FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

CITIES.	Aggregate Population.
New York, N. Y.....	942,292
Philadelphia, Pa.....	674,022
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	396,099
St. Louis, Mo.....	310,864
Chicago, Ill.....	298,977
Baltimore, Md.....	267,354
Boston, Mass.....	250,526
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	216,239
New Orleans, La.....	191,418
San Francisco, Cal.....	149,473
Buffalo, N. Y.....	117,714
Washington, D. C.....	109,199
Newark, N. J.....	105,059
Louisville, Ky.....	100,753
Cleveland, Ohio.....	92,829
Pittsburg, Pa.....	86,076
Jersey City, N. J.....	82,546
Detroit, Mich.....	79,577
Milwaukee, Wis.....	71,440
Albany, N. Y.....	69,422
Providence, R. I.....	68,904
Rochester, N. Y.....	62,386
Allgheny, Pa.....	53,190
Richmond, Va.....	51,038
New Haven, Conn.....	50,840
Charleston, S. C.....	48,956
Indianapolis, Ind.....	48,244
Troy, N. Y.....	46,465
Syracuse, N. Y.....	43,051
Worcester, Mass.....	41,105
Lowell, Mass.....	40,928
Memphis, Tenn.....	40,226
Cambridge, Mass.....	39,634
Hartford, Conn.....	37,180
Seranton, Pa.....	35,092
Reading, Pa.....	33,930
Paterson, N. J.....	31,479
Kansas City, Mo.....	32,260
Mobile, Ala.....	32,034
Toledo, Ohio.....	31,584
Portland, Me.....	31,413
Columbus, Ohio.....	31,274
Wilmington, Del.....	30,641
Dayton, Ohio.....	30,473
Lawrence, Mass.....	28,921
Utica, N. Y.....	28,804
Charlestown, Mass.....	28,323
Savannah, Ga.....	28,235
Lynn, Mass.....	28,233
Fall River, Mass.....	26,766

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.
		1870.	1875.				1870.	1875.	
<i>States.</i>					<i>States.</i>				
Alabama.....	50,722	996,992	.....	1,671	Pennsylvania.....	46,000	3,521,791	.....	5,113
Arkansas.....	52,198	484,471	.....	25	Rhode Island.....	1,306	217,353	258,239	136
California.....	188,981	560,247	.....	1,013	South Carolina.....	29,385	705,606	925,145	1,201
Connecticut.....	4,674	557,454	.....	320	Tennessee.....	45,600	1,258,520	.....	1,520
Delaware.....	2,190	125,015	.....	227	Texas.....	237,504	818,579	.....	865
Florida.....	59,268	187,748	.....	466	Vermont.....	10,212	330,551	.....	675
Georgia.....	58,000	1,184,109	.....	2,108	Virginia.....	40,904	1,225,163	.....	1,490
Illinois.....	55,410	2,539,891	.....	5,904	West Virginia.....	23,000	442,014	.....	485
Indiana.....	33,809	1,680,637	.....	3,529	Wisconsin.....	53,924	1,054,670	1,236,722	1,725
Iowa.....	55,045	1,191,792	1,350,544	3,160	<i>Total States.....</i>	<i>1,950,171</i>	<i>38,113,253</i>	.....	<i>59,587</i>
Kansas.....	81,318	364,399	528,349	1,760	<i>Territories.</i>				
Kentucky.....	37,600	1,321,011	.....	1,123	Arizona.....	113,916	9,658	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	41,346	726,915	857,039	539	Colorado.....	104,500	39,864	.....	392
Maine.....	31,776	626,915	.....	871	Dakota.....	147,490	14,181	.....	.....
Maryland.....	11,184	780,894	.....	820	Dist. of Columbia.....	60	131,700	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	7,800	1,457,351	1,651,912	1,606	Idaho.....	90,932	14,999	.....	.....
Michigan*.....	56,451	1,184,059	1,324,031	2,235	Montana.....	143,776	20,595	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	83,531	439,706	593,439	1,612	New Mexico.....	121,201	91,874	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	47,156	827,922	.....	990	Utah.....	80,056	86,786	.....	375
Missouri.....	65,350	1,721,295	.....	2,580	Washington.....	69,944	23,955	.....	498
Nebraska.....	75,995	123,993	246,280	828	Wyoming.....	93,107	9,118	.....	.....
Nevada.....	112,090	42,491	52,540	593	<i>Total Territories.....</i>	<i>965,032</i>	<i>442,730</i>	.....	<i>1,265</i>
New Hampshire.....	9,280	318,300	.....	1,285	<i>Aggregate of U. S. ..</i>	<i>2,915,203</i>	<i>38,555,983</i>	.....	<i>60,852</i>
New Jersey.....	8,320	906,066	1,026,502	1,255	* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.				
New York.....	47,000	4,382,759	4,705,208	4,470					
North Carolina.....	50,704	1,071,361	.....	1,190					
Ohio.....	39,964	2,665,260	.....	3,740					
Oregon.....	95,244	90,923	.....	159					

* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.

* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;

POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
China.....	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin.....	1,648,800
British Empire.....	226,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London.....	3,251,800
Russia.....	81,925,400	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg.....	667,000
United States with Alaska.....	38,925,600	1870	2,603,884	7.78	Washington.....	109,199
France.....	36,469,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris.....	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary.....	35,904,400	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna.....	833,900
Japan.....	34,785,300	1871	149,399	232.8	Yeddo.....	1,554,900
Great Britain and Ireland.....	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London.....	3,251,800
German Empire.....	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin.....	825,400
Italy.....	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome.....	244,484
Spain.....	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid.....	332,000
Brazil.....	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro.....	420,000
Turkey.....	16,463,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople.....	1,075,000
Mexico.....	9,173,000	1869	761,526	12.0	Mexico.....	210,800
Sweden and Norway.....	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm.....	136,900
Persia.....	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran.....	120,000
Belgium.....	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels.....	314,100
Bavaria.....	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich.....	169,500
Portugal.....	3,995,200	1868	34,494	115.8	Lisbon.....	224,063
Holland.....	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague.....	90,100
New Grenada.....	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota.....	45,000
Chili.....	2,000,000	1869	123,616	15.1	Santiago.....	115,400
Switzerland.....	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne.....	36,000
Peru.....	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima.....	160,100
Bolivia.....	2,000,000	.....	497,321	4.	Chuquibambilla.....	25,000
Argentine Republic.....	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres.....	177,800
Wurtemberg.....	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart.....	91,600
Denmark.....	1,784,700	1870	14,953	120.9	Copenhagen.....	162,042
Venezuela.....	1,500,000	.....	368,238	4.2	Caracas.....	47,000
Baden.....	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Carlsruhe.....	36,600
Greece.....	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens.....	43,400
Guatemala.....	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala.....	40,000
Ecuador.....	1,300,000	.....	218,928	5.9	Quito.....	70,000
Paraguay.....	1,000,000	1871	63,737	15.6	Asuncion.....	48,000
Hesse.....	893,100	.....	2,959	277.	Darmstadt.....	50,000
Liberia.....	718,000	1871	9,576	74.8	Monrovia.....	2,000
San Salvador.....	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	San Salvador.....	15,000
Hayti.....	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	Port au Prince.....	20,000
Nicaragua.....	350,000	1871	58,171	6.	Managua.....	10,000
Uruguay.....	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video.....	44,500
Honduras.....	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Comayagua.....	12,000
San Domingo.....	136,000	.....	1,827	7.6	San Domingo.....	20,000
Costa Rica.....	165,000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Jose.....	2,000
Hawaii.....	62,950	.....	7,633	80.	Honolulu.....	7,633

ABSTRACT OF IOWA STATE LAWS.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Upon negotiable bills, and notes payable in this State, grace shall be allowed according to the law merchant. All the above mentioned paper falling due on Sunday, New Year's Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas, or any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State, as a day of fast or thanksgiving, shall be deemed as due on the day previous. No defense can be made against a negotiable instrument (assigned before due) in the hands of the assignee without notice, except fraud was used in obtaining the same. To hold an indorser, due diligence must be used by suit against the maker or his representative. Notes payable to person named or to order, in order to absolutely transfer title, must be indorsed by the payee. Notes payable to bearer may be transferred by delivery, and when so payable, every indorser thereon is held as a guarantor of payment, unless otherwise expressed.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a month shall be considered a calendar month or twelfth of a year, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a thirtieth part of a month. Notes only bear interest when so expressed; but after due, they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent. Parties may agree, in writing, on a rate not exceeding ten per cent. If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent. is contracted for, it works a forfeiture of ten per cent. to the school fund, and only the principal sum can be recovered.

DESCENT.

The personal property of the deceased (except (1) that necessary for payment of debts and expenses of administration; (2) property set apart to widow, as exempt from execution; (3) allowance by court, if necessary, of twelve months' support to widow, and to children under fifteen years of age), including life insurance, descends as does real estate.

One-third in value (absolutely) of all estates in real property, possessed by husband at any time during marriage, which have not been sold on execution or other judicial sale, and to which the wife has made no relinquishment of her right, shall be set apart as her property, in fee simple, if she survive him.

The same share shall be set apart to the surviving husband of a deceased wife.

The widow's share cannot be affected by any will of her husband's, unless she consents, in writing thereto, within six months after notice, to her of provisions of the will.

The provisions of the statutes of descent apply alike to surviving husband or surviving wife.

Subject to the above, the remaining estate of which the decedent died seized, shall in absence of other arrangements by will, descend

First. To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased child or grandchild taking the share of their deceased parents in equal shares among them.

Second. Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents of the deceased in equal parts; the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking the whole; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

Third. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely; and the other half of the estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no widow or surviving husband, or child or children, or descendants of the same.

Fourth. If there is no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, then to wife of intestate, or to her heirs, if dead, according to like rules.

Fifth. If any intestate leaves no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, and no child, parent, brother or sister (or descendant of either of them) of such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to the State.

WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and memory, can make a valid will; it must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some one in his or her presence, and by his or her express direction, and attested by two or more competent witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within fifteen days from date of letters testamentary or of administration. Executors' and administrators' compensation on amount of personal estate distributed, and for proceeds of sale of real estate, five per cent. for first one thousand dollars, two and one-half per cent. on overplus up to five thousand dollars, and one per cent. on overplus above five thousand dollars, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services.

Within *ten days* after the receipt of letters of administration, the executor or administrator shall give such *notice of appointment* as the court or clerk shall direct.

Claims (other than preferred) must be filed *within one year* thereafter, are forever barred, *unless the claim is pending* in the District or Supreme Court, or *unless peculiar circumstances* entitle the claimant to equitable relief.

Claims are *classed* and *payable* in the following order:

1. Expenses of administration.
2. Expenses of last sickness and funeral.
3. Allowance to widow and children, if made by the court.
4. Debts preferred under laws of the United States.
5. Public rates and taxes.
6. Claims filed within six months after the *first publication* of the notice given by the executors of their appointment.
7. All other debts.
8. Legacies.

The *award*, or property which must be *set apart to the widow, in her own right*, by the executor, includes all personal property which, in the hands of the deceased, as head of a family, would have been *exempt from execution*.

TAXES.

The owners of personal property, on the first day of January of each year, and the owners of real property on the first day of November of each year, *are liable* for the taxes thereon.

The following property is exempt from taxation, viz.:

1. The property of the United States and of this State, including university, agricultural, college and school lands and all property leased to the State; property of a county, township, city, incorporated town or school district when devoted entirely to the public use and not held for pecuniary profit; public grounds, including all places for the burial of the dead; fire engines and all implements for extinguishing fires, with the grounds used exclusively for their buildings and for the meetings of the fire companies; all public libraries, grounds and buildings of literary, scientific, benevolent, agricultural and religious institutions, and societies devoted solely to the appropriate objects of these institutions, not exceeding 640 acres in extent, and not leased or otherwise used with a view of pecuniary profit; and all property leased to agricultural, charitable institutions and benevolent societies, and so devoted during the term of such lease; *provided*, that all deeds, by which such property is held, shall be duly filed for record before the property therein described shall be omitted from the assessment.

2. The books, papers and apparatus belonging to the above institutions; used solely for the purposes above contemplated, and the like property of students in any such institution, used for their education.

3. Money and credits belonging exclusively to such institutions and devoted solely to sustaining them, but not exceeding in amount or income the sum prescribed by their charter.

4. Animals not hereafter specified, the wool shorn from sheep, belonging to the person giving the list, his farm produce harvested within one year previous to the listing; private libraries not exceeding three hundred dollars in value; family pictures, kitchen furniture, beds and bedding requisite for each family, all wearing apparel in actual use, and all food provided for the family; but no person from whom a compensation for board or lodging is received or expected, is to be considered a member of the family within the intent of this clause.

5. The polls or estates or both of persons who, by reason of age or infirmity, may, in the opinion of the Assessor, be unable to contribute to the public

revenue; such opinion and the fact upon which it is based being in all cases reported to the Board of Equalization by the Assessor or any other person, and subject to reversal by them.

6. The farming utensils of any person who makes his livelihood by farming, and the tools of any mechanic, not in either case to exceed three hundred dollars in value.

7. Government lands entered or located or lands purchased from this State, should not be taxed for the year in which the entry, location or purchase is made.

There is also a suitable exemption, in amount, for planting fruit trees or forest trees or hedges.

Where buildings are destroyed by fire, tornado or other unavoidable casualty, after being assessed for the year, the Board of Supervisors may rebate taxes for that year on the property destroyed, *if same has not been sold for taxes, and if said taxes have not been delinquent for thirty days* at the time of destruction of the property, and the rebate shall be allowed for such loss only as is not covered by insurance.

All other property is subject to taxation. Every inhabitant of full age and sound mind shall assist the Assessor in listing all taxable property of which he is the owner, or which he controls or manages, either as agent, guardian, father, husband, trustee, executor, accounting officer, partner, mortgagor or lessor, mortgagee or lessee.

Road beds of railway corporations shall not be assessed to owners of adjacent property, but shall be considered the property of the companies for purposes of taxation; nor shall real estate used as a public highway be assessed and taxed as part of adjacent lands whence the same was taken for such public purpose.

The property of railway, telegraph and express companies shall be listed and assessed for taxation as the property of an individual would be listed and assessed for taxation. Collection of taxes made as in the case of an individual.

The Township Board of Equalization shall meet first Monday in April of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

The County Board of Equalization (the Board of Supervisors) meet at their regular session in June of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

Taxes become delinquent February 1st of each year, payable, without interest or penalty, at any time before March 1st of each year.

Tax sale is held on first Monday in October of each year.

Redemption may be made at any time within three years after date of sale, by paying to the County Auditor the *amount* of sale, and *twenty per centum* of such amount immediately added as *penalty, with ten per cent. interest per annum* on the whole amount thus made from the day of sale, and also all subsequent taxes, interest and costs paid by purchaser after March 1st of each year, and a similar *penalty* of twenty per centum added as before, with ten per cent. *interest* as before.

If *notice* has been given, by purchaser, of the date at which the redemption is limited, the cost of same is added to the redemption money. Ninety days' notice is required, by the statute, to be published by the purchaser or holder of certificate, to terminate the right of redemption.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS

DISTRICT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, both civil and criminal, except in such cases where Circuit Courts have exclusive jurisdiction. District Courts have *exclusive supervision* over courts of Justices of the Peace and Magistrates, in criminal matters, on appeal and writs of error.

CIRCUIT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, with the District Courts, in all civil actions and special proceedings, and *exclusive jurisdiction* in all appeals and writs of error from inferior courts, in civil matters. And *exclusive jurisdiction* in matters of estates and general probate business.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

have jurisdiction in civil matters where \$100 or less is involved. By consent of parties, the jurisdiction may be extended to an amount not exceeding \$300. They have jurisdiction to try and determine all public offense less than felony, committed within their respective counties, in which *the fine*, by law, does not exceed \$100 or *the imprisonment thirty days*.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Action for injuries to the person or reputation; for a statute penalty; and to enforce a mechanics' lien, must be brought in two (2) years.

Those against a public officer within three (3) years.

Those founded on unwritten contracts; for injuries to property; for relief on the ground of fraud; and all other actions not otherwise provided for, within five (5) years.

Those founded on written contracts; on judgments of any court (except those provided for in next section), and for the recovery of real property, within ten (10) years.

Those founded on judgment of any court of record in the United States, within twenty (20) years.

All above limits, except those for penalties and forfeitures, are extended in favor of minors and insane persons, until one year after the disability is removed—time during which defendant is a non-resident of the State shall not be included in computing any of the above periods.

Actions for the recovery of real property, sold for non-payment of taxes, must be brought within five years after the Treasurer's Deed is executed and recorded, except where a minor or convict or insane person is the owner, and they shall be allowed five years after disability is removed, in which to bring action.

JURORS.

All qualified electors of the State, of good moral character, sound judgment, and in full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing, are competent jurors in their respective counties.

United States officers, practicing attorneys, physicians and clergymen, acting professors or teachers in institutions of learning, and persons disabled by

bodily infirmity or over sixty-five years of age, are exempt from liability to act as jurors.

Any person may be excused from serving on a jury when his own interests or the public's will be materially injured by his attendance, or when the state of his health or the death, or sickness of his family requires his absence.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

was restored by the Seventeenth General Assembly, making it optional with the jury to inflict it or not.

A MARRIED WOMAN

may convey or incumber real estate, or interest therein, belonging to her; may control the same or contract with reference thereto, as other persons may convey, encumber, control or contract.

She may own, acquire, hold, convey and devise property, as her husband may.

Her husband is not liable for civil injuries committed by her.

She may convey property to her husband, and he may convey to her.

She may constitute her husband her attorney in fact.

EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTION.

A resident of the State and head of a family may hold the following property exempt from execution: All wearing apparel of himself and family kept for actual use and suitable to the condition, and the trunks or other receptacles necessary to contain the same; one musket or rifle and shot-gun; all private libraries, family Bibles, portraits, pictures, musical instruments, and paintings not kept for the purpose of sale; a seat or pew occupied by the debtor or his family in any house of public worship; an interest in a public or private burying ground not exceeding one acre; two cows and a calf; one horse, unless a horse is exempt as hereinafter provided; fifty sheep and the wool therefrom, and the materials manufactured from said wool; six stands of bees; five hogs and all pigs under six months; the necessary food for exempted animals for six months; all flax raised from one acre of ground, and manufactures therefrom; one bedstead and necessary bedding for every two in the family; all cloth manufactured by the defendant not exceeding one hundred yards; household and kitchen furniture not exceeding two hundred dollars in value; all spinning wheels and looms; one sewing machine and other instruments of domestic labor kept for actual use; the necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family for six months; the proper tools, instruments, or books of the debtor, if a farmer, mechanic, surveyor, clergyman, lawyer, physician, teacher or professor; the horse or the team, consisting of not more than two horses or mules, or two yokes of cattle, and the wagon or other vehicle, with the proper harness or tackle, by the use of which the debtor, if a physician, public officer, farmer, teamster or other laborer, habitually earns his living; and to the debtor, if a printer, there shall also be exempt a printing press and the types, furniture and material necessary for the use of such printing press, and a newspaper office to the value of twelve hundred dollars; the earnings of such debtor, or those of his family, at any time within ninety days next preceding the levy.

Persons unmarried and not the head of a family, and non-residents, have exempt their own ordinary wearing apparel and trunks to contain the same.

There is also exempt, to a head of a family, a homestead, not exceeding forty acres; or, if inside city limits, one-half acre with improvements, value not limited. The homestead is liable for all debts contracted prior to its acquisition as such, and is subject to mechanics' liens for work or material furnished for the same.

An article, otherwise exempt, is liable, on execution, for the purchase money thereof.

Where a debtor, if a head of a family, has started to leave the State, he shall have exempt only the ordinary wearing apparel of himself and family, and other property in addition, as he may select, in all not exceeding seventy-five dollars in value.

A policy of life insurance shall inure to the separate use of the husband or wife and children, entirely independent of his or her creditors.

ESTRAYS.

An unbroken animal shall not be taken up as an estray between May 1st and November 1st, of each year, unless the same be found within the lawful enclosure of a householder, who alone can take up such animal, unless some other person gives him notice of the fact of such animal coming on his place; and if he fails, within five days thereafter, to take up such estray, any other householder of the township may take up such estray and proceed with it as if taken on his own premises, provided he shall prove to the Justice of the Peace such notice, and shall make affidavit where such estray was taken up.

Any swine, sheep, goat, horse, neat cattle or other animal distrained (for damage done to one's enclosure), when the owner is not known, shall be treated as an estray.

Within five days after taking up an estray, notice, containing a full description thereof, shall be posted up in three of the most public places in the township; and in ten days, the person taking up such estray shall go before a Justice of the Peace in the township and make oath as to where such estray was taken up, and that the marks or brands have not been altered, to his knowledge. The estray shall then be appraised, by order of the Justice, and the appraisement, description of the size, age, color, sex, marks and brands of the estray shall be entered by the Justice in a book kept for that purpose, and he shall, within ten days thereafter, send a certified copy thereof to the County Auditor.

When the appraised value of an estray does not exceed five dollars, the Justice need not proceed further than to enter the description of the estray on his book, and if no owner appears within six months, the property shall vest in the finder, if he has complied with the law and paid all costs.

Where appraised value of estray exceeds five and is less than ten dollars, if no owner appears in nine months, the finder has the property, if he has complied with the law and paid costs.

An estray, legally taken up, may be used or worked with care and moderation.

If any person unlawfully take up an estray, or take up an estray and fail to comply with the law regarding estrays, or use or work it contrary to above, or work it before having it appraised, or keep such estray out of the county more than five days at one time, before acquiring ownership, such offender shall forfeit to the county twenty dollars, and the owner may recover double damages with costs.

If the owner of any estray fail to claim and prove his title for one year after the taking up, and the finder shall have complied with the law, a complete title vests in the finder.

But if the owner appear within eighteen months from the taking up, prove his ownership and pay all costs and expenses, the finder shall pay him the appraised value of such estray, or may, at his option, deliver up the estray.

WOLF SCALPS.

A bounty of one dollar is paid for wolf scalps.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Any person may adopt his own mark or brand for his domestic animals, and have a description thereof recorded by the Township Clerk.

No person shall adopt the recorded mark or brand of any other person residing in his township.

DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

When any person's lands are enclosed by a *lawful* fence, the owner of any domestic animal injuring said lands is liable for the damages, and the damages may be recovered by suit against the owner, or may be made by distraining the animals doing the damage; and if the party injured elects to recover by action against the owner, no appraisalment need be made by the Trustees, as in case of distraint.

When trespassing animals are distrained within twenty-four hours, Sunday not included, the party injured shall notify the owner of said animals, if known; and if the owner fails to satisfy the party within twenty-four hours thereafter, the party shall have the township Trustees assess the damage, and notice shall be posted up in three conspicuous places in the township, that the stock, or part thereof, shall, on *the tenth day after posting the notice*, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., be sold to the highest bidder, to satisfy said damages, with costs.

Appeal lies, within twenty days, from the action of the Trustees to the Circuit Court.

Where stock is restrained, by police regulation or by law, from running at large, any person injured in his improved or cultivated lands by any domestic animal, may, by action against the owner of such animal, or by distraining such animal, recover his damages, whether the lands whereon the injury was done were inclosed by a lawful fence or not.

FENCES.

A lawful fence is fifty-four inches high, made of rails, wire or boards, with posts not more than ten feet apart where rails are used, and eight feet where boards are used, substantially built and kept in good repair; or any other fence which, in the opinion of the Fence Viewers, shall be declared a lawful fence—provided the lower rail, wire or board be not more than twenty nor less than sixteen inches from the ground.

The respective owners of lands enclosed with fences shall maintain partition fences between their own and next adjoining enclosure so long as they improve them in equal shares, unless otherwise agreed between them.

If any party neglect to maintain such partition fence as he should maintain, the Fence Viewers (the township Trustees), upon complaint of aggrieved party, may, upon due notice to both parties, examine the fence, and, if found insuf-

ficient, notify the delinquent party, *in writing*, to repair or re-build the same within such time as they judge reasonable.

If the fence be not repaired or rebuilt accordingly, the complainant may do so, and the same being adjudged sufficient by the Fence Viewers, and the value thereof, with their fees, being ascertained and certified under their hands, the complainant may demand of the delinquent the sum so ascertained, and if the same be not paid in one month after demand, may recover it with one per cent a month interest, by action.

In case of disputes, the Fence Viewers may decide as to who shall erect or maintain partition fences, and in what time the same shall be done; and in case any party neglect to maintain or erect such part as may be assigned to him, the aggrieved party may erect and maintain the same, and recover double damages.

No person, not wishing his land inclosed, and not using it otherwise than in common, shall be compelled to maintain any partition fence; but when he uses or incloses his land otherwise than in common, he shall contribute to the partition fences.

Where parties have had their lands inclosed in common, and one of the owners desires to occupy his separate and apart from the other, and the other refuses to divide the line or build a sufficient fence on the line when divided, the Fence Viewers may divide and assign, and upon neglect of the other to build as ordered by the Viewers, the one may build the other's part and recover as above.

And when one incloses land which has lain uninclosed, he must pay for one-half of each partition fence between himself and his neighbors.

Where one desires to lay not less than twenty feet of his lands, adjoining his neighbor, out to the public to be used in common, he must give his neighbor six months' notice thereof.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material within six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then, before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Every mechanic, or other person who shall do any labor upon, or furnish any materials, machinery or fixtures for any building, erection or other improvement upon land, including those engaged in the construction or repair of any work of internal improvement, by virtue of any contract with the owner, his agent, trustee, contractor, or sub-contractor, shall have a lien, on complying with the forms of law, upon the building or other improvement for his labor done or materials furnished.

It would take too large a space to detail the manner in which a sub-contractor secures his lien. He should file, within thirty days after the last of the labor was performed, or the last of the material shall have been furnished, with the Clerk of the District Court a true account of the amount due him, after allowing all credits, setting forth the time when such material was furnished or labor performed, and when completed, and containing a correct description of

the property sought to be charged with the lien, and the whole verified by affidavit.

A principal contractor must file such an affidavit within ninety days, as above.

Ordinarily, there are so many points to be examined in order to secure a mechanics' lien, that it is much better, unless one is accustomed to managing such liens, to consult at once with an attorney.

Remember that the proper time to file the claim is ninety days for a principal contractor, thirty days for a sub-contractor, as above; and that actions to enforce these liens must be commenced within two years, and the rest can much better be done with an attorney.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Persons meeting each other on the public highways, shall give one half of the same by turning to the right. All persons failing to observe this rule shall be liable to pay all damages resulting therefrom, together with a fine, not exceeding five dollars.

The prosecution must be instituted on the complaint of the person wronged.

Any person guilty of racing horses, or driving upon the public highway, in a manner likely to endanger the persons or the lives of others, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

It is a misdemeanor, without authority from the proper Road Supervisor, to break upon, plow or dig within the boundary lines of any public highway.

The money tax levied upon the property in each road district in each township (except the general Township Fund, set apart for purchasing tools, machinery and guide boards), whether collected by the Road Supervisor or County Treasurer, shall be expended for highway purposes in that district, and no part thereof shall be paid out or expended for the benefit of another district.

The Road Supervisor of each district, is bound to keep the roads and bridges therein, in as good condition as the funds at his disposal will permit; to put guide boards at cross roads and forks of highways in his district; and when notified in writing that any portion of the public highway, or any bridge is unsafe, must in a reasonable time repair the same, and for this purpose may call out any or all the able bodied men in the district, but not more than two days at one time, without their consent.

Also, when notified in writing, of the growth of any Canada thistles upon vacant or non-resident lands or lots, within his district, the owner, lessee or agent thereof being unknown, shall cause the same to be destroyed.

Bridges when erected or maintained by the public, are parts of the highway, and must not be less than sixteen feet wide.

A penalty is imposed upon any one who rides or drives faster than a walk across any such bridge.

The manner of establishing, vacating or altering roads, etc., is so well known to all township officers, that it is sufficient here to say that the first step is by petition, filed in the Auditor's office, addressed in substance as follows:

The Board of Supervisors of _____ County: The undersigned asks that a highway, commencing at _____ and running thence _____ and terminating at _____, be established, vacated or altered (as the case may be.)

When the petition is filed, all necessary and succeeding steps will be shown and explained to the petitioners by the Auditor.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Any person competent to make a will can adopt as his own the minor child of another. The consent of both parents, if living and not divorced or separated, and if divorced or separated, or if unmarried, the consent of the parent lawfully having the custody of the child; or if either parent is dead, then the consent of the survivor, or if both parents be dead, or the child have been and remain abandoned by them, then the consent of the Mayor of the city where the child is living, or if not in the city, then of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county shall be given to such adoption by an instrument in writing, signed by party or parties consenting, and stating the names of the parties, if known, the name of the child, if known, the name of the person adopting such child, and the residence of all, if known, and declaring the name by which the child is thereafter to be called and known, and stating, also, that such child is given to the person adopting, for the purpose of adoption as his own child.

The person adopting shall also sign said instrument, and all the parties shall acknowledge the same in the manner that deeds conveying lands shall be acknowledged.

The instrument shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a Surveyor known as County Surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the duty of the County Surveyor, either by himself or his Deputy, to make all surveys that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the Surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially. Previous to any survey, he shall furnish himself with a copy of the field notes of the original survey of the same land, if there be any in the office of the County Auditor, and his survey shall be made in accordance therewith.

Their fees are three dollars per day. For certified copies of field notes, twenty-five cents.

SUPPORT OF POOR.

The father, mother and children of any poor person who has applied for aid, and who is unable to maintain himself by work, shall, jointly or severally, maintain such poor person in such manner as may be approved by the Township Trustees.

In the absence or inability of nearer relatives, the same liability shall extend to the grandparents, if of ability without personal labor, and to the male grandchildren who are of ability, by personal labor or otherwise.

The Township Trustees may, upon the failure of such relatives to maintain a poor person, who has made application for relief, apply to the Circuit Court for an order to compel the same.

Upon ten days' notice, in writing, to the parties sought to be charged, a hearing may be had, and an order made for entire or partial support of the poor person.

Appeal may be taken from such judgment as from other judgments of the Circuit Court.

When any person, having any estate, abandons either children, wife or husband, leaving them chargeable, or likely to become chargeable, upon the public for support, upon proof of above fact, an order may be had from the Clerk of the Circuit Court, or Judge, authorizing the Trustees or the Sheriff to take into possession such estate.

The Court may direct such personal estate to be sold, to be applied, as well as the rents and profits of the real estate, if any, to the support of children, wife or husband.

If the party against whom the order is issued return and support the person abandoned, or give security for the same, the order shall be discharged, and the property taken returned.

The mode of relief for the poor, through the action of the Township Trustees, or the action of the Board of Supervisors, is so well known to every township officer, and the circumstances attending applications for relief are so varied, that it need now only be said that it is the duty of each county to provide for its poor, no matter at what place they may be.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A tenant giving notice to quit demised premises at a time named, and afterward holding over, and a tenant or his assignee willfully holding over the premises after the term, and after notice to quit, shall pay double rent.

Any person in possession of real property, with the assent of the owner, is presumed to be a tenant at will until the contrary is shown.

Thirty days' notice, in writing, is necessary to be given by either party before he can terminate a tenancy at will; but when, in any case, a rent is reserved payable at intervals of less than thirty days, the length of notice need not be greater than such interval between the days of payment. In case of tenants occupying and cultivating farms, the notice must fix the termination of the tenancy to take place on the 1st day of March, except in cases of field tenants or croppers, whose leases shall be held to expire when the crop is harvested; provided, that in case of a crop of corn, it shall not be later than the 1st day of December, unless otherwise agreed upon. But when an express agreement is made, whether the same has been reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

But where an express agreement is made, whether reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

If such tenant cannot be found in the county, the notices above required may be given to any sub-tenant or other person in possession of the premises; or, if the premises be vacant, by affixing the notice to the principal door of the building or in some conspicuous position on the land, if there be no building.

The landlord shall have a lien for his rent upon all the crops grown on the premises, and upon any other personal property of the tenant used on the premises during the term, and not exempt from execution, for the period of one year after a year's rent or the rent of a shorter period claimed falls due; but such lien shall not continue more than six months after the expiration of the term.

The lien may be effected by the commencement of an action, within the period above prescribed, for the rent alone; and the landlord is entitled to a writ

of attachment, upon filing an affidavit that the action is commenced to recover rent accrued within one year previous thereto upon the premises described in the affidavit.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to-wit:

Apples, Peaches or Quinces.....	48	Sand.....	130
Cherries, Grapes, Currants or Gooseberries, ..	40	Sorghum Seed.....	30
Strawberries, Raspberries or Blackberries, ..	32	Broom Corn Seed.....	30
Osage Orange Seed.....	32	Buckwheat.....	52
Millet Seed	45	Salt.....	50
Stone Coal.....	80	Barley.....	48
Lime.....	80	Corn Meal.....	48
Corn in the ear.....	70	Castor Beans.....	46
Wheat.....	60	Timothy Seed	45
Potatoes.....	60	Hemp Seed.....	44
Beans	60	Dried Peaches.....	33
Clover Seed.....	60	Oats.....	33
Onions	57	Dried Apples.....	24
Shelled Corn.....	56	Bran.....	20
Rye.....	56	Blue Grass Seed.....	14
Flax Seed.....	56	Hungarian Grass Seed.....	45
Sweet Potatoes	46		

Penalty for giving less than the above standard is treble damages and costs and five dollars addition thereto as a fine.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

\$—— means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£—— means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at* or *to*; lb for *pounds*, and bbl. for *barrels*; ₧ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c ₧ lb, and Flour at \$8@\$12 ₧ bbl.

% for *per cent.*, and # for *number*.

May 1. Wheat sells at \$1.20@\$1.25, “seller June.” *Seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling “short” to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the “shorts” are termed “bears.”

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The “longs” are termed “bulls,” as it is for their interest to “operate” so as to “toss” the prices upward as much as possible.

NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned :

\$100. CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.

Sixty days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown or order, one hundred dollars, for value received. L. D. LOWRY.

A note to be payable in anything else than money needs only the facts substituted for money in the above form.

ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus :

Mr. F. H. COATS: CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Please pay to H. Birdsall twenty-five dollars, and charge to F. D. SILVA.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus :

\$100. CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Received of J. W. Davis, one hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account.

THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full, it should be so stated.

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON, SALEM, Illinois, Sept. 18, 1876.

Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.

4 Bushels of Seed Wheat, at \$1.50..... \$6 00
2 Seamless Sacks " 30..... 60

Received payment, \$6 60
A. A. GRAHAM.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

\$——. ———, Iowa, ———, 18——.
—— after date — promises to pay to the order of ———, ——— dollars, at ———, for value received, with interest at ten per cent. per annum after ——— until paid. Interest payable ———, and on interest not paid when due, interest at same rate and conditions.

A failure to pay said interest, or any part thereof, within 20 days after due, shall cause the whole note to become due and collectable at once.

If this note is sued, or judgment is confessed hereon, \$—— shall be allowed as attorney fees.

No. —. P. O. ———, ———.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

— vs. —. In ——— Court of ——— County, Iowa, ———, of ——— County, Iowa, do hereby confess that ——— justly indebted to ———, in the

sum of _____ dollars, and the further sum of \$_____ as attorney fees, with interest thereon at ten per cent. from _____, and — hereby confess judgment against _____ as defendant in favor of said _____, for said sum of \$_____, and \$_____ as attorney fees, hereby authorizing the Clerk of the _____ Court of said county to enter up judgment for said sum against _____ with costs, and interest at 10 per cent. from _____, the interest to be paid _____.

Said debt and judgment being for _____.

It is especially agreed, however, That if this judgment is paid within twenty days after due, no attorney fees need be paid. And _____ hereby sell, convey and release all right of homestead we now occupy in favor of said _____ so far as this judgment is concerned, and agree that it shall be liable on execution for this judgment.

Dated _____, 18—.

_____.

THE STATE OF IOWA, }
_____ County. }

_____ being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing statement and Confession of Judgment was read over to _____, and that _____ understood the contents thereof, and that the statements contained therein are true, and that the sums therein mentioned are justly to become due said _____ as aforesaid.

Sworn to and subscribed before me and in my presence by the said _____ this _____ day of _____, 18—. _____, Notary Public.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the Second day of June, 1878, between John Jones, of Keokuk, County of Lee, State of Iowa, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver in good and marketable condition, at the Village of Melrose, Iowa, during the month of November, of this year, One Hundred Tons of Prairie Hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, One Hundred dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,
THOMAS WHITESIDE.

AGREEMENT WITH CLERK FOR SERVICES.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between Reuben Stone, of Dubuque, County of Dubuque, State of Iowa, party of the first part, and George Barclay, of McGregor, County of Clayton, State of Iowa, party of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation; during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Dubuque, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay.

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.
GEORGE BARCLAY.

BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. *The purchaser must take actual possession of the property, or the bill of sale must be acknowledged and recorded.*

COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Burlington, Iowa, of the first part, for and in consideration of Five Hundred and Ten Dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the arm of Thomas Tyrell, in the town above mentioned; one pair of horses, sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the afore-mentioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

TO JOHN WONTPAY:

You are hereby notified to quit the possession of the premises you now occupy to wit:

[*Insert Description.*]

on or before thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated January 1, 1878.

Landlord.

[*Reverse for Notice to Landlord.*]

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Charles Mansfield, of the Town of Bellevue, County of Jackson, State of Iowa, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to-wit:

First. I give, devise and bequeath unto my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the Third National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself, in the Township of Iowa, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to each of my two daughters, Anna Louise Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand Dollars in bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio; and also, each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in the Township of Fairfield, and recorded in my name in the Recorder's office, in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, five shares of railroad stock in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land, and saw-mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name, in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Eight Thousand Dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, fifteen shares in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefit of the home farm so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by-law—said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth. I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income from rents of my store building at 145 Jackson street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her

life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly. I nominate and appoint as the executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Bellevue, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, and declared by Charles Mansfield, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

PETER A. SCHENCK, Dubuque, Iowa,
FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa.

CODICIL.

Whereas I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased, November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three; and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa,
JOHN C. SHAY, Bellevue, Iowa.

(Form No. 1.)

SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE.

STATE OF IOWA, }
— County, } ss.

I, —, of the County of —, State of Iowa, do hereby acknowledge that a certain Indenture of —, bearing date the — day of —, A. D. 18—, made and executed by — and —, his wife, to said — on the following described Real Estate, in the County of —, and State of Iowa, to-wit: (here insert description) and filed for record in the office of the Recorder of the County of —, and State of Iowa, on the — day of —,

A. D. 18—, at — o'clock . M.; and recorded in Book — of Mortgage Records, on page —, is redeemed, paid off, satisfied and discharged in full.

———. [SEAL.]

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
 — County, }

Be it Remembered, That on this — day of —, A. D. 18—, before me the undersigned, a — in and for said county, personally appeared —. to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the above (satisfaction of mortgage) as grantor, and acknowledged — signature thereto to be — voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and — seal, the day and year last above written. —.

ONE FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That —, of — County, and State of —, in consideration of — dollars, in hand paid by — of — County, and State of —, do hereby sell and convey unto the said — the following described premises, situated in the County —, and State of —, to wit: (here insert description,) and — do hereby covenant with the said — that — lawfully seized of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance, that — have good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same; and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. To be void upon condition that the said — shall pay the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — certain promissory note for the sum of — dollars.

One note for \$ —, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$ —, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$ —, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$ —, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

And the said Mortgagor agrees to pay all taxes that may be levied upon the above described premises. It is also agreed by the Mortgagor that if it becomes necessary to foreclose this mortgage, a reasonable amount shall be allowed as an attorney's fee for foreclosing. And the said — hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed to — day of —, A. D. 18—.

[Acknowledge as in Form No. 1.]

SECOND FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and executed — by and between — of the county of — and State of —, part of the first part, and — of the county of — and State of — party of the second part, *Witnesseth*, that the said part of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of — dollars, paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted and sold, and do by these presents, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm, unto the said party of the second part, — heirs and

assigns forever, the certain tract or parcel of real estate situated in the county of — and State of —, described as follows, to-wit:

(Here insert description.)

The said part of the first part represent to and covenant with the part of the second part, that he have good right to sell and convey said premises, that they are free from encumbrance and that he will warrant and defend them against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever, and do expressly hereby release all rights of dower in and to said premises, and relinquish and convey all rights of homestead therein.

This Instrument is made, executed and delivered upon the following conditions, to-wit:

First. Said first part agree to pay said — or order —

Second. Said first part further agree as is stipulated in said note, that if he shall fail to pay any of said interest when due, it shall bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the time the same becomes due, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the same.

Third. Said first part further agree that he will pay all taxes and assessments levied upon said real estate before the same become delinquent, and if not paid the holder of this mortgage may declare the whole sum of money herein secured due and collectable at once, or he may elect to pay such taxes or assessments, and be entitled to interest on the same at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the amount so paid.

Fourth. Said first part further agree that if he fail to pay any of said money, either principal or interest, within — days after the same becomes due; or fail to conform or comply with any of the foregoing conditions or agreements, the whole sum herein secured shall become due and payable at once, and this mortgage may thereupon be foreclosed immediately for the whole of said money, interest and costs.

Fifth. Said part further agree that in the event of the non-payment of either principal, interest or taxes when due, and upon the filing of a bill of foreclosure of this mortgage, an attorney's fee of — dollars shall become due and payable, and shall be by the court taxed, and this mortgage shall stand as security therefor, and the same shall be included in the decree of foreclosure and shall be made by the Sheriff on general or special execution with the other money, interest and costs, and the contract embodied in this mortgage and the note described herein, shall in all respects be governed, constructed and adjudged by the laws of —, where the same is made. The foregoing conditions being performed, this conveyance to be void, otherwise of full force and virtue.

_____,
_____.
_____.

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

FORM OF LEASE.

THIS ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT, Made and entered into on this — day of —, A. D. 187—, by and between —, of the county of —, and State of Iowa, of the first part, and —, of the county of —, and State of Iowa, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first

part has this day leased unto the party of the second part the following described premises, to wit:

[Here insert description.]

for the term of ——— from and after the — day of —, A. D. 187—, at the ——— rent of ——— dollars, to be paid as follows, to wit:

[Here insert Terms.]

And it is further agreed that if any rent shall be due and unpaid, or if default be made in any of the covenants herein contained, it shall then be lawful for the said party of the first part to re-enter the said premises, or to distrain for such rent; or he may recover possession thereof, by action of forcible entry and detainer, notwithstanding the provision of Section 3,612 of the Code of 1873; or he may use any or all of said remedies.

And the said party of the second part agrees to pay to the party of the first part the rent as above stated, except when said premises are untenable by reason of fire, or from any other cause than the carelessness of the party of the second part, or persons — family, or in — employ, or by superior force and inevitable necessity. And the said party of the second part covenants that — will use the said premises as a —, and for no other purposes whatever; and that — especially will not use said premises, or permit the same to be used, for any unlawful business or purpose whatever; that — will not sell, assign, underlet or relinquish said premises without the written consent of the lessor, under penalty of a forfeiture of all — rights under this lease, at the election of the party of the first part; and that — will use all due care and diligence in guarding said property, with the buildings, gates, fences, trees, vines, shrubbery, etc., from damage by fire, and the depredations of animals; that — will keep buildings, gates, fences, etc., in as good repair as they now are, or may at any time be placed by the lessor, damages by superior force, inevitable necessity, or fire from any other cause than from the carelessness of the lessee, or persons of — family, or in — employ, excepted; and that at the expiration of this lease, or upon a breach by said lessee of any of the said covenants herein contained, — will, without further notice of any kind, quit and surrender the possession and occupancy of said premises in as good condition as reasonable use, natural wear and decay thereof will permit, damages by fire as aforesaid, superior force, or inevitable necessity, only excepted.

In witness whereof, the said parties have subscribed their names on the date first above written.

In presence of

FORM OF NOTE.

\$ _____, 18—.

On or before the — day of —, 18—, for value received, I promise to pay _____ or order, _____ dollars, with interest from date until paid, at ten per cent. per annum, payable annually, at _____. Unpaid interest shall bear interest at ten per cent. per annum. On failure to pay interest within _____ days after due, the whole sum, principal and interest, shall become due at once.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____ of _____ County, and State of _____ in consideration of _____ dollars, in hand paid by _____, of _____ County and State of _____ do hereby sell and convey unto the said _____ the following described personal property, now in the possession of _____ in the county _____ and State of _____, to wit:

[Here insert Description.]

And _____ do hereby warrant the title of said property, and that it is free from any incumbrance or lien. The only right or interest retained by grantor in and to said property being the right of redemption as herein provided. This conveyance to be void upon condition that the said grantor shall pay to said grantee, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of _____ certain promissory notes of even date herewith, for the sum of _____ dollars,

One note for \$_____, due_____, 18—, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

One note for \$_____, due_____, 18—, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

One note for \$_____, due_____, 18—, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

One note for \$_____, due_____, 18—, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

The grantor to pay all taxes on said property, and if at any time any part or portion of said notes should be due and unpaid, said grantee may proceed by sale or foreclosure to collect and pay himself the unpaid balance of said notes, whether due or not, the grantor to pay all necessary expense of such foreclosure, including \$_____ Attorney's fees, and whatever remains after paying off said notes and expenses, to be paid over to said grantor.

Signed the _____ day of _____, 18—.

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.] _____

WARRANTY DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____ of _____ County and State of _____, in consideration of the sum of _____ Dollars, in hand paid by _____ of _____, County and State of _____, do hereby sell and convey unto the said _____ and to _____ heirs and assigns, the following described premises, situated in the County of _____, State of Iowa, to-wit:

[Here insert description.]

And I do hereby covenant with the said _____ that — lawfully seized in fee simple, of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance; that — ha good right and lawful authority to sell the same, and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the said premises and appurtenances thereto belonging, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and the said _____ hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and of homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed the _____ day of _____, A. D. 18—.

IN PRESENCE OF

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of ——— County, State of ———, in consideration of the sum of ——— dollars, to — in hand paid by ———, of ——— County, State of ———, the receipt whereof — do hereby acknowledge, have bargained, sold and quit-claimed, and by these presents do bargain, sell and quit-claim unto the said ——— and to — heirs and assigns forever, all — right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, and as well in possession as in expectancy, of, in and to the following described premises, to wit: [here insert description] with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Signed this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.]

BOND FOR DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——— of ——— County, and State of ——— am held and firmly bound unto ——— of ——— County, and State of ———, in the sum of ——— Dollars, to be paid to the said ———, his executors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself firmly by these presents. Signed the ——— day of ——— A. D. 18 —.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the said obligee shall pay to said obligor, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — certain promissory note of even date herewith, for the sum of ——— Dollars,

One note for \$——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.

and pay all taxes accruing upon the lands herein described, then said obligor shall convey to the said obligee, or his assigns, that certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the County of ——— and State of Iowa, described as follows, to wit: [here insert description,] by a Warranty Deed, with the usual covenants, duly executed and acknowledged.

If said obligee should fail to make the payments as above stipulated, or any part thereof, as the same becomes due, said obligor may at his option, by notice to the obligee terminate his liability under the bond and resume the possession and absolute control of said premises, time being the essence of this agreement.

On the fulfillment of the above conditions this obligation to become void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue; unless terminated by the obligor as above stipulated.

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.]

CHARITABLE, SCIENTIFIC AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

Any three or more persons of full age, citizens of the United States, a majority of whom shall be citizens of this State, who desire to associate themselves for benevolent, charitable, scientific, religious or missionary purposes, may make, sign and acknowledge, before any officer authorized to take the acknowledgments of deeds in this State, and have recorded in the office of the Recorder of the county in which the business of such society is to be conducted, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the name or title by which such society shall be known, the particular business and objects of such society, the number of Trustees, Directors or Managers to conduct the same, and the names of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of such society for the first year of its existence.

Upon filing for record the certificate, as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged such certificate, and their associates and successors, shall, by virtue hereof, be a body politic and corporate by the name stated in such certificate, and by that they and their successors shall and may have succession, and shall be persons capable of suing and being sued, and may have and use a common seal, which they may alter or change at pleasure; and they and their successors, by their corporate name, shall be capable of taking, receiving, purchasing and holding real and personal estate, and of making by-laws for the management of its affairs, not inconsistent with law.

The society so incorporated may, annually or oftener, elect from its members its Trustees, Directors or Managers at such time and place, and in such manner as may be specified in its by-laws, who shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the society, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and whenever any vacancy shall happen among such Trustees, Directors or Managers, by death, resignation or neglect to serve, such vacancy shall be filled in such manner as shall be provided by the by-laws of such society. When the body corporate consists of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of any benevolent, charitable, literary, scientific, religious or missionary institution, which is or may be established in the State, and which is or may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of any synod, conference, association or other ecclesiastical body in such State, established agreeably to the laws thereof, such ecclesiastical body may nominate and appoint such Trustees, Directors or Managers, according to usages of the appointing body, and may fill any vacancy which may occur among such Trustees, Directors or Managers; and when any such institution may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of two or more of such synods, conferences, associations or other ecclesiastical bodies, such bodies may severally nominate and appoint such proportion of such Trustees, Directors or Managers as shall be agreed upon by those bodies immediately concerned. And any vacancy occurring among such appointees last named, shall be filled by the synod, conference, association or body having appointed the last incumbent.

In case any election of Trustees, Directors or Managers shall not be made on the day designated by the by-laws, said society for that cause shall not be dissolved, but such election may take place on any other day directed by such by-laws.

Any corporation formed under this chapter shall be capable of taking, holding or receiving property by virtue of any devise or bequest contained in any last will or testament of any person whatsoever: but no person leaving a wife,

child or parent, shall devise or bequeath to such institution or corporation more than one-fourth of his estate after the payment of his debts, and such devise or bequest shall be valid only to the extent of such one-fourth.

Any corporation in this State of an academical character, the memberships of which shall consist of lay members and pastors of churches, delegates to any synod, conference or council holding its annual meetings alternately in this and one or more adjoining States, may hold its annual meetings for the election of officers and the transaction of business in any adjoining State to this, at such place therein as the said synod, conference or council shall hold its annual meetings; and the elections so held and business so transacted shall be as legal and binding as if held and transacted at the place of business of the corporation in this State.

The provisions of this chapter shall not extend or apply to any association or individual who shall, in the certificate filed with the Recorder, use or specify a name or style the same as that of any previously existing incorporated society in the county.

The Trustees, Directors or stockholders of any existing benevolent, charitable, scientific, missionary or religious corporation, may, by conforming to the requirements of Section 1095 of this chapter, re-incorporate themselves or continue their existing corporate powers, and all the property and effects of such existing corporation shall vest in and belong to the corporation so re-incorporated or continued.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

No intoxicating liquors (alcohol, spirituous and vinous liquors), except wine manufactured from grapes, currants or other fruit grown in the State, shall be manufactured or sold, except for mechanical, medicinal, culinary or sacramental purposes; and even such sale is limited as follows:

Any citizen of the State, except hotel keepers, keepers of saloons, eating houses, grocery keepers and confectioners, is permitted to buy and sell, within the county of his residence, such liquors for such mechanical, etc., purposes only, provided he shall obtain the consent of the Board of Supervisors. In order to get that consent, he must get a certificate from a majority of the electors of the town or township or ward in which he desires to sell, that he is of good moral character, and a proper person to sell such liquors.

If the Board of Supervisors grant him permission to sell such liquors, he must give bonds, and shall not sell such liquors at a greater profit than thirty-three per cent. on the cost of the same. Any person having a permit to sell, shall make, on the last Saturday of every month, a return in writing to the Auditor of the county, showing the kind and quantity of the liquors purchased by him since the date of his last report, the price paid, and the amount of freights paid on the same; also the kind and quantity of liquors sold by him since the date of his last report; to whom sold; for what purpose and at what price; also the kind and quantity of liquors on hand; which report shall be sworn to by the person having the permit, and shall be kept by the Auditor, subject at all times to the inspection of the public.

No person shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquors, including wine or beer, to any minor, for any purpose whatever, except upon written order of parent, guardian or family physician; or sell the same to an intoxicated person or a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated.

Any person who shall mix any intoxicating liquor with any beer, wine or cider, by him sold, and shall sell or keep for sale, as a beverage, such mixture, shall be punished as for sale of intoxicating liquor.

But nothing in the chapter containing the laws governing the sale or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall be construed to forbid the sale by the importer thereof of foreign intoxicating liquor, imported under the authority of the laws of the United States, regarding the importation of such liquors, and in accordance with such laws; provided that such liquor, at the time of the sale by the importer, remains in the original casks or packages in which it was by him imported, and in quantities not less than the quantities in which the laws of the United States require such liquors to be imported, and is sold by him in such original casks or packages, and in said quantities only.

All payment or compensation for intoxicating liquor sold in violation of the laws of this State, whether such payments or compensation be in money, goods, lands, labor, or anything else whatsoever, shall be held to have been received in violation of law and equity and good conscience, and to have been received upon a valid promise and agreement of the receiver, in consideration of the receipt thereof, to pay on demand, to the person furnishing such consideration, the amount of the money on the just value of the goods or other things.

All sales, transfers, conveyances, mortgages, liens, attachments, pledges and securities of every kind, which, either in whole or in part, shall have been made on account of intoxicating liquors sold contrary to law, shall be utterly null and void.

Negotiable paper in the hands of holders thereof, in good faith, for valuable consideration, without notice of any illegality in its inception or transfer, however, shall not be affected by the above provisions. Neither shall the holder of land or other property who may have taken the same in good faith, without notice of any defect in the title of the person from whom the same was taken, growing out of a violation of the liquor law, be affected by the above provision.

Every wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person, who shall be injured in person or property or means of support, by an intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, has a right of action against any person who shall, by selling intoxicating liquors, cause the intoxication of such person, for all damages actually sustained as well as exemplary damages.

For any damages recovered, the personal and real property (except homestead, as now provided) of the person against whom the damages are recovered, as well as the premises or property, personal or real, occupied and used by him, with consent and knowledge of owner, either for manufacturing or selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law, shall be liable.

The only other exemption, besides the homestead, from this sweeping liability, is that the defendant may have enough for the support of his family for six months, to be determined by the Township Trustee.

No ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors shall be sold within two miles of the corporate limits of any municipal corporation, except at wholesale, for the purpose of shipment to places outside of such corporation and such two-mile limits. The power of the corporation to prohibit or license sale of liquors not prohibited by law is extended over the two miles.

No ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors shall be sold on the day on which any election is held under the laws of this State, within two miles of the place where said election is held; except only that any person holding a permit may sell upon the prescription of a practicing physician.

SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription*, having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described; the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work is described by the prospectus and sample shown. These should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he is usually paid a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to bind the principal, the subscriber should see that such condition or changes are stated over or in connection with his signature, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember *that the law as written is, that they can not be altered, varied or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing.* It is therefore *important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.*

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode, and have no authority to do it any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They can not collect money, or agree that payment may be made in anything else but money. They can not extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal for the payment of expenses incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would examine carefully what it is; if they can not read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.



STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE OF IOWA (CENSUS OF 1875.)

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres of Improved Land.	No. of Acres of Unimproved Land.	No. of Acres under Cultivation in 1874.	Spring Wheat.		Winter Wheat.		Indian Corn.		Oats.		Value of Products of Farm in Dollars.	
				No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harv'd.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harv'd.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harv'd.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harv'd.		
Appanoose.....	161059	161083	125188	9606	77789	1049	10838	64871	2385243	13756	387346	\$1611987	
Alamakee.....	134767	156821	109388	61880	937639	181	1964	24325	905920	12776	442829	1415759	
Audubon.....	21146	21369	15896	6876	89235	10	97	9225	394655	798	32383	164158	
Adams.....	65459	47335	54382	17947	231376	7	174	25474	995777	3951	141203	668316	
Adair.....	83182	62850	66265	27550	433044	70	8500	30860	1402428	4455	159739	828717	
Buena Vista.....	33118	37031	27010	15514	162737			7888	228231	2791	67069	207828	
Benton.....	297518	53911	239408	99406	1313666	7	280	82344	3382921	15490	446570	2664950	
Boone.....	156937	71810	106432	82505	429257	11	84	46151	1595752	10401	404620	1018453	
Butler.....	149498	88908	124877	57907	779167	20	700	38985	1270978	13827	421719	1209785	
Bremser.....	143667	47001	104910	48578	644795			28754	1026611	14259	516871	1144620	
Black Hawk.....	213025	150581	181236	89361	1108024			56592	1939590	16804	538196	1898424	
Buchanan.....	190556	71418	152420	64291	812342			48831	1811250	17431	556209	2615949	
Clay.....	87059	89919	39375	17431	153159			8797	180120	4436	98766	123343	
Cherokee.....	54638	28974	45412	31693	401507			9459	815215	3545	115595	35049	
Cass.....	110864	45804	92785	40123	676209			40582	1801062	9079	176281	1284899	
Crawford.....	58038	25344	15302	24000	324894			17357	448658	2902	99158	453387	
Cedar.....	143667	47001	104910	48578	644795	26	295	284592	204343	675837	2606149		
Cerro Gordo.....	52039	309895	48643	28199	415463			9512	265443	7199	228097	951617	
Clayton.....	212291	151908	173652	86883	1305125	147	21080	37918	1471263	20424	668995	2081793	
Clinton.....	299855	57337		66883	1010845	12	428	89297	3061338	23704	702059	3049099	
Chickasaw.....	96304	91772	74104	40162	648519	3	63	16821	514279	11744	446300	994665	
Carroll.....	98065	300744	39159	26755	340161	3	20	16014	550041	12338	475757	451385	
Clarke.....	94694	50487				53	39065	53066			367488	705487	
Calhoun.....	26996		26618	11010	102631	10	150	10656	851120	2993	73182	221613	
Davis.....	150388	116003	131597	5378	80993	53.9	56405	62127	2115569	13643	345707	1600090	
Decatur.....	115751	87172	92575	8211	71169	817	12239	50484	1763140	10555	844551	1024541	
Dubuque.....	187831	98561	146214	49240	634135	84	1720	61718	1702391	25115	643822	1636132	
Des Moines.....	149055	58165	97618	10615	113896	8668	117310	102924	2303398	9242	287392	1772992	
Delaware.....	115729	62805	96187	60931	71725	5	50	156915	260035	21771	169314	704698	
Dickinson.....	15770	29850	11961	5701	23382			8183	44355	2033	87392	45384	
Dallas.....	132135	57765	114625	29256	445848	7	186	57652	2484898	9937	335124	1502047	
Emmet.....	9899	25536	8387	3911	1510			2197	14273	1519	3241	15244	
Floyd.....	147098	82130	110708	62067	941439			26462	642448	15461	487729	1363737	
Fayette.....	173501	98156	133758	60779	863670	46	968	37091	1296380	20770	704077	1601327	
Franklin.....	65359	4346	65550	91096	455009			24066	753893	9582	326679	777108	
Freemont.....	119829	106899	123289	43669	57819	841	16023	73815	1478238	1136	1919	136618	
Grundy.....	146039	47926	138108	67384	976677			40175	1489382	8582	401948	1593977	
Green.....	59910	49838	52323	19391	257760	2	41	78307	783027	4227	120948	620905	
Guthrie.....	87259	42720	76892	27489	398574	22	360	38902	1669184	4145	158305	792461	
Hardin.....	128331	39930	97765	38464	497251			41304	1379961	10982	356915	1066627	
Humboldt.....	141718	36906	27013	12016	20902			9998	297381	3974	90944	200001	
Howard.....	110157	110157	82109	32803				78419	292619	13710	322610	73009	
Harrison.....	94848	87451	72287	23915	143701	81	1200	44720	1620192	9462	69140	786677	
Hancock.....	10462	341015	9003	4889				2067	57599	7558	48816	80006	
Hamilton.....	63966	39935	52050	20676	294682			20411	670381	5108	168622	52762	
Henry.....	182030	50249	110831	15026	180220	9041	113203	62672	2415670	13393	358221	1765670	
Iowa.....	7292	9194	8514	8108	48315			2301	1074865	455	14060	748221	
Jackson.....	19158	83857	15188	46140	670760	36	1060	62518	2713880	11756	319071	2050490	
Johnson.....	193230	142401	142101	48315	550100	491	7949	53962	1665818	23652	731186	1750091	
Jones.....	241021	71257	190199	45306	666779	100	1274	77142	9158178	17740	527197	2447875	
Jasper.....	278881	179752	21649	79926	110710			100217	4525389	15267	632289	2916838	
Jefferson.....	208007	63208	140681	36090	462478	81	409	65423	1909534	18260	461824	1596416	
Keokuk.....	166389	66919	123590	16257	161904	6192	66739	55061	1695510	14005	446128	1530140	
Kossuth.....	208125	98009	149672	53278	508728	148	1863	76597	8327282	15582	474068	1919728	
Kossuth.....	81520	48193	28858	18189	72614	140	91	91	5148		2786	100000	
Lee.....	138382	78692	138780	10351	72624	1540	20047	59665	2190806	11817	278069	1631518	
Lucas.....	108952	59757	68837	13054	153387	81	929	47032	1902500	12665	342164	1080554	
Lyon.....	15872	31881	12766	8182	76712			54	2645	10396	8177	1589	8251
Linn.....	281118	62649	173555	52178	656597	12	160	91773	3489923	22670	68648	2590052	
Lousa.....	151007	52222	100066	19164	189939	1888	16267	49642	1184698	6792	175755	1966539	
Mitchell.....	208125	98009	149672	53278	508728	148	1863	76597	8327282	15582	474068	1919728	
Mahaska.....	232398	122100	150748	81262	926363	505	2657	87748	7768200	16646	496248	231186	
Marion.....	199669	82779	153214	45136	526663	189	2312	84630	3835063	10937	357416	1819346	
Mills.....	141512	53604	99837	24885	312961	82	543	59543	1538976	6528	236339	1003809	
Madison.....	161998	188709	137979	37533	628314	25	484	69194	2953630	8743	251033	1709030	
Monroe.....	102215	78206	91730	11638	101418	263	5594	45575	1783916	1512	241081	939862	
Marshall.....	228735	47532	117038	63395	1133893	21	200	67699	2808256	13611	46245	2268278	
Monona.....	62242	56218	39811	15391	138811			21577	618338	2304	66475	447665	
Muscatine.....	178945	48332	120699	52375	416171	63	620	51700	1715973	13287	405522	1747906	
Montgomery.....	104638	50607	86026	1381	551539	8	166	39251	1441467	5322	201635	1072127	
O'Brien.....	33626	3200	26181	14904	157526			6379	106052	8107	53931	191542	
Osceola.....	18490	31408	11671	8769	74757			2510	17219	1390	26269	69581	
Polk.....	207699	56841	140150	87696	563389	21	394	77497	3272010	12189	431841	2140329	
Pocahontas.....	208125	98009	149672	53278	508728	148	1863	76597	8327282	15582	474068	1919728	
Pottawattomie.....	124630	419199	90679	37430	582249	63	475	47238	17878		16087	1283629	
Poweshiek.....	209399	46977	175885	57132	762826			97438	3571103	11416	333655	2398032	
Page.....	156782	175171	115181	22659	355792	1220	20335	81768	2289013	9758	316507	1208463	
Plymouth.....	58283	51912	44379	83628	442736	10	160	10097	175778	141	120487	484123	
Palo Alto.....	18577	32225	16679	8606	232038	325		6641	142575	2979	47859	96616	
Ringgold.....	18400	58529	60533	10226	78851	125	1762	89613	1145937	9118	255007	1115782	
Scott.....	25035	19123	46926	10396	141185	40	618	59011	219033	15915	528968	9041878	
Story.....	148649	47344	99857	26553	332737	8	20	13774	689536	2254	71076	573026	
Shelby.....	63180	39326	47290	22029	317944			6760	82038	4591	166980	166980	
Sioux.....	80824	367394	83515	22293	251286			10	8662	279716	8035	6599	228880
Sac.....	81336	47201	24179	11056	110034			8068	1419680	8718	260657	90476	
Taylor.....	102861	255515	79124	15446	206813	244		73251	2812659	13974	384469	2316405	
Tama.....	255182	90222	21494	97018	1437807			24063	113003	6127	157748	926564	
Union.....	57035	32316	46926	10396	141185	40	618	59011	219033	15915	528968	9041878	
Van Buren.....	135674	99238	118263	7455	58808	10928	121854	50211	1823622	12596	538698	1038745	
Wayne.....	147766	66795	117689	10373	76316	118	1286	65625	2405187	13242	867396	1861376	
Warren.....	191265	167178	153737	42175	651679	61	910	80280	3561385	8391	281510	2208392	
Winnebago.....	246140	131670	230469	112175	1813405			21785	9				



H. B. Hendershott

OTTUMWA

HISTORY OF WAPELLO COUNTY.

GEOLOGY.

The universal desire to know the causes of manifest effects, and to ascertain the origin of all things, is as marked to-day as it was in those far-off times when the earth was deemed a flat disc resting upon the back of an elephant, the elephant upon a tortoise, the tortoise upon a serpent, and the serpent upon an undiscovered something. Each age regards its store of knowledge as almost infinite, yet each succeeding generation finds some new fund to draw from and expand the sum of wisdom. Science has opened many pages in the great book of nature, and has supplied the key to the mysteries therein recorded. Future research may modify the theories at first advanced by the patient investigators of the absorbing work; but so firmly established are many of the ideas promulgated in the school of modern science that they must be accepted as fixed facts. In no division of study has greater or more certain progress been made than in that of geology. The finest intellects of the century have been engrossed in the labor of determining the origin of the earth and the gradations by which it has reached its present habitable conditions. As a part of the history of this particular section of the globe, the formation of the rocks and soil, is certainly a topic worthy of considerable space in this record of events. We have, therefore, compiled a geologic sketch of the lower valley of the Des Moines, with the belief that it will be an acceptable paper.

In the general history of the State which is given in this volume, will be found a somewhat elaborate description of the geology of Iowa, from a scientific standpoint. It remains for us to limit the circuit of our work in connection herewith to the actual boundaries of the Des Moines Valley. We shall attempt to popularize a most interesting but not generally studied theme, and endeavor to explain, in simple form, what is too often rendered obscure to the uninitiated in scientific methods, by technical terms and expressions. Since those who wish to do so can turn to the general chapter and learn of the geologic structure of the State, let us now bring to a focus the more practical ideas relative to the subject of the recent or superficial formations of this region. This is designed to be only a short popular treatise, so as to interest every man and woman of good observation who shall peruse it, and to call their attention, at least, to the surface formation of the earth, so that in a few years there may be hundreds of observers of interesting geological facts where there is but one at the present time.

That geology commends itself to us as a truthful science will be very readily elucidated by a simple statement of a fact within the comprehension of all.

To illustrate: A certain kind of rocks are called Archæan or Laurentian. These are the most ancient rocks known to geologists; at one time they were

supposed to be destitute of fossils. In all the systems of rocks, they occupy the lowest, and consequently the oldest, position; but in whatever part of the earth found, they are always recognizable by the geologist. So the Devonian rocks are distinguished by certain fossil fishes that are found in them, and in them alone. The Carboniferous rocks are known by certain fossil mollusks; the Cretaceous, by certain reptiles that occur in no other formation; and so every geological period has its characteristic fossils, by means of which the formation and its comparative age may always be accurately determined.

The geologist will always know the coal-bearing rocks from any other class; and this knowledge ought to be possessed by every one interested in explorations for coal.

The geologic history of Iowa is but a page in the general history of the continent of North America. This continent has been demonstrated to be the oldest portion of the earth, notwithstanding the misnomer, "New World." It is new only in civilization. The geologist reads in the rocks evidences of age that are far more reliable than those which are placed on perishable scrolls by the pen of man. The oldest groups of rocks are not found in Iowa, but are visible in the Canadas. The first system, underlying all others, in this State, is the Azoic, seen only in a small section of the northeast portion of Iowa. Next come the Lower and Upper Silurian, the Devonian, the Carboniferous and the Cretaceous systems. Of the earlier formations we shall say nothing, as allusion to them necessitates a far more extended article than we desire to prepare.

The scope of this paper extends back only to the Carboniferous system, at the period known as the Subcarboniferous group. In plainer terms, this refers to the limestone which underlies the coal formations, and brings the subject at once to the visible formations in the valley. This section is rich in coal deposits, and a glance at the method of creation will be both interesting and instructive.

FORMATION OF LIME BEDS.

Limestones have mainly been formed in the bottom of the ocean; the older and purer kinds in the deep, still sea; the more recent and less pure in a shallow and disturbed sea. When the great limestone deposits were made in the Mississippi Valley, a deep salt ocean extended from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean. This was the age of mollusks (shell fish), and the sea bottom swarmed with them. Many of the rocks seem to have been wholly made up of conglomerate shells. In this age of the world there was no creature living with a spinal column or a brain; but corals, a low order of radiates, as crinoidea, several varieties of mollusks, crustaceans, called trilobites (somewhat corresponding to the river crawfish), and some lowly worms! These were the highest development of animal life when the earlier limestone rocks were being slowly formed.

This Silurian age was succeeded by the Devonian, characterized as the age of fishes, during which were deposited the Hamilton and Carboniferous limestones. Then came the Subcarboniferous period, during which were deposited the limestone beds. These were formed in a comparatively shallow sea, a fact proven by numerous ripple marks in the rocks, also by their sandy composition in some layers, and farther, by an occasional thin layer of clay intervening between the strata of rocks. These were uneasy times on the earth's crust, when it was given to upheavings and down-sinkings over large areas. Then it was that the whole northeastern and eastern part of the State was upraised.

THE GREAT COAL BASIN

was formed west and south throughout Iowa, reaching into Missouri and Kansas, and perhaps into the Indian Territory and Texas. Over this vast area there stretched a *vast, dismal swamp*.

On this vast marshy plain grew the rank vegetation that was in the future to be pressed into coal. It was a wilderness of moss and ferns and reeds, such as can be found nowhere on earth at the present time. Prof. Gunning, in speaking of it, says: "To the land forest of coniferas and cycads, and the marsh forest of scale trees and seal trees and reed trees and fern trees, add an undergrowth of low herbaceous ferns, and you have the picture of a primeval landscape. Blot from the face of nature every flowering weed and flowering tree, every grass, every fruit, every growth useful to man or beast; go, then to the Sunda Islands for the largest club moss, to the East Indies for the largest tree fern, to the damp glades of Caracas for the tallest reeds, to the Moluccas for their cycad, and to Australia for its pine, to the ponds and sluggish streams of America for their quillwort, and place them all side by side over a vast marsh and its sandy borders, and you will faintly realize your picture of a primeval landscape. Dwarf the cycad and the pine, lift still higher the tapering column of the tree fern, multiply by two the bulk of the reed and by three the club moss, lift the quillwort from the water, and to its long, linear leaves add a fluted stem eighty feet high, and you would fully realize a carboniferous landscape—realize it in all but its vast solitudes. Not a bird ever perched on spiky leaf or spreading fern of a coal forest. No flower had opened yet to spread fragrance on the air, and no throat had warbled a note of music. Such poor animal life as the carboniferous world then possessed left its imprint on wave-washed shore and in the hollow stems of fallen trees."

This was the beginning of the age of amphibians. Then lived the progenitors of the loathsome alligator and lizard. La Conte says: "The climate of the coal period was characterized by greater *warmth, humidity*, uniformity and a more highly *carbonated condition* of the atmosphere than now obtains." We may, therefore, picture to ourselves the climate of this period as *warm, moist, uniform, stagnant and stifling* from the abundance of carbonic-acid gas.

Such conditions were extremely favorable to vegetable life, but not to the higher forms of animal life. Neither man nor monkey nor milk-giving animal of any kind, lived for many cycles of time after the Subcarboniferous period; but that vegetation grew rank, scientific facts corroborate; thus, Prof. Gunning says: "It takes between five and eight feet of vegetable debris to form one foot of coal. A Pittsburgh seam is ten feet thick, while one in Nova Scotia is thirty-five feet in depth. The Pittsburgh seam represents a vegetable deposit of from fifty to a hundred feet in depth, and the one in Nova Scotia between a hundred and seventy-five and three hundred and fifty feet in thickness. A four-foot seam in Wapello County would represent from twenty to forty feet of vegetable debris.

During the growth and decay of this vegetable matter, the surface of the earth did not sink; but this quiescent period was *followed* by one of submergence. "The surface, loaded with the growth of quiet centuries, was carried down beneath the sea, where it was swept by waves and overspread by sands and mud." It was in nature's great hydraulic press, where it remained until another upheaval again threw it to the surface, and another long era of verdure succeeded the one of submergence.

Thus, emergence and submergence succeeded each other as many times as the coal-seams and the shale, slate or sandstone alternate—in some parts of Iowa, three times, in Nova Scotia about forty times! Who can compute the centuries here recorded?

The coal-fields of Iowa are extensive. A line drawn on the map of the State as follows will about define them: Commencing at the southeast corner of Van Buren County, running to the northeast corner of Jefferson, by a wavy line slightly eastward through Lee and Henry Counties; thence a few miles northward from Jefferson and northwestward, keeping six or eight miles north of Skunk River, until the southern boundary of Marshall County is reached a little west of the center; thence three or four miles northeast from Eldora, in Hardin County; thence westward to a point a little north of Webster City, in Hamilton County, and thence westward to a point a little north of Fort Dodge, in Webster County.

The coal-field in Iowa belongs to the true carboniferous system, and is, moreover, the outfield of the vast coal-basin which partly covers this State, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. It is only in the Alleghanies that subterranean action has converted any part of the coal into anthracite. Everywhere else in the immense basin it is strictly bituminous, varying, however, from the article as first prepared by the economic forces of Nature from the block coal of Indiana to the cannel coal found in certain parts of Iowa.

It appears from the researches of Liebig and other eminent chemists, that when wood and other vegetable matter are buried in the earth, exposed to moisture and partially or entirely excluded from air, they decompose slowly and evolve carbonic acid gas, thus parting with a portion of their original oxygen. By this means they become gradually converted into lignite, or wood coal, which contains a larger proportion of hydrogen than wood does. A continuance of decomposition changes this lignite into common or bituminous coal, chiefly by the discharge of carbureted hydrogen, or the gas by which we illuminate our streets and houses. According to Bischoff, the inflammable gases which are always escaping from mineral coal, and are so often the cause of fatal accidents in mines, always contain carbonic acid, carbureted hydrogen, nitrogen and olefiant gas. The disengagement of all these gradually transforms ordinary or bituminous coal into anthracite, to which the various names of glance coal, cota, hard coal, culm and many others have been given.

In explaining the cause of the freedom of coal from impurities of almost every description, Sir Charles Lyell gives a paragraph which is interesting in this connection. He says: "The purity of coal itself, or the absence in it of earthy particles and sand, throughout areas of vast extent, is a fact which appears to be very difficult to explain when we attribute each coal-seam to a vegetable growth in swamps. It has been asked how, during river inundations capable of sweeping away the leaves of ferns and the stems and roots of trees, could the waters fail to transport some fine mud into swamps? One generation of tall trees after another grew in mud, and their leaves and prostrate trunks formed layers of vegetable matter which afterward covered with mud and turned to shale; but the coal itself, or altered vegetable matter, remained all the while unsoiled with earthy matter. This enigma, however perplexing at first sight, may, I think, be solved by attending to what is now taking place in deltas. The dense growth of reeds and herbage which encompasses the margin of forest-covered swamps in the valley and delta of the Mississippi, is such that the fluvial waters, in passing through them, are filtered and made to clear themselves entirely before they reach the areas in which vegetable matter may accu-

multate for centuries, forming coal, if the climate be favorable. There is no possibility of the least intermixture of earthy matter in such cases. Thus, in the large submerged track called 'Sunk Country,' near New Madrid, forming part of the western side of the valley of the Mississippi, erect trees have been standing ever since the year 1811-12, killed by the great earthquake of that date; lacustrine and swamp plants have been growing there in the shallows, and several rivers have annually inundated the whole space, and yet have been unable to carry in any sediment within the outer boundaries of the morass, so dense is the marginal belt of reeds and brushwood. It may be affirmed that generally, in the cypress swamps of the Mississippi, no sediment mingles with the vegetable matter accumulated there from the decay of trees and semi-aquatic plants. As a singular proof of this fact, I may mention that whenever any part of the swamps in Louisiana is dried up, during an unusually hot season, and the wood is set on fire, pits are burned into the ground many feet deep, or as far down as the fire can descend without meeting with water, and it is then found that scarcely any residuum or earthy matter is left. At the bottom of these cypress swamps a bed of clay is found, with roots of the tall cypress, just as the under clays of the coal are filled with *stigmara*."

CRETACEOUS.

The next formation above the coal was the cretaceous, or chalk. This formation is not seen in this region, being encountered only in the west and northwest portions of the State. If any ever existed here, it was carried away during the glacial period, which is hereafter explained. The absence of chalk brings us to speak next of the

GLACIAL PERIOD.

That the surface of Iowa, and, in fact, the whole of North America north of the thirty-eighth parallel, is covered by a material known as drift, has become a popular opinion. Strewed all over the country, on the hills and in the valleys and on the level prairies, covering up the native rocks to a depth of from twenty to three hundred feet, is found this peculiar deposit. The well-diggers and the colliers, in their excavations, encounter it, and the quarryman has to *strip* it from the surface of this rock bed. It is not all alike; first there are a few feet of surface soil, created by recent vegetable deposits; then a variable depth of clay, or clay and sand intimately blended; then water-worn gravel and sand, and then *blue clay*, resting upon the country rock.

Scattered over the continent are frequently seen "lost rocks," or boulders, of various sizes and of different varieties, some of granite, others of gneiss or trap, and occasionally some of limestone. These boulders are also frequently found in excavating the earth.

The blue clay which lies upon the country rocks, or the original formation, is the oldest of the drift deposits. It consists of a heterogeneous mixture of dark blue clay, sand, gravel, pebbles and irregular-shaped stones and boulders, of various kinds and sizes, unassorted and unstratified, and therefore could not have been deposited in water. Sometimes an occasional piece of stone-coal and fragments of wood are found in it. This blue clay is *boulder* or glacier clay. From whence it came and how formed is one of the most interesting subjects that scientific minds have investigated. The history of glacial phenomena is the history of the deposition of the blue clay formation.

Too much credit cannot be given to the late lamented Prof. Agassiz and Principal Forbes for their discovery of the laws regulating glacial action. These

eminent *savants* built a hut on a living glacier, in Switzerland, and studied it in all its relations to the past history of the globe.

Prof. Gunning says: "The area of Greenland is nearly eight hundred thousand square miles; and all this, save the narrow strip which faces an ice-choked sea, on the west, is a lifeless solitude of snow and ice. The snow overtops the hills and levels up all the valleys, so that, as far as the eye can reach, there is nothing but one vast, dreary, level expanse of white. Over all broods the silence of death. Life, there is none. Motion, there *seems* to be none—none save of the wind, which sweeps now and then, in the wrath of a polar storm, from the sea over the 'ice-sea,' and rolls its cap of snow into great billows, and dashes it up into clouds of spray. But *motion there is*; activities we shall see there are, on a scale of grandeur commensurate with the vast desolation itself."

Let the mind go back in the history of our earth, one hundred thousand years, when, Prof. Croll, from mathematical deductions, infers the existence of a snow cap, covering the whole of North America and Europe, from the thirty-eighth parallel to the north pole; then, in imagination, see the larger portion of North America, as you see Greenland now, covered with an "ice-mantle" 3,000 to 6,000 feet thick. A glacier is a *frozen river*, having motion as a stream of water has, but bound in gigantic bands by the cold atmosphere. Conceive, if you please, a moving block of iron, thousands of tons in weight, dragged over a plowed field. The track of this monster is marked by a *level bed* of compressed, pulverized earth. Transfer your imagination to a mass of ice covering the entire northern hemisphere, or at least to the thirty-eighth parallel (at which point the equatorial heat began to assert itself on the ice-walls, and decompose them, carrying the debris of the glacier, in solution, southward), moving half a foot or more a day, because of the hydraulic pressure from behind and within—the streams which flowed into it—and you can then have some faint idea of the incalculable force of a glacier, and the action of the ice-mass on the plastic earth.

The dynamic power of such a continental mass of ice is inconceivable. It is fit to be called one of the giant mills of the gods, which are represented "to grind slowly, but exceeding fine." It was a monstrous ice-plane, shaving off the rugged crags of mountains, leveling up valleys and filling up ancient river-beds. Its under surface was thickly set with rock-boulders, which, with its ponderous weight, ground the underlying rocks to powder. This pulverized rock was washed from beneath the glacier by the overflowing waters which constantly gushed forth, and settled on far-off plains as alluvial sand and clay. The motion of the glacier was slow, perhaps six inches in twenty-four hours. This was the giant mill that ground out the *blue clay*—the glacier clay—that overlies the native formations of the entire country. It doubtless owes its dark blue color to the Laurentian and trap rocks of Canada. Well-diggers are familiar with it and it is nearly always the same in color and composition. Geologists are now unanimous in the opinion that during the glacial epoch the whole northern portion of the continent was elevated one thousand to two thousand feet above the present level. Le Conte says: "The polar ice-cap had advanced southward to 40° latitude, with still further southward projections, favored by local conditions, and an Arctic rigor of climate prevailed over the United States, even to the shores of the Gulf. At the end of this epoch an opposite or downward movement of land surface over the same region commenced and continued until a depression of five hundred or one thousand feet below the present level was attained.

Le Conte says: "This ice sheet moved, with slow, glacier motion, south-eastward, southward and southwestward, over New England, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, etc., regardless of smaller valleys, glaciating the whole surface, and gouging out lakes in its course. Northward, the ice-sheet probably extended to the pole; it was an extension of the polar *ice-cap*."

It is not within the province of this sketch to go into details and give the problematic causes of this glacier period. The causes were mainly astronomical. Mr. Croll has calculated the form of the earth's orbit a million years back and a million years forward. The probable time of the last glacial period was 100,000 years back; then the eccentricity of the earth's orbit was very great, and the earth in aphelion (or when most distant from the sun, being about thirteen millions of miles further than in summer) in midwinter; then the winters were about thirty days longer than now. In summer, the earth would be correspondingly nearer the sun, and would receive an excess of heat, thus giving the earth in the northern hemisphere *short, hot summers and long, cold winters*.

The subsidence referred to above forms the beginning of

THE DRIFT PERIOD.

Now let us see how the drift was deposited on the boulder clay. When the continental depression took place, a large portion of the Mississippi Valley was submerged. Le Conte says: "It was a time of inland seas. * * * Another result, or at least a concomitant, was a moderation of the climate, a melting of the glaciers, and a retreat of the margin of the ice-cap northward. It was, therefore, a time of flooded lakes and rivers. Lastly, over these inland seas and great lakes, loosened masses of ice floated in the form of icebergs. It was, therefore, a time of iceberg action."

For a time the ideas upon the subject of glacial and iceberg action were confused, until Prof. Agassiz practically demonstrated the difference, on the glacier in Switzerland. The iceberg period followed that of the glacier. The depression of the continent, from 1,000 to 2,000 feet, created a sea-bed. This was filled by the melting of the glacier. Meanwhile, the water supply on the glacier continued, but the moderated climate prevented the formation of the ice-cap. As a result, the hydraulic pressure from behind forced the glacier, or frozen stream, into the sea. The buoyancy of the water counteracted on the specific gravity of the glacier, and, when the ice had projected beyond a point at which it could resist the upward pressure of the sea-water, great masses of it were broken off. These masses floated away, and are known as *icebergs*.

The glacier was frozen to the bottom of its river-bed, congealing in its embrace rocks, gravel, sand and whatever substances lay thereon. These substances were held firmly during the progress of the iceberg, after its liberation from the parent glacier, until it had floated into warmer waters. Then began a gradual dripping of the freight of the berg, until finally the ice itself disappeared in the mild waters of a tropic ocean.

The opinion prevails among geologists that the glacier motion was from the east of north, but that the Champlain flow was from the northwest. Corroborating this hypothesis is the marked difference in color of the boulder clay and the Upper Drift deposit. If the glacier motion was from the north, or east of north, it did not produce the beds of our present rivers. Glaciation, or the process of leveling the earth's surface by the pressure of moving glaciers, only wore off and smoothed down the surface of the country, leaving it a vast undu-

lating plain of dark blue mud, a heterogeneous mass of clay, sand, gravel and boulders. The old river courses and valleys were completely obliterated. That the great beds of alluvium which cover up the blue clay were deposited in water, is clearly proven by its stratification, which can be observed in almost any excavation where a hill or bluff has been cut through in constructing railroads or mills, or where brick clay has been procured.

But let us see how the Champlain or Drift period was produced.

A continental subsidence came on and large inland lakes were formed. The climate became modified; the glaciers melted more rapidly; vast icebergs broke loose from the mountain-like glaciers and floated over the land, carrying rocks and clay and debris with them, and as they melted, strewed them over the surface, sometimes grounding and excavating basins for future lakes and ponds. Thus, year after year and age after age, did the muddy waters and freighted icebergs flow over the country, the former depositing our present alluvial drift, the latter dropping here and there the boulders and debris that we now find scattered over the country. No erosion or wearing away, save from a stranded iceberg, occurred at that time, but it was a period of filling in, a period of distribution over the submerged land, of powdered rocks, sand and clay, and an occasional boulder. But when the continent emerged from the abyss, and the waters flowed off, and the higher undulations of the land appeared, then the erosive action of winds and waves and storms and currents took place. The waters, as they flowed toward the sea and Gulf, produced their inevitable channels.

There was much of the drift carried into the streams and borne away in the floods to the sea. Then was the stranded boulder, by wind and wave, stripped of its soft, alluvial bed, left high and dry on the surface of the hereafter prairie. Then were the gravelly knolls that are found in some parts of the State robbed of every fine sediment, and the gravel and stones left to tell the story of the floods. Then were the great valleys washed out; then did the annual wash-outs all along the water-courses—rapidly at first, but more slowly in after ages—eat away the drift accumulations and form *the hills*. The hilly districts generally lie contiguous to the streams. Back from these water courses the land is usually undulating prairie, showing but little erosion.

The country contiguous to the Des Moines River and its tributaries bears, in many localities, unmistakable evidences of the action of the retiring waters of the Champlain period. As geology has written its history in the rocks, so the latest action of the waters has left its legible records in the drifts—it *made tracks*, and by its tracks we can see where it was and what it did.

When two currents of water flow together, charged with sediment, where the currents meet there will occur an eddy, the eddy-water will throw down its load of floating mud and build up a bar. In the valley of every creek in this locality, may be found many of those silted-up banks and promontories, the deposits of the waters during the later Champlain period.

If our readers will but notice the action of any swollen creek, they will at once perceive how the prairie streams have silted or thrown up the hillocks so frequently met with. Notice the little brook that meets the larger creek yonder. At the mouth of the brook is a *firmer bit of ground* in the slough, upon which the horseman, at an early day, safely crossed the miry ford. That firm ground was formed by the heavy sediment of the brook. The two streams produced an eddy on meeting, and the waters were delayed an instant. Some of the sand brought down stream sank during this pause, and a hillock in embryo was made.

Years from this time, the course of that stream will be changed because of an impending elevation of land, and that elevated land will be cultivated, with rich returns. So the surface of the prairies was formed into irregular hills and dales.

BOWLERS

are frequently found scattered over the surface of the country, and very commonly in ravines or sloughs, because, when denudation was taking place by the agency of the subsiding waters, they invariably moved down hill when the earth was washed from under them. This readily accounts for their being usually found in ravines.

ORIGIN OF THE PRAIRIES.

Prof. Hall, in his Geological Report of Iowa, says :

The subject of the origin of the prairies, or the cause of the absence of trees over so extensive a region, is one which has often been discussed, and in regard to which diametrically opposite opinions are entertained.

The idea is very extensively entertained throughout the West, that the prairies were once covered with timber; but that it has been destroyed by the fires which the Indians have been in the habit of starting in the dry grass, and which swept a vast extent of surface every Autumn. A few considerations will show that the theory is entirely untenable.

In the first place, the prairies have been in existence at least as far back as we have any knowledge of the country, since the first explorers of the West describe them just as they now are. There may be limited areas once covered with woods and now bare; but, in general, the prairie region occupies the same surface which it did when first visited by the white man.

But, again, prairies are limited to a peculiar region—one marked by certain characteristic topographical and geological features, and they are, by no means, distributed around wherever the Indians have roamed and used fire. Had frequent occurrence of fires in the woods been the means of removing the timber and covering the soil with a dense growth of grass, there is no reason why prairies should not exist in the Eastern and Middle States, as well as in the Western. The whole northern portion of the United States was once inhabited by tribes differing but little from each other in their manner of living.

Again, were the prairies formerly covered by forest trees, we should probably now find some remains of them buried beneath the soil, or other indications of their having existed. Such is not the case, for the occurrence of fragments of wood beneath the prairie surface is quite rare. And when they are found, it is in such position as to show that they had been removed to some distance from the place of their growth.

It has been maintained by some that the want of sufficient moisture in the air or soil was the cause of the absence of forests in the Northwest; and it is indeed true that the prairie region does continue westward, and become merged in the arid plains which extend along the base of the Rocky Mountains, where the extreme dryness is undoubtedly the principal obstacle to the growth of anything but a few shrubs peculiarly adapted to the conditions of climate and soil which prevail in that region. This, however, cannot be the case in the region of the Mississippi and near Lake Michigan, where the prairies occupy so large a surface, since the results of meteorological observations show no lack of moisture in that district, the annual precipitation being fully equal to what it is in the well-wooded country farther east in the same latitude. Besides, the growth of forest trees is rich and abundant all through the prairie region under certain conditions of soil and position, showing that their range is not limited by any general climatological cause.

Taking into consideration all the circumstances under which the peculiar vegetation of the prairie occurs, we are disposed to consider the nature of the soil as the prime cause of the absence of forests, and the predominance of grasses over the widely-extended region. And although chemical composition may not be without influence in bringing about this result, which is a subject for further investigation, and one worthy of careful examination, yet we conceive that the extreme fineness of the particles of which the prairie soil is composed is probably the principal reason why it is better adapted to the growth of its peculiar vegetation than to the development of forests.

It cannot fail to strike the careful observer that where the prairies occupy the surface, the soil and superficial material have been so finely comminuted as to be almost in a state of an impalpable powder. This is due, partially, to the peculiar nature of the underlying rocks and the facility with which they undergo complete decomposition, and partly to the mechanical causes which have acted during and since the accumulation of the sedimentary matter from the prairie soil.

If we go to the thickly-wooded regions, like those of the northern peninsula of Michigan, and examine those portions of the surface which have not been invaded by the forest, we shall observe that the beds of ancient lakes which have been filled up by the slowest possible accumulation of detrital matter and are now perfectly dry, remain as natural prairies and are not trespassed upon by the surrounding woods. We can conceive of no other reason for this than the extreme fineness of the soil which occupies these basins, and which is the natural result of the slow and quiet mode in which they have been filled up. The sides of these depressions, which were lakes, slope very gradually upward, and being covered with a thick growth of vegetation, the material brought into them must have been thus caused. Consequently, when the former lake has become entirely filled up and raised above the level of overflow, we find it covered with a most luxuriant crop of grass, forming the natural meadows from which the first settlers are supplied with their first stock of fodder.

Applying these facts to the case of the prairies of larger dimensions farther south, we infer, on what seems to be reasonable grounds, that the whole region now occupied by the prairies of the Northwest was once an immense lake, in whose basin sediment of almost impalpable fineness gradually accumulated; that this basin was drained by the elevation of the whole region, but, at first, so slowly that the finer particles of the deposit were not washed away, but allowed to remain where they were originally deposited.

After the more elevated portions of the former basin had been laid bare, the drainage becoming concentrated into comparatively narrow channels, the current thus produced, aided, perhaps, by a more rapid rise of the region, acquired sufficient velocity to wear down through the finer material on the surface, wash away a portion of it altogether, and mix the rest so effectually with the underlying drift materials, or with abraded fragments of the rocks in place, as to give rise to a different character of soil in the valleys from that of the elevated land. The valley soil being much less homogeneous in composition and containing a larger proportion of coarse materials than that of the uplands, seems to have been adapted to the growth of forest vegetation; and in consequence of this we find such localities covered with an abundant growth of timber.

Wherever there has been a variation from the usual conditions of soil, on the prairie or in the river bottom, there is a corresponding change in the character of the vegetation. Thus on the prairie we sometimes meet with ridges of coarse material, apparently deposits of drift, on which, from some local cause, there never has been an accumulation of fine sediment. In such localities we invariably find a growth of timber. This is the origin of the groves scattered over the prairies, for whose isolated position and peculiar circumstances of growth we are unable to account in any other way.

The condition of things in the river valleys themselves seems to add to the plausibility of this theory. In the district which we have more particularly examined, we have found that where rivers have worn deep and comparatively narrow valleys, bordered by precipitous bluffs, there is almost always a growth of forest; but where the valley widens out, the bluffs become less conspicuous, indicating a less rapid erosion and currents of diminished strength; there decomposition takes place under circumstances favorable to the accumulation of prairie soil, and the result has been the formation of the bottom prairie, which becomes so important a feature of the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri below the limits of Iowa. Where these bottom prairies have become, by any change in the course of the river currents, covered with coarser materials, a growth of forest trees may be observed springing up, and indicating by their rapid development a congenial soil.

This theory is noticeably substantiated by the formation and condition of the valley of the lower Des Moines.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY.

The county of Wapello is situated in the second tier of counties from the southern line of Iowa, and is bounded by Mahaska and Keokuk on the north, Jefferson on the east, Davis on the south and Monroe on the west. It embraces an area of twelve Congressional townships. Its astronomical position is between $40^{\circ} 35'$ and $41^{\circ} 10'$ north latitude, and between $15^{\circ} 10'$ and $15^{\circ} 40'$ longitude west from Washington.

The civil townships are, beginning at the northeast corner of the county:

Competine, composed of Township 73, Range 12.

Highland, composed of Township 73, Range 13.

Richland, composed of Township 73, Range 14, excepting less than one-half of Section 31, which is divided by the Des Moines River into nearly equal

parts by the diagonal passage of that stream through the section, from northwest to southeast.

Columbia, composed of Township 73, Range 15, except the fractional parts of Sections 23, 25, 26 and 36 which lie south of the river, and all of Sections 34 and 35.

Cass, an irregular town, composed of the sections above named as excluded from Columbia; Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, Township 72, Range 15; the fractional half of Section 31, south of the river, Township 73, Range 14; and Sections 7 and 8 and the fractions of Sections 5, 6 and 9 south of the river, all in Township 72, Range 14.

Polk, composed of Township 72, Range 15, except Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Center, composed of Township 72, Range 14, except fractional sections 5, 6 and 9 south of the river, and Sections 7 and 8; and Sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 36, 31, 32 and 33, Township 72, Range 13.

Dahlonaga, composed of Sections 1 to 5 inclusive and 8 to 17 inclusive, Township 72, Range 13.

Pleasant, composed of Township 72, Range 12, except Sections 19, 30 and 31.

Agency, composed of Sections 19, 30 and 31, Township 72, Range 12; Sections 22 to 27 inclusive and 34, 35 and 36, Township 72, Range 13; and Sections 1, 2, 3 and fractional Sections 4, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 north of the river, Township 71, Range 13.

Washington, composed of Township 71, Range 12.

Keokuk, composed of Township 71, Range 13, except fractional Sections 4, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 north of the river and Sections 1, 2 and 3.

Green, composed of Township 71, Range 14.

Adams, composed of Township 71, Range 15.

Fourteen civil townships in all.

The chief stream is the Des Moines River, which enters the county on Section 6, Township 73, Range 15, in the corporate limits of Eddyville, and flows in a general southeasterly course, with such variations as are peculiar to all Western streams, finally leaving the county on the southwest quarter of Section 35, Township 71, Range 12, thus dividing the county into nearly equal parts.

Competine is drained by the Competine and Wolf Creeks, the former passing entirely across the township in a southeasterly course, and the latter flowing parallel about three miles to the west of it. Various minor tributaries drain the intermediate sections, leaving not more than three or four sections without a water-course of considerable size.

North of the Des Moines the feeder streams run generally parallel with the greater stream. Cedar Creek crosses Richland, Highland and Pleasant Townships. Into the Cedar flow Brush, Jordan and Little Cedar Creeks from the south, and numerous small brooks from the north.

The Des Moines is directly fed by North and South Avery, Bear and Sugar Creeks, besides nearly a score of smaller courses. Little Soap Creek flows nearly eastward through Adams, Green and Keokuk Townships, and empties into Big Soap Creek in Davis County. The latter flows for two miles or so through Washington Township and empties into the Des Moines.

All of these streams create more or less rugged surface, peculiarly adapted to the growth of timber, and as a result, Wapello has no less than 58,000 acres of native timber lands. Of this, Keokuk Township has the greatest number,

12,219. There are less than eighty acres of planted timber in the county, exclusive of orchards.

RESOURCES.

The larger part of Wapello County is embraced within the region which is now considered the most valuable portion of the Iowa coal-field. It is all embraced within the area of the lower and middle coal-measures, and it lies far enough within the limits of the coal-field to develop the formation fully. The coal is of good quality, and from the fact that it lies in close proximity to the lower formation, it is inferred with good reason that profitable coal mines may be developed easily in nearly all parts of the county.

The soil throughout the county generally has all the elements of the highest fertility, being derived from the drift which deeply overlies the entire upland surface, richly intermingled with the vegetable mold accumulated for ages from the annual decay of herbage upon the surface. This is underlaid by a very deep subsoil derived from the same deposit of drift and the disintegrated shales of the contiguous coal-measures. It yields abundant crops of most grains, corn taking the lead, oats and wheat being next in importance. From the ample production of native grasses, this has long been a prominent grazing county, and stock-raising has formed a most remunerative and extensive branch of industry. The successful introduction of tame grasses, which thrive admirably, and the convenience of stock water have not in the least tended to diminish or discourage the business of stock-raising.

The county enjoys the general advantages possessed by this section of Iowa for fruit-growing, and good orchards are met with quite frequently.

Stone, suitable for ordinary masonry, is obtained in many places, and also suitable stone for the manufacture of quicklime. Clay and sand for making brick are convenient to all parts.

APPROACH OF CIVILIZATION.

The successive steps of organization which led to the independent division of Wapello as a county may be summarized thus: Originally, this vast area was included in the Louisiana Purchase, approved by Congress in 1803. In 1807, Iowa was included in the Territory of Illinois; in 1812, in the Territory of Missouri; in 1834, the Black Hawk Purchase having been made, all of the territory west of the Mississippi and north of the northern boundary of Missouri was made a part of the Territory of Michigan. In September, 1834, the Legislature of Michigan established two precincts, or counties, in Iowa, as it is now called. These counties were Dubuque, including all territory north of a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island, and Des Moines, including all territory south of that dividing line. The Territory of Wisconsin was organized in 1836, and Iowa was a part of that political division. July 4, 1838; the act establishing the Territory of Iowa went into effect. The first Territorial Legislature of Iowa assembled at Burlington, November 12, 1838. Under the government of Wisconsin Territory, the county of Henry, adjacent to Des Moines County on the west, had been established in 1836. At the first session of the Legislature of Iowa, the county of Jefferson was established, with the following boundary: Beginning at the southeast corner of Township number 71 north, Range 8 west; thence north with said line to the line dividing Townships 73 and 74; thence west with said line to the Indian boundary line; thence south

with said line to the line dividing Townships 70 and 71; thence east with said line to the place of beginning. The country west of the new county was included in the vast tract of land still held by the Indians under the treaty of 1837.

By this brief outline it will be seen that the region now embraced in the county of Wapello was the next in order to receive the attention of the white man in his irresistible march westward. The chain of title, as it may be termed, is complete, and it remains for us to consider at what time and by what means the county was reclaimed from a state of barbarism and transformed into the theater of action in the mighty drama of civilized life.

It is manifest that there must have been some powerful impediment in the way to have given pause to the aggressive progress of the white man. And so there was. The tottering remnants of a once great people checked the advancing throng which was sweeping over the land with the velocity of a tidal wave, and created a momentary halt on the boundary between the old and new. The American, and especially the Westerner, is typified by one who seeks the unattainable merely because it is unattainable; who chafes at opposition and grows imperious in the presence of a barrier. If all the wide world were open to him save one little spot, the limits of the forbidden territory would be invaded by humanity seeking to gain access—quietly if it could, but forcibly if it must—into that proscribed region. Other and better lands might be offered at advantageous rates, but all would be ignored in the struggle after that which implied a restriction on the personal liberties of the people. When, added to the natural inclinations of the race, are seen material inducements to deeds of conquest, the power of man is futile to arrest the progress of American pioneers.

The obstacle to the immediate settlement of this lovely region was the existence of a law binding the Government to protect the fading tribes of red men in their rights. Piece by piece the lands of Iowa had been wrested from the aborigines, until at last there remained but one step between them and utter rout. The time was fast approaching when the voice of authority should cry "depart," and the vanguard of the pale-faced invaders on the hunting grounds and homes of the natives was fretting in the invisible chain which held it back.

The legends of this fated people are rich with unwritten poetry and romance. The spectacle of fallen greatness is sad in any case, and invests the victims of adverse fate with a halo, perhaps inconsistent with reality, but nevertheless worthy of a passing thought.

The history of Wapello County is so much older than that embraced by the little span of civilized life, that we stand in grave silence before the evidences of those who have gone before. The red man alone is not the only denizen of these groves, these hills and vales. Long before the war-whoop of the Indian awoke echoes in the silent watches of the night, or the plaintive song of Indian lover aroused the dusky maiden to the thought of love, there lived a race of men with passions, ambitions and desires perhaps akin to those we know. The march of time destroyed these primitive dwellers of the earth, leaving but vague traces of their existence for us to ponder over. A broken flint, an arrow-head, a bit of crudest pottery—what are these? Traces of a lost people, of whom even legends have become extinct forever. Such sights as these suggest the thought that Nature but reproduces her grandest works in eras marked by æons of ages.

Those who struck the first blows, in the name of Improvement, upon the banks of the Des Moines, have beheld a ruined nation depart, never to return. May it not be that our race, too, must some day stand before a superior power, and watch its noblest efforts grow pale before the light of other minds? In the womb of centuries may there not be those who will repeople what are to become the vast solitudes of these broad acres, now so busy with teeming millions, and read with curious eyes the evidences of ourselves—a forgotten race? Perhaps beneath the sea there slumbers now a continent that will some day grow rank with life, and send forth pioneers to seek new worlds. The record of the rocks tells us that these things have been; and what was once performed may be again accomplished. The mold of centuries may rise above our streets. The wash of waves may erode our noblest monuments. Ruin and decay give birth to youth and grandeur. A language strange to ears in being now, may portray the marvels of a land in which primeval forests thrive; where stores of virgin wealth lie deep within the bowels of the earth; where fertile plains wave with luxuriant vegetation; where the ax was never heard, and where the ground was never trodden by human foot. Then will the husbandman's implement reveal the broken columns which centuries have concealed beneath their accumulation of waste, and the archæologist wax wise over the fragments of our vaunted might.

As these things may be, let us, while now we can, pay to those who have preceded us the passing tribute of a sigh.

THE UNKNOWN RACE.

That these broad lands were once the home of a people now no longer numbered among the living, there can be no doubt. Evidences of their existence are at the very doors of those who dwell in the fertile valley of the Des Moines. The Mound-Builders, as modern tongue is pleased to term them from lack of a better name, have left traces of their presence here which admit of no dispute. Who they were and from whence they came, the wisest archæologists are puzzling their brains to determine. The secret of their lives has perished with their mortal frames, leaving naught but food for speculation behind. Some future generation, it is true, may chance upon a hidden tablet or a source of light which will illumine the darkness of the present respecting the prehistoric race. Even here, where such lavish manifestations of their sojourn exist, there may be stored the key to the vast mystery. Some day the truth may be made clear, but now we can only record the facts made patent to us, and hope for the dawn of that eventful morn when the cabalistic signs on table and on rock shall become like opened books before our eyes.

Among the numerous gentlemen resident in Ottumwa, or in the Des Moines Valley, who have given intelligent thought to the investigation of this absorbing topic, we first name Mr. Samuel B. Evans, of the Ottumwa *Democrat*, as an authority upon the subject of the local mounds. Mr. Evans has acquired a reputation as a patient worker in this broad field, and has prepared many articles for the press, pertaining to the mounds in Wapello and Van Buren Counties. A paper was requested of him by the Smithsonian Institution, elaborating the location and character of the ancient works in this section of the State, and, through the kindness of Mr. Evans, we are permitted to illustrate this brief chapter with copies of diagrams prepared by him for the paper referred to. These outline cuts will convey to the reader a better idea of the position

of the mounds, and, what is even more important, they will preserve a record of their topography in the event of their destruction by the rapid encroachments of modern improvements.

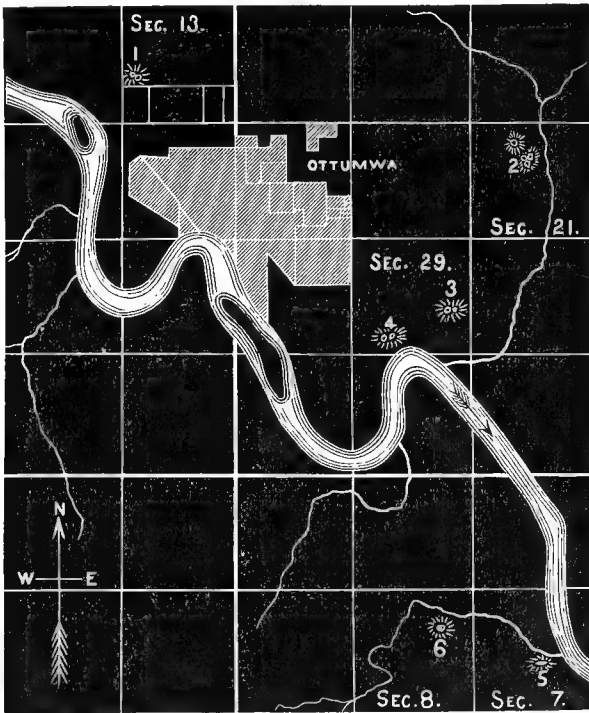


DIAGRAM A.

Mounds near Ottumwa, Wapello Co., on the Des Moines River and adjacent thereto.

REFERENCE.

No. 1 Mound, on Section 13, Township 72, Range 14, is known as the "Caldwell Mound."

On the highest lands in Wapello County, about a quarter of a mile south of the Caldwell Mounds, are the Hedrick Mounds, not shown on diagram. These latter are doubtless mounds of observation.

No. 2, on Section 21, Township 72, Range 13, are known as the "Sugar Creek Mounds."

Nos. 3 and 4, on Section 29, Township 72, Range 13, are known as the "Trowell" and the "Stiles" Mounds, respectively.

Nos. 5 and 6, on Sections 7 and 8, Township 71, Range 13, are known as the "Village Creek Mounds," from the stream which flows by them.

Scale of diagram, five-eighths of an inch to the mile.

It is the purpose of this article to deal solely with facts; to confine the range of topic exclusively to a description of the location, character and contents of the mounds in the counties of Wapello and Van Buren, so far as research has furnished data for the perfection of this design. We leave to our readers the interesting work of solving the origin of the *tumuli*, the habits of the strange people who constructed them, and the fate of the race which now excites our profoundest curiosity. If this imperfect sketch serves to stimulate latent forces to action in the direction of study, its purpose will be fully accomplished.

The diagram herewith given, and marked "A," exhibits all the mounds in the vicinity of Ottumwa which have been explored, and may be said to embrace all that are known to exist. Future investigation may reveal mounds at present unknown, but that is scarcely probable. The examination of all the mounds

herein referred to has been conducted by Mr. Evans, in company with the several gentlemen named, in the following order:

Sugar Creek—Capt. W. H. Kitterman, S. H. Burton and D. T. Miller.

The Stiles, by Hon. E. H. Stiles. The Trowell has not been opened, so far as can be ascertained.

Village Creek, by Mr. Richard Williams and Mr. A. T. Holly.

Keosauqua, or Ely Ford Group (shown here in diagram "B"), by Judge Robert Sloan, Mr. J. J. Kinnersly, Mr. D. C. Beaman, Messrs. Robert N. and Charles L. Dahlberg and Ben Johnson, Esq.

The names of these gentlemen are ample guaranty of the thoroughness and intelligence of the search made. Capt. Kitterman, Mr. Williams, Mr. Holly and Judge Sloan are especially qualified to prosecute so important an undertaking.

The Sugar Creek Mounds (Sec. 21, T. 72, R. 13) are simple *tumuli*. The first one opened stands upon a high elevation, and may be termed a mound of observation. From it, those lying to the southwest, the Trowell Mounds, are visible, although a mile and a half distant. From this post, a series of communication might be maintained with a person stationed on the Trowell hillock, if the intervening growth of young trees was removed. From this mound, nothing of value was obtained save bits of charcoal and decomposed ashes. This fact goes to confirm the theory that it was designed as a station of survey. The second of the Sugar Creek group contained a few decayed bones, but no estimate of their character was possible.

From the Trowell Mound the Stiles *tumuli* are plainly seen. These mounds lie in the suburbs of Ottumwa. When they were opened, in the spring of 1878, no traces of human burial were found. There were but few, and those unsatisfactory, evidences of cremation. In one of the largest, a small hatchet was obtained, which was made of green stone, highly finished. The character of this hatchet led the explorers to believe that its deposit was accidental. No other implements in entire form were discovered, but several bits of broken arrow-heads and a few chips or cherts of obsidian were taken. This flint is exceedingly rare. If the valley and intervening ridges were denuded of the growing young timber, one group of the Village Creek mounds could be seen from this mound, although the Creek groups are more than three miles distant.

In the fall of 1877, three of the Village Creek mounds were carefully examined. A reference to diagram "A" will show that there are two groups, each composed of seven or eight individual mounds, lying in line. The groups are about one mile apart. Those which were opened contained evidences of cremation. Successive layers of ashes and charcoal, intermingled with calcined bones. No implements of any kind were discovered in a complete state, and but few broken arrow-heads.

From this record it will be seen that the mounds removed from the river—the Sugar Creeks—are in line of direct communication with those on the stream, by means of signals. This fact is mentioned merely as an incidental one, perhaps worthy of consideration. Recent examination of the Caldwell and Hedrick Mounds resulted in nothing important. They contained no remains, human or otherwise, but were doubtless mounds of observation solely. Still, subsequent research may reveal relics, and it is to be hoped that the investigation will be carefully made at an early day.

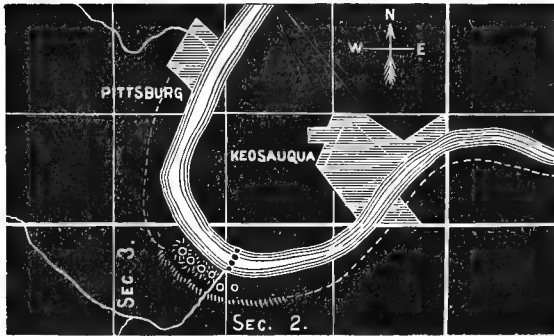


DIAGRAM B.

Mounds near Keosauqua and Pittsburg, Van Buren County.

REFERENCES.

A bluff extends over Sections 2 and 3, Township 68, Range 10.
Mounds on Section 3 are known as "Ely Ford Mounds," because of creek and old ford.
The square on right of creek, near mouth, is the Shell Heap, referred to herein.
The stream running through Pittsburg is Chequest Creek.
The dotted line around the southern shore indicates where the chain of mounds exists.
Scale, five-eighths inch to the mile.

In July, 1878, the Ely Ford Mounds in Van Buren County were opened. The location of these *tumuli* is as follows: Counting from the left bank of the creek northwestward, No. 1 is 20 rods north, 55° west from mouth of creek; 20 feet above river-bed; 40 feet from water's edge. There is no timber. In this were found fresh-water muscle-shells in large quantity, and pieces of pottery, arrow-heads, bones (probably animals'), part of a human jaw with teeth, and foot and leg bones of a human skeleton in fair state of preservation. There was a surface deposit of about two feet over these remains.

No. 2 was 10 rods north, 60° west from No. 1, on Bluff Point, 100 feet above river-bed, 200 feet from water's edge. On this mound were the decayed remains of a large white-oak tree, which was two feet in diameter; also young oak growing. In the mound was found

A HUMAN SKULL

entire, except the lower jaw. A portion of the upper jaw was decomposed, but one tooth remained. The leg-bones were also discovered. The position of the skeleton was two feet beneath the surface, with head southeast, horizontal. The same pottery as in No. 1. The dimensions of this skull are as follows: horizontal circumference, 20 inches; longitudinal arc, from nasal depression, along middle line of skull to occipital protuberance, 13 inches; transverse measurement, 5 inches; vertical height, 3 75-100 inches; longitudinal measurement, 8 inches. This skull approaches very nearly to the famous Neanderthal, or Cave skull, of Prussia.

No. 3 is half-moon shaped, 15 rods north, 550 west from No. 2, on same bluff, 120 feet above the river-bed, and 200 feet from water's edge. In it were found thigh-bones.

No. 4 was 15 rods north, 45° west from No. 3, but contained nothing valuable, and may be modern.

No. 5 was a large mound, 50 feet in diameter and 5 feet in height; located 30 rods south, 45° east from mouth of Ely's Creek, on high bluff point, 100 feet above river-bed, and 20 rods from water's edge. Upon it was a decayed white oak stump, 24 inches in diameter, located 12 feet north, 10° west from

the center of the mound, and another stump of similar character 16 inches in diameter, 4 feet north from center. In this mound were discovered human thigh-bones under the south side of the large stump, five feet from the surface, and subsequent investigation revealed

TWO SKELETONS

in excellent state of preservation. The wood of the oak crumbled in the hand, because of its exceedingly rotten condition. There were fragments of the arm-bone, and the position of the body must have been horizontal, with head toward the west and leg doubled under. Quantities of shells were found, as in No. 1.

The river-bank is thickly covered with these mounds. The diagram does not show the twentieth part of the *tumuli* in Van Buren County. Nearly fifty have been discovered in the immediate vicinity of Keosauqua. We aim to locate only those which have been explored by Mr. Evans, or some one skilled in the detection of relics.

Judge Sloan has devoted a considerable portion of the leisure which his arduous professional duties grudgingly gave him to the contemplation of this subject. From him we learn that he is aware of the existence of some forty-five mounds, besides many "pockets," or places of deposit in the bluffs, where shells, bits of bone—probably of animals that served as food—and fragments of pottery are placed, and slightly covered with earth.

The most valuable discovery yet made in the Des Moines Valley is the skull which we have described. It is the remains of a race the like of which does not exist on earth at the present time. The doubts created as to the antiquity of the stone implements found are natural and reasonable. Any race of stoneworkers might have produced them; but the irrefutable evidence of the skull silences comment and arouses profound conjecture. The modern Indian possesses no characteristics like those which must have been the portion of this man, whose gaping sockets mock us as we gaze into them. Could the tongue which once formed syllables of command beneath that moldering jaw be re-invested with the power to speak, what tales it could unfold!

The race of which this is a type was easily led, low in intellect, and not far different from the patient toiler on the Pyramids of Egypt.

Messrs. Robert N. and Charles L. Dahlberg, explored the region of the mouth of Chequest Creek, at Pittsburg, Van Buren County, with satisfactory results, on the 31st of July, 1878. Ancient pottery was discovered. A description of the ware, prepared by the gentlemen who unearthed it, is herewith appended:

The pieces of pottery found are composed of clay and sand, mixed with small pebbles, forming a cement which appears to be baked rather than burned. The most of the pieces found show that the heat applied in their construction was not sufficient to melt the sand or pebbles, or in any way to affect their original condition. No glazing appears on the pottery, and yet it is of a hard, firm, durable substance which is impervious to water. One piece of pottery is about four inches square, but of an irregular shape. At one point it is shown to be a part of the top of a wide-mouthed vessel, evidently about two inches less in diameter at the neck than at the top. Judging by the arc described by the piece in question, the neck of the piece must have been at least 18 inches in diameter.

This piece also shows attempts at ornamentation, having a horizontal row of dots, or beads, about an inch and a half from the top of the vessel; these have the appearance of having been made by punctures from the inside of the vessel, and are about half an inch apart, or seven-eighths from center to center.

There are also parallel lines running about it horizontally, about half an inch apart, which were evidently made by some blunt instrument about one-eighth of an inch square, pressed into the clay, leaving little ridges between each impression of the instrument that would average about one-sixteenth of an inch thick. There are a number of small pieces, one showing distinctly that the neck and rim of the vessel above it were quite flaring, though this rim does not

show entire. The rim is ornamented by diamond-shaped figures made by lines crossing each other, which lines are formed very much like the parallel lines in the larger piece.

Another piece shows parallel lines. One small piece is corrugated as the Ely Ford pottery; and shows distinctly the application of heat sufficient to fuse the silex in the composition of the pottery, making it a very hard and firm substance; this piece is thinner than the baked pieces. Another piece shows bead-work distinctly about an inch from the top of the vessel; the body of the vessel is ornamented with parallel lines running at right angles with the top of the vessel, made as in the first piece described, and the top ornamented very much as our mothers used to ornament the edge of a pie.

Several other pieces show the application of heat sufficient to fuse the silex in their composition. Several, including the larger piece described above, show on the edges and upon both surfaces glittering particles, which appear to be small pieces of isinglass. This pottery was nearly all found upon the surface of the ground, having been washed out by the action of the water; some were found on the creek-bank, and some on the river-bank near the edge of the water, but all at the mouth of Chequest, which empties into the river at Pittsburg. In the river-bank in front of the village is also a bed of ashes and charcoal, about three inches in depth, and about two feet from the surface of the ground.

Mr. Evans recently contributed to the *Chicago Times* a series of letters descriptive of the mounds in this locality, and speculative as to their origin. We quote so much of the contributions as treats of the appearance of the *tumuli*:

The mounds which I have examined on Village Creek presented the following conditions. They are found on natural elevations, the highest in the vicinity. They are regular in shape and regular in the arrangement of the materials which compose them. The second stratum of earth composing them, immediately beneath the natural soil, accumulated by the decay of vegetation, is very often foreign to the surroundings. Then succeed strata of ashes, charcoal and earth, averaging about five inches in thickness. Human remains are found in these mounds, but not always, which indicates that they were not originally made for burial places, and give color to the idea that they were utilized by succeeding populations for uses foreign to the design of the builders. But in Iowa they are not numerous enough to encourage the supposition that they were merely sites of dwelling-places, because of the labor to build them. It is not reasonable to believe that any people, whether civilized or barbarous, would build a mound which would require the labor of ten men for fifty days, on the top of which a wooden building could be constructed less than twenty feet in circumference.

In Wapello County we have a range of mounds about two miles from the river, on a ridge running parallel with the Des Moines, on the southern side which overlooks the plateau or bottom land of the stream, and is in plain view of a corresponding range of mounds situated on a high hill north of the river. These mounds are similar in shape, and having examined many of them on each side of the river, I find their interior composition to be very much alike. The layers of ashes, charcoal and earth are the same, and in some of them human remains were found. In a few of them I have discovered flint implements. I must confess, however, that after all my examinations I cannot settle down on any well-grounded opinion as to the objects for which these mounds were created, except to disagree with all the theories so far advanced. The ashes and charcoal and human remains showing the action of fire, have at times induced me to believe that the Mound-Builders practiced cremation, and that after the rites were performed the remains were covered with earth, each succeeding funeral pyre adding to the height of the mound. Yet, while this theory has in my mind more proofs than any other yet advanced, I am not prepared to accept it without additional evidence.

Archæologists have determined that the mounds of America may be properly classed under three general heads, viz.: Mounds of Observation, Mounds of Sacrifice and Mounds of Burial. The first were doubtless used as posts of communication between distant bands. They are always found on elevated lands, from which wide areas of territory may be seen, if modern timber or edifices do not intervene. From one to another a signal fire or flag might have conveyed intelligence of invasion, of joy or of distress. This class of works is found in Wapello County, in an excellent state of preservation. The larger groups present evidences of having been erected for such purposes, rather than for sacrificial observances, or even for the disposal of the dead; although some of the *tumuli*, undoubtedly, were devoted separately to each of the three purposes.

In Van Buren County, the dwelling-places of the Mound-Builders are more distinctly marked. While observation hills are found there, also, the larger

number of mounds bear striking testimony of other uses. The unearthing of the skeletons from Mounds Nos. 2 and 5, are events worthy of the consideration of scientists the world over. The fragments of pottery, the stone implements and the heaps of shells and animal bones, furnish food for deepest thought. The ground is rich in remains of every character, and should be thoroughly investigated.

From far above Pittsburg to a point several miles below Keosauqua, a continuous chain of works is to be seen. The diagram of the great bend in the river, near Keosauqua, shows but a faint outline of the place where future archæologists will delve with satisfactory results.

It is not within the province of this chapter to enter into an elaborate discussion of the subject, but, as has already been intimated, merely to suggest where the labor should be undertaken. Van Buren County should be made the theater of exhaustive research, and if this paper prepares the way for such enterprises, its mission will be fully accomplished.

HISTORY OF THE ABORIGINES.

From the contemplation of this primordial race—a people which must be termed the originals, so far as our imperfect knowledge extends, but which may, after all, have been but the last fragments of a nation greater even than our own—let us pass to the consideration of those tribes which are not mythical.

Human improvement, rushing through civilization, crushes in its march all who cannot grapple to its car. This law is as inexorable as Fate. "You colonize the lands of the savage with the Anglo-Saxon," says Stephen Montague; "you civilize that portion of the earth; but is the savage civilized? He is exterminated! You accumulate machinery, you increase the total of wealth; but what becomes of the labor you displace? One generation is sacrificed to the next. You diffuse knowledge, and the world seems to grow brighter; but Discontent at Poverty replaces Ignorance happy with its crust. Every Improvement, every advancement in civilization, injures some to benefit others, and either cherishes the want of to-day or prepares the revolution of to-morrow."

It is, as it were, but yesterday since the hills upon which Ottumwa's palace homes now stand re-echoed the mournful dirge of the departing red man. The years are few in number since the sorrowful *cortege* passed slowly toward the setting sun, leaving behind the noble dead, sleeping in the cold embrace of the grim monarch, by the side of their beloved white father; leaving the homes they had been taught to claim as their own; leaving all, even hope, behind. There still live many persons who beheld the strange sight of a remnant of a race departing forever from the scenes of their early life, and such will, doubtless, be disposed to sneer at the pen which finds a source of sadness in the contemplation of this event. But worthy hands have written lines of living power upon the theme, nor can the harsh character of fact denude the subject of a glamour which poetry and romance have cast around the dusky subject and his fate. There is a grandeur in the record of the race which the stern force of truth is powerless to dispel.

Those men who were compelled to meet the groveling band which had survived the first shock of defeat, saw only the ruin which the strong had wrought upon the weak. The native power had fled; a subjugated race was subsist-

ing in its helplessness upon the bounty of its conquerors. There was no spot on earth left for them. Foot by foot their mighty possessions were taken from them, not in the din and whirl of battle, but by the humiliating processes of peace. Here, at last, they stood, with bowed heads, meekly awaiting the decree which should compel them to resume their endless march. Behind them was the tradition of their strength; before them, annihilation of their clans. Even their warlike instincts were dwarfed in the presence of their masters. Had they disputed titles with the whites, the memories clustering about them now would be far different. But that resort to arms, that defiant struggle to the end, that disappearance in dramatic furor—all was denied them. Had they been other in nature than they were, this placid surrender to fate would seem less pitiful. Once fierce and bloody, then subdued, their stolid acceptance of destiny carried with it a mournful air that will be breathed through history's pages while our race shall live.

The Indian is the embodiment of the dramatic, and when the curtain is rung down upon a scene so spiritless and tame as this of which we write, the admiration which is his due is turned to pity. The actual spectators of the drama find it impossible to forget the sordid character of the players, it is true; but at so short a remove of time as this which has already elapsed since this county was the theater of the play, a shade of romance is imparted and the events become absorbing in their interest.

The very name of Wapello, which the practical iconoclast has not succeeded in tearing from the county seal, suggests the importance of the Indian history of this county. We shall endeavor to preserve for future generations the story of the declining days of the once great Sacs and Foxes.

In the State history which precedes this department of the work, an extended history of the several tribes is given. It is the purpose of this chapter to take up the thread of narrative at the point where the county of Wapello becomes the scene of action, extending backward far enough to merely gather the scattered ends.

In this work the writer is dependent largely upon a series of papers from the pen of the late Major John Beach, son-in-law of the original Indian Agent, Gen. Street, and who in turn was Agent after the death of the General in 1840. These papers were prepared in the summer of 1874, and published in the *Agency Independent*. Major Beach died September 2, 1874, or before the series was published in full. That such forethought was manifested by him, is a matter of congratulation among all who are interested in this county. It is to be regretted, however, that the Major did not prepare a still more elaborate history of the tribes he was so long associated with. While we do not consider it essential to preserve, in exact form, the series of articles alluded to, we have carefully extracted all salient points, and have added to them much more information, obtained through those conversant with the matter.

THE GREAT BLACK HAWK.

Black Hawk, the great chief, was born in Sac Village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in Illinois, in 1767. He came of a brave stock and began the life of a warrior at fifteen years of age. Black Hawk's name is variously given, but Major Beach, who was personally acquainted with the chief, writes that the real orthography is Muck-a-ta-mish-e-ki-ak-ki-ak, which means a black hawk. The history of this chief is not intimately associated with Wapello County, and this paragraph is introduced

merely for the sake of preserving the spelling of the name. A fact is mentioned in Major Beach's sketch which is here produced :

The Sacs and Foxes, according to their traditions, once dwelt upon the shores of the great lakes. Gradually they were pushed westward, until in time they came to occupy a large portion of Northern Illinois. In spite of the pressure of the whites, this band occupied a site on the east shore of the Mississippi, near Rock River. Here Black Hawk was, in 1832, the controlling spirit. "He was never a chief, either by inheritance or election," declares Major Beach, "and his influence was shared by a wily old savage, of part Winnebago blood, called the Prophet, who could do with Black Hawk pretty much as he pleased; and also by a Sac named Na-pope, the English of which is Soup, and whom the writer found to be a very friendly and manageable old native, as was also Black Hawk."

If this be true, as there is every reason to esteem it, the character of Black Hawk stands out as a "self-made Indian," if an Americanism can be thus parodied, and he appears in the nature of a dictator as well as that of a great ruler.

Of the famous Black Hawk war, it is not within the province of this sketch to speak; it belongs to the history of Illinois, and has been repeatedly written up. After the defeat of the chief, in 1832, he was captured and taken to Prairie du Chien. After an imprisonment in Jefferson Barracks, and, subsequently, in Fortress Monroe, whither he was taken, he was returned, at the intercession of Keokuk, to this region. In his old age, Black Hawk sought the company of the garrison, his band was broken up and the once great chief was left alone in his declining years. Major Beach relates the following incident derived from personal observation :

"Black Hawk's lodge was always the perfection of cleanliness, a quite unusual thing for an Indian. The writer has seen the old woman busily at work with her broom, by time of sunrise, sweeping down the little ant-hills in the yard that had been thrown up during the night. As the chiefs of the nation seemed to pay him but little attention in the waning years of his life, Gen. Street, the Agent, looked out for his comfort more carefully than otherwise he would have thought it needful to do, and, among other things, gave him a cow—an appendage to an Indian's domestic establishment hitherto unheard of. The old squaw and daughter were instructed in the art of milking her, and she was held among them in almost as great reverence as the sacred ox, Apis, was held among the ancient Egyptians.

"This was in the summer of 1838, when the Agency, for which our town was named, was in process of erection, and Black Hawk had established his lodge on the banks of the Des Moines, about three miles below Eldon. Close by was the trading-house of Wharton McPherson, with whom the writer stayed one night in August of said year (1838), and as he rode past the lodge, Mme. Black Hawk was complacently sitting upon a log by the side of her cow, under a heavily-shaded tree, industriously brushing the flies and mosquitoes from the bovine with a rag tied to the end of a stick. Mr. McPherson said this was her daily occupation in fly-time, often following the animal around as it grazed at a distance. This was the last occasion that ever the writer had an interview with Black Hawk; as he died within two months of that time (October 3, 1838), and was even then so infirm that he could barely move about his wigwam.

"Not long after his burial, his body was stolen from its grave by some sacrilegious person, and, some years later, the bones came into the possession of a physician of Quincy, Ill., who sent them to Gov. Chambers, who, as Governor

of the Territory, was also Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The writer was intrusted to notify the family that they could have the bones, as he did; but they seemed indifferent about the matter, and did nothing whatever about it."

WAPELLO AND OTHER CHIEFS.

Wapello, the chief for whom this county was named, was a powerful ruler among his people, but was a fast friend of the whites, especially of the first Indian Agent, Gen. Street. Incidents illustrative of his character are dispersed through the following pages. He died in 1841, and was buried by the side of his friend, the General, on the Agency Farm. His grave was recently cared for by the managers of the C., B. & Q. Railroad, which passes near by, and is now in a condition to withstand the shocks of time for years to come.

Poweshiek, a chief co-equal with Wapello, but of the Foxes, while the latter was of the Sac tribe, was located on the reserve on the Iowa River, and does not figure in this history. He died before the Indians left the State, and thus escaped the humiliation of the scene.

Keokuk, the grand sachem, was a man of tall, commanding presence, straight as an arrow, and, when aroused, could make an eloquent speech to his tribe. He was selected by the United States Government to distribute the annuities to the Sacs and Foxes—not only for his energies when opposed to the nation in battle, but for his influence among the red men everywhere. But he was avaricious and intemperate, putting any amount of whisky under his royal toga, and stealing from his red brothers the hard silver so kindly given them by the Great Father at Washington. He had a chronic quarrel with Hardfish's band, that lived in Kishkekosh, near Eddyville, and receiving a severe wound from one of this tribe, he died soon after reaching Kansas, in 1845.

From a sketch of Keokuk, published in the "Annals of Iowa," 1865, by Uriah Biggs, one of the pioneers of Ottumwa, the following interesting extracts are made:

"Keokuk is deserving of a prominent page in the history of the country, and a truthful history of his life would be read and cherished as a memento of one of nature's noblemen. As an orator he was entitled to a rank with the most gifted of his race. In person, he was tall and of portly bearing, and in his public speeches he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures. He spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear and distinct and very forcible, culling his figures from the stores of nature, and basing his arguments in skillful logic. He maintained in good faith the stipulations of treaties with the United States and with the neighboring tribes. He loved peace and the social amenities of life, and was fond of displaying these agreeable traits of character in ceremonious visits to neighboring chiefs, in which he observed the most punctilious etiquette and dignified decorum. He possessed a ready insight into the motives of others, and was not easily misled by sophistry or beguiled by flattery; and in the field of wit, he was no mean champion. It is not my purpose to write a history of his life, but I will give one anecdote in illustration of these traits of his character.

"While residing near Ottumwah-noc, he received a message from the Mormon prophet, Joe Smith, inviting Keokuk, as king of the Sacs and Foxes, to a royal conference at his palace at Nauvoo, on matters of the highest importance to their respective people. The invitation was readily accepted, and a train of ponies was soon winding its way to the Mormon city, bearing Keokuk and his suite in stately procession and savage pomp.

"Notice had circulated through the country of this diplomatic interview, and a number of spectators attended to witness the *denouement*. The audience was given publicly in the Mormon temple, and the respective chiefs were attended by their suites, the prophet by the dignitaries of the Mormon Church, and the Indian potentate by the high civil and military functionaries of his tribe, and the gentiles were comfortably seated as auditors.

"The prophet opened the conference in a set speech of considerable length, giving Keokuk a brief history of the children of Israel, as detailed in the Bible, and dwelt forcibly upon the story of the lost tribes, and of the direct revelation he had received from a divine source, that the North American Indians were these identical lost tribes, and that he, the prophet of God, held a divine commission to gather them together and to lead them to a land 'flowing with milk and honey.' After the prophet closed this harangue, Keokuk 'waited for the words of his pale-faced brother to sink deep into his mind,' and, in making his reply, assumed the gravest attitude and most dignified demeanor. He would not controvert anything his brother had said about the lost and scattered condition of his race and people, and if his brother was commissioned by the Great Spirit to collect them together and lead them to a new country, it was his duty to do so. But he wished to inquire about some particulars his brother had not named, that were of the highest importance to him and his people. The red men were not much used to milk, and he thought that they would prefer streams of water, and in the country where they now were there was a good supply of honey. The points that they wished to inquire into were whether the new government would pay large annuities, and whether there was plenty of whisky. Joe Smith saw at once that he had met his match, and that Keokuk was not the proper material with which to increase his army of dupes, and closed the conference in as amiable a manner as possible.

"He was gifted by nature with the elements of an orator in an eminent degree, and as such is entitled to rank with Logan, Red Jacket and Tecumseh; but unfortunately for his fame among the white people and with posterity, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted even with the elements of their mother-tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame Keokuk was well aware, and retained Frank Labashure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter broke down by dissipation and died. But during the meridian of his career among the white people, he was compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery, drawn from nature, was beyond their powers of reproduction. He had sufficient knowledge of the English tongue to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thought, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted upon his countenance while he was speaking. The proper place to form a due estimate of his ability as an orator, was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and where the electric effects of his eloquence could be plainly noted upon his audience. It was credibly asserted that by the force of his logic he had changed the vote of a council against the strongly predetermined opinions of its members. A striking instance of the influence of his eloquence is related as occurring while the forces under Black Hawk were invading Illinois, in 1832.

"Keokuk knew from the first that this reckless war would result in great disaster to the tribe, and used all diligence to dissuade warriors from following

Black Hawk, and succeeded in retaining a majority with him at his town on the Iowa River. But after Stillman's defeat, the war spirit raged with such ardor that a war-dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm, and when the dance was over, he called a council to prepare for war. In his address he admitted the justice of his complaints against the white man, and to seek redress was a noble aspiration of their natures. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves slain in battle called loudly for vengeance. 'I am your Chief,' he said, 'and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter you are determined to go. But before you take this important step it is wise to inquire into the chances for success.' He then represented to them the great power of the United States against whom they would have to contend—that their chance of success was utterly hopeless. 'But if you now determine to go upon the war-path, I will agree to lead you, upon one condition—that before we go we kill all our old men and our wives and children to save them from a lingering death by starvation, and that every one of us determines to leave his bones on the other side of the Mississippi.'

"This was a strong and truthful picture of the project before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor and to cause them to abandon their rash undertaking. Many other incidents are related of his eloquence and tact in allaying a rising storm, fraught with war and bloodshed, not only in his own tribe, but also among neighboring tribes, where his people had been the aggressors. Some of these incidents have been preserved by writers on Indian research, but many will be lost to history. He delivered a eulogy upon Gen. Harrison, at the Sac and Fox Agency, which was interpreted by Mr. Antoine Le Claire, and considered by many who heard its delivery as one of his best efforts. This speech, however, was not written down and is lost to history, but enough of the incidents of his career as an orator have been saved from the wreck of time to stamp his reputation for natural abilities of the highest order, and furnish another positive refutation of Buffon's theory on the deterioration of men and animals on the American Continent.

"We have thus far portrayed the bright side of Keokuk's character; but like most, if not all, great intellects, there is a dark background which the truth of history demands shall be brought to view. His traits of character, thus far sketched, may not inaptly be compared with the great Grecian orator; but here the similitude ends. The great blot on Keokuk's life was his inordinate love of money, and, toward its close, he became a confirmed inebriate. His withering reply to the Mormon prophet was intended by him as a pure stroke of wit; it, nevertheless, expressed his ruling passions.

"A bitter and incurable feud existed in the tribe during their time of residence on the Des Moines River, between what was denominated 'Keokuk's band' and 'Black Hawk's band,' the latter recognizing Hardfish as their leader. This distrust and, indeed, hatred were smothered in their common intercourse when sober; but when their blood was fired with whisky, it sometimes assumed a tragic feature amongst the leaders of the respective bands. An instance of this character occurred on the lower part of the Des Moines, on a return of a party making a visit to the 'half-breeds' at the town of Keokuk, on the Mississippi. In a quarrel, excited by whisky, Keokuk received a dangerous stab in the breast from a son of Black Hawk. The writer of the present sketch saw him conveyed by his friends homeward, lying in a canoe, unable to rise.

"Hardfish and his coadjutors lost no occasion to find fault with Keokuk's administration. The payments were made in silver coin, put in boxes, containing \$500 each, and passed into Keokuk's hands for distribution. The several traders received each his quota according to their several demands against the tribes admitted by Keokuk, which invariably consumed the far greater portion of the amount received. The remainder was turned over to the chiefs, and distributed among their respective bands. Great complaints were made of these allowances to the traders, on the ground of exorbitant prices charged on the goods actually furnished, and it was alleged that some of these accounts were spurious. In confirmation of this last charge, over and above the character of the items exhibited in these accounts, an affidavit was filed with Gov. Lucas by an individual, to which the Governor gave credence, setting forth that Keokuk had proposed to the maker of the affidavit to prefer a purely fictitious account against the tribe for the sum of \$10,000, and he would admit its correctness, and when paid, the money should be divided among themselves, share and share alike. To swell the traders' bills, items were introduced of a character that showed fraud upon their face, such as a large number of 'blanket coats,' articles which the Indians never wore, and 'telescopes,' of the use of which they had no knowledge. This shows the reckless manner to which these bills were swollen to the exorbitant amounts complained of, in which Keokuk was openly charged with being in league with the traders to defraud Hardfish's band. At this time, the nation numbered about 2,300 souls, and only about one-third of the whole number belonged to Keokuk's party. Gov. Lucas warmly espoused the popular side in the controversy that arose in relation to the mode and manner of making the annual payment, and the matter was referred to the Indian Bureau, and the mode was changed, so that payments were made to the heads of families, approximating a per-capita distribution. This method of making the payments met the unqualified disapprobation of the traders, and after one year's trial, fell back into the old channel. Keokuk led his tribe west to the Kansas country, in 1845, and, according to reports, died some years after of delirium tremens."

Appanoose, Pashapaho, Hardfish and Kishkekosh all play conspicuous parts in the drama. An anecdote or two of the last named will serve as an illustration of the nature of the men. Kishkekosh did not rank equal to Appanoose, Pashapaho or Hardfish, but he seems to have held a prominent place in councils because of his native talents.

George Washington Kishkekosh (whose last name means *cut-teeth*, or savage biter) was a subchief, and had accompanied Black Hawk, as one of his suite of braves, during the tour of that renowned chief through the East as a prisoner of war. With his leaders, he had been hospitably entertained at hotels and other places, and had a high appreciation of the sumptuous and cleanly-looking fare that was set before them. How he was enabled, after such an experience, to return with a good stomach to the frugal diet and indifferent cooking of his own people, we are left to conjecture. At all events, he retained his partiality for clean victuals, and was even overfastidious in this respect, as the following instance will show:

One night, he, with his company of three or four braves, slept at the house of a white man with whom he was on very friendly terms, and were to remain at breakfast. Kish had an eye on the preparations for this meal, and observed one neglect that his tender stomach rebelled against. The lady of the house (it is possible she did it intentionally, for she was not a willing entertainer of her savage guests) neglected to wash her hands before making up the bread.

Kish thought he would rather do without his breakfast than eat after such cooking, and privately signified as much to his followers, whereupon they mounted their ponies and left, much to the relief of their hostess. Arrived at a house some distance from the one they had left, they got their breakfast and related the circumstance.

These people, though generally accustomed and limited to the poorest fare, were not averse to the best that could be provided, and made themselves gluttons whenever they could get enough of it. Like the wolf, they were capable of a long fast, and then would gorge themselves at a plenteous feast, even to stupidity.

On another occasion, Kishkekosh and his suite, consisting of several prominent personages of the tribe, being then encamped on Skunk River, in Jasper County, went to the house of a Mr. Mikesell on a friendly visit, and he treated them to a feast. Besides Kish and his wife, who was a very ladylike person, this party consisted of his mother; Wykoma, the son of Wapello, and his two wives (for polygamy was not an uncommon practice with these people); Masha Wapetine, his wife and all their children. This old woman, on being asked how old she was, replied: "Mack-ware-renaak-we-kauk" (may be a hundred), and indeed her bowed form and hideously shriveled features would justify the belief that she was fully that old. The whole party were dressed in more than usually becoming style, probably out of respect to their hostess, who, knowing something of their voracious appetites, had made ample preparation for them. When the table was surrounded, Kish, who had learned some good manners, as well as acquired cleanly tastes, essayed to perform the etiquette of the occasion before eating anything himself. With an amusingly awkward imitation of what he had seen done among the whites, he passed the various dishes to the others, showing the ladies special attention, and helped them to part of everything on the table with much apparent disinterestedness. But when he came to help himself his politeness assumed the Indian phase altogether. He ate like a person with a bottomless pit inside of him for a stomach, taking everything within his reach, without regard to what should come first or last in the course, so only that he liked the taste of it. At length, after having drunk five or six cups of coffee, and eaten a proportionate amount of solid foods, his gastronomic energy began to abate. Seeing this, his host approached him, and with apparent concern for his want of appetite, said, "Why, Kish, do you not eat your dinner? Have another cup of coffee and eat something." In reply to this hospitable urgency, Kish leaned back in his seat, lazily shook his head and drew his finger across his throat under his chin, to indicate how full he was. And then in further explanation of his satisfied condition, he opened his huge mouth and thrust his finger down his throat as far as he dared, as much as to say he could almost touch the victuals. Of course the others had eaten in like proportion, making the most of an event that did not happen every day.

Kishkekosh seems to have had in him the elements of civilization, which needed but opportunity to spring up and bear pretty fair fruit. Not only did he become fastidious as to cleanliness, but he observed and imitated other usages among the whites, even more radically different from those of his savage people. It is well known that among the Indians, as well as among all unenlightened races, the women are, in a manner, the slaves of the other sex. They are made to do all the drudgery of the camp, cultivate the corn, bring in the game after the hunter has had the sport of slaughtering it, no matter how far away he may be, he being either too lazy or feeling it beneath his dignity to bear the burden. They procure all the fuel to cook with, catch the ponies for their masters to

ride, pack up their tents and household goods when preparing to move, and set them up when they again come to a halt in their wanderings. Kishkekosh had noticed the different fashion of the white settlers in regard to their women, and had, moreover, been reasoned with by them like an intelligent being, and he was very ready to admit the force of their arguments. He made an effort to institute reform among his people by having the men do a fair share of the work that, according to ordinary usage, fell to the squaws. He set them an example by taking hold heartily himself, and, though it is not probable that any very extended reformation took place, owing to the long-continued laziness of the men, and the deeply-rooted belief that their province was alone that of the hunter or warrior, yet the movement itself indicates a capacity in this savage chief for progress and enlightenment.

The Indians in this region, as far back as 1841-2, had a novel way of dealing with drunken people. After the Black Hawk war, they chose rather to live upon their annuities granted them by the Government, than upon the products of the chase, as they had hitherto been forced to do; and as this gave them a good deal of leisure, they spent most of their time in drunken orgies, which proved a great mortality to the tribes, since many accidents happened to life and limb from that cause. It was therefore a custom for a few of the red men and the squaws to keep sober, so that when the inebriates got too wild there would be some one to keep a restraining influence upon them. When a poor wight became unsafely drunk, he was tied neck and heels so that he could be rolled about like a ball, which operation was kept up, despite his pleadings, until the fumes of liquor had vanished, when he was released. The sufferer would beg for mercy, but to no avail; and after he was sobered he showed no resentment, but seemed to recognize the wisdom of the proceeding.

ANECDOTE OF PASHEPAHO.

The following anecdote of Pashepaho is worth preserving. Major Beach relates the incident as coming under his own personal knowledge:

"Some time in 1832, a plan was laid to attack Ft. Madison, then a United States garrison. Pashepaho, then a noted war-chief of the Sacs, and who, in after times, was a fast friend of the writer, especially if a "wee drop" ever lingered in the bottom of the decanter, was the projector of this scheme. But the treachery of a squaw brought it to grief, and the savages, on their pretended friendly approach, were confronted with all the grim paraphernalia of war ready for their reception. The plan was, under pretense of a council with the commandant, to gain entrance with arms concealed beneath their blankets and robes; but as they advanced in a body toward the closed gate, it suddenly opened to reveal a cannon in the passage way, and the gunner with his lighted port-fire, while just in the rear the troops were drawn up in battle array. 'Old Pash,' like many a less wise man before and since, deemed discretion the better part of valor.

"Several years later than the defeated plot against Ft. Madison, the writer being at the time stationed at Ft. Armstrong, on Rock Island, Pashepaho—called also the 'Stabbing Chief'—made an attempt to effect a lodgment in that garrison, though upon a different principle. During the previous year, some of the braves of his tribe being out on the prairie on a hunting expedition, fell in with a party of their long-time enemies, the Sioux, and, having the advantage, the encounter resulted in the losing, by the last named, of a few of their scalps. Complaint was made to the department at Washington, and orders were sent to Rock Island to demand of the chiefs the culprits and to hold them

prisoners in the fort. This was done. They were brought into the fort and surrendered, and throughout a winter, say some five months, they enjoyed Uncle Sam's hospitality in the shape of good quarters and plenty to eat, with no trouble in providing it. In fact, they lived in an Indian's heaven, until released through some arrangement whereby satisfactory blood-money was to be taken from the annuities of their tribes and paid over to the Sioux. Well, the next fall, 'Old Pash.' probably not finding his larder as well stocked for the winter as our modern publicans always advertise theirs to be, 'with the best the market affords,' conceived the brilliant idea of imposing himself as a guest, indirectly, upon his Great Father, the President. So, calling one day upon Col. Davenport, the commandant, he informed him that being recently out upon a hunt, he had had the misfortune to meet one of his traditional foes, a Sioux, and the morbid impulse to 'lift his hair' entirely overcame the kinder sentiments of his naturally humane character, so that he yielded to it. But he knew that he had done wrong, and that that best of his friends, the Great Father, whom he held in great esteem and affection, would hear of it and be very angry, and, therefore, to save him the additional vexation of having to send out a letter demanding his arrest, he had, at once, voluntarily come in to make confession and surrender himself. Col. Davenport, who saw pretty well into the scheme, lauded him as a most honorable Indian, and told him that he was satisfied that his offer of surrender was sufficient evidence that he would return whenever sent for, therefore, he would not consent to make him a prisoner a day earlier than could be avoided. No more was ever heard of it."

MAJOR BEACH'S HISTORY OF THE AGENCY.

We now quote literally from Major Beach's articles, giving an intelligent and very interesting account of the earliest white settlements in Wapello, and also preserving anecdotes of the several chiefs who led the bands of dusky natives:

"The war of 1832 resulted in a treaty which left the Indians no further claim to any territory east of the Mississippi, and, with a later treaty in 1837, obtained for the United States the cession of the beautiful and fertile belt of Eastern Iowa, that extends, in our neighborhood, to within a mile or two of Batavia, and crosses the Des Moines River, at its boundary, at Iowaville. There was a reservation left for the Poweshiek band of Foxes on or near the Iowa River, the purchase of which was the object of a treaty held in the fall of 1836, on a spot now within the city of Davenport, but then belonging to the famous half-blood, Leclaire. Iowa was then attached, for Government purposes, to Wisconsin, and its Governor, the late Henry Dodge, was the Commissioner to negotiate the treaty, and the late Gov. Grimes, then a new settler, was the Secretary. This treaty is referred to for the sake of an incident which shows that, whether common or not to the 'Lo' family in general, the Sacs and Foxes, at least, possessed an honorable side to their character.

"The country around was already densely settled, and the Indians could easily have procured an unlimited supply of whisky. Gov. Dodge, in his opening speech at the preliminary council, impressed upon them the importance and necessity of strict sobriety during the negotiations, and expressed his hope that his advice would be heeded. Keokuk and the other chiefs, in reply, said their father's talk about the fire-water was good, and gave their word that none of it should be allowed among them during the proceedings. Immediately the council closed, they appointed a sufficient guard or police of the most reliable braves, to prevent the introduction or use of liquor, at whatever cost. In fact,

the very bluest blood of the tribes was selected for the duty, and each one instructed to carry a designated badge of his authority.

"Before the conclusion of the treaty, a Sunday intervened, and nearly all the Indians came over to Rock Island to the trading-house. Meanwhile, a steamboat came along and tied up there at the bank. She was crowded with passengers, who were excited at the view of so many savages, and Black Hawk, who was conspicuous, was soon recognized and became the object of chief interest. A passenger soon came ashore, took him by the hand and led him on board, his wish being to invite him to a friendly glass at the bar. But Black Hawk, whether influenced by a sense of personal honor or the presence of the police, would not go there, and soon returned to the shore. Next, the boat began to push off, and Black Hawk's new friend, anxious not to be disappointed of his kind design, had already procured a bottle filled with liquor and stood reaching it out from the guards of the boat. At the last instant, one of the Indian police, with quiet and courteous dignity, took the bottle, and a smile of satisfaction diffused itself over the donor's face, which soon changed to a very different cast of countenance, for instantly the young brave hurled the bottle upon the rock at his feet, and dashed it into countless atoms, and the poor fellow was glad to slink away in the rear of the stentorian shout that ascended and came echoing back from the opposite bluffs, and in which it was hard to distinguish whether the exulting whoop of the Indians or the less terrific, though no less hearty and derisive shout of the steamer's company, predominated.

"There was a somewhat singular coincidence in regard to names existing upon Rock Island for some time subsequent to the Black Hawk war, and the more so, as Davenport is not as common a patronymic as Jones or Smith. George Davenport, called Colonel, had been for many years the head of the trading establishment there. He was an Englishman by birth, had amassed an ample fortune, and lived hospitably and generously in his pleasant mansion, a short half-mile from the Fort. It will be remembered by some who read this, that he was murdered in his house at high noon, one Fourth of July, by villains who had entered to rob him. Soon after the war, a new Agent was sent out to replace the one who had been killed by the Indians. His name was also Davenport, and he was called Colonel; and, a few months later, Col. William Davenport, of the First United States Infantry, was sent there to command the fort. These three gentlemen, each a head of one of the three departments pertaining to the Indians, were in no way related to each other.

"Some two or three years later, a change in the organization of the Indian Department transferred Gen. Street from the Agency of the Winnebagoes at Prairie du Chien, which he had filled for several years, to that of the Sacs and Foxes. Gen. Street was fully known for a most uncompromising Whig of the Henry Clay persuasion, yet he retained his office throughout the terms of Gen. Jackson, and until he died in Mr. Van Buren's last year. In 1837, the Agency at Rock Island was abandoned, the fort having been evacuated and dismantled the year previous, though Gen. Street still paid and met the Indians there for some months later. But the inconvenience to the Indians of bringing them so far from their villages, and through the border settlements, now slowly extending, suggested the propriety of removing their Agency into their own country.

"In the fall of 1837, a party of about thirty of the chiefs and head men were taken by Gen. Street, under orders, to Washington. Wapello had along his wife and little son, and perhaps one or two more women were of the party. The writer, then going to his native State on furlough, accompanied them from Rock Island to Wheeling, and afterward was present with the Indians during

nearly the week they were visitors in Boston. They were a novelty in this city, and were received and entertained with great attention and kindness. The military were turned out to escort them about in their line of carriages and clear the streets of the throngs that filled them. Black Hawk and his two sons, splendid specimens of manly symmetry and beauty in form, were of the party, and naturally the most noticed by the multitude, their recent fame as warriors being yet fresh in the popular mind. The party was received, with all due ceremony, in old Faneuil Hall by the Mayor and city government, and welcomed to the city; and on the succeeding day the Governor, the late Hon. Edward Everett, received them in the State House on behalf of the State. This ceremony was held in the spacious hall of the Representatives, every inch of which was jammed with humanity. After the Governor had ended his eloquent and appropriate address of welcome, it devolved upon the chiefs to reply, and Appanoose, in his turn, as, at the conclusion of his 'talk,' he advanced to grasp the Governor's hand, said: 'It is a great day that the sun shines upon when two such great chiefs take each other by the hand!' The Governor, with a nod of approbation, controlled his facial muscles in a most courtly gravity. But the way the house came down 'was a caution' which Appanoose doubtless considered the Yankee fashion of applauding his speech.

"There were two theaters then in Boston, and a struggle ensued between them to obtain the presence of the Indians, in order to 'draw houses.' At the Tremont, the aristocratic and fashionable one, the famous tragedian, Forrest, was filling an engagement. His great play, in which he acted the part of a gladiator, and always drew his largest audiences, had not yet come off, and the manager was disinclined to bring it out while the Indians were there, as their presence always insured a full house. Gen. Street, being a strict Presbyterian, was not much in the theatrical line, and hence the writer, who had recently become his son-in-law, took these matters off his hands; and, as he knew this particular play would suit the Indians far better than those simple, declamatory tragedies, in which, as they could not understand a word, there was no action to keep them interested, he finally prevailed upon Mr. Barry, the manager, to bring it out, promising that all the Indians should come.

"In the exciting scene, where the gladiators engage in deadly combat, the Indians gazed with eager, breathless anxiety; and as Forrest, finally pierced through the breast with his adversary's sword, fell dying, and as the other drew his bloody weapon from the body, heaving in the convulsions of its expiring throes, while the curtain falls, the whole Indian company burst out with their fiercest war whoop. It was a frightful yell to strike suddenly upon unaccustomed ears, and was instantly succeeded by screams of terror from among the more nervous of the ladies and children. For an instant the audience seemed at a loss, but soon uttered a hearty round of applause—a just tribute to both actor and Indians.

"After ceding the belt of country upon the Iowa side of the Mississippi, as heretofore mentioned, and having considerably increased the width of this belt by an additional cession in the treaty of 1837, the Sacs and Foxes still retained a large and most valuable portion of our State. This last treaty was negotiated with the party whose visits to Washington and other Eastern cities we have just mentioned, and was concluded on the 21st day of October. This was the first treaty ever made with the Sacs and Foxes in which the principle was incorporated that had just then begun to be adopted, of making the sum allowed the Indians for their land a permanent fund, to be held in trust by the United States, upon which interest only, at the rate of 5 per cent, would be annually

paid to them. Hitherto it had been the custom to provide that the gross sum granted for a cession should be paid in yearly installments. For instance, \$10,000 in regular payments of \$1,000, over a term of ten years, would have left the Indians, at the end of that time, destitute of all further benefit from that cession. But now the more humane policy had come to be followed—of saving for them, in perpetuity, the principal sum. For their cession of 1837, they were allowed \$200,000, upon which the interest annually paid is \$10,000; and the treaty of October 11, 1842, that finally dispossessed them of their land in Iowa, pays them \$40,000, as the interest upon \$800,000, which, together with the payment by the United States of a large amount of claims, and some minor stipulations of a cash character, was the consideration for which that cession was obtained. Under a very old treaty, they were also receiving an unlimited annuity of \$1,000, so that now there is the yearly sum of \$51,000 payable to the Sacs and Foxes, as long as any of their people live to claim and receive it.

“This treaty of 1837 also stipulated for the erection of mills and support of millers; the breaking-up and fencing of fields; the establishment of a model farm, and other schemes of the pestilent brood of so-called philanthropists who were then beginning to devise their various plans for plundering the savages, and fastening upon them their hosts of vampires and leeches, schemes causing the outlay of many thousands of dollars of the money granted to these Indians for their lands, from which, it is safe to say, they never derived the slightest benefit.

“Appanoose persuaded Gen. Street that Sugar Creek, between Ottumwa and Agency, was fifty miles long, and the General had a mill erected on it. A freshet occurred within the next twelve months or so, sufficient in size and force to wash it away; but the writer doubts if ever a bushel of grain was ground in it, nor, had it stood to this day, and had the Indians remained to this day, does he believe they could have been prevailed upon to have raised a bushel of corn to carry to it. Another mill was put up on Soap Creek, and when the writer took charge of the Agency, in June, 1840, that also was destroyed; but as that was a better stream and he was fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. Peter Wood, a man who fully understood his business, and was honestly disposed to attend to it, a second mill that was erected fared better, but the Indians took no interest in it whatever.

“A large field, cornering where the creek just below the depot at Ottumwa debouches from the bluff, was made and cultivated for one of the villages then located opposite. The field extended in this direction and toward the river. Another was made on the opposite bank near to the villages, and still a third in the same neighborhood, giving one to each of the three villages located opposite and below Ottumwa. A splendid wheat crop harvested by the hands employed on the Pattern Farm, was stacked and a very high fence built around until it could be threshed; but, in a very little time, the young men, too lazy to hunt up their ponies if turned out to graze, and having no squaws of whom to exact the duty, tore down the fences and turned their ponies upon the grain.

“Their farm, which embraced the land now occupied by Mr. Van Zant and David Staubine’s farm, as also part of Mrs. Bradley’s, and some other tracts, was capable of being conducted in a way to secure to them somewhat more benefit than any of their other so-called improvements. Yet it was utterly impossible, and, doubtless, would have been even to the present day, to fulfill with it the chief designs contemplated by the humane simpletons—estimable gentle-



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man in countless ways, as they surely are—who were then, and still are, busy in devising projects to ameliorate the condition of the Indians. Sad, irretrievable, irremediable necessity may compel a savage to many an act or course that no other pressure could persuade him to attempt; and the patient exercise of sensible discretion and judgment can sometimes effect what it were otherwise folly to undertake. Now, here was a tribe, with hardly an element of its character as yet in the least subdued or toned down from its aboriginal purity. Work, hard manual labor, it was part of their nature to look upon as degrading and contemptible, even apart from the indolence that in itself would disincline them to it. The disdainful scorn of their demeanor toward certain half-civilized tribes, in whose vicinity they settled in Kansas, was characteristic. The hybrid styles of dress, neither Indian nor white man, that these fellows had been civilized up to the point of glorying in, were a source of never-ending amusement to the Sacs and Foxes.

“At the time that the Sacs and Foxes were prevailed upon to consent to the expenditure of a portion of the proceeds of their lands, with a view to the introduction among them of all this new machinery of mills, farms and the like, they had not the slightest ground for apprehending that so much of their subsistence as depended upon their favorite occupation of the chase could diminish in a long time to come; and their annual cash receipts from the United States were large in their eyes. Under such conditions, not the least motive existed to induce them to labor; while the design of the farm was to serve as a model, an exemplar, where they could come and look on, and learn to work by observation, by such practice as they might be willing to attempt, and by the instructions of the skilled farmer and hands employed. The expenses of maintaining as well as of the original establishment of the farm were taken from their annuities, from the consideration allowed them for the lands they had sold. And the chief benefit that ever accrued to them was, that parties coming in from a distance to get work done by their black and gun smith could sometimes, in bad weather, depend on it for shelter while detained, as well as for provisions. And, even here, the farmer was always liable to be imposed upon by the worthless vagabonds of the tribes, who would make it a pretext for indulging their laziness; and it was also the source of jealousy and discord among the bands if the slightest charge could be established that one had received the least benefit more than another, requiring constant caution and delicate management to prevent.

“Indeed, the writer never considered these schemes to be anything in fact, although not in intent, but barefaced plunder of the Indians. Since that time, they have doubtless increased in number and in kind, so as to embrace every object out of which a ‘job’ can be got; and the only chance of justice to the Indian is in their utter expulsion, and the restoration of the entire Indian service to the War Department, where alone it properly and reasonably belongs, where for years it was conducted to the general welfare and contentment of the Indians, and where, if restored to it, remedies could soon be devised to abate the countless perfidies and iniquities against the savages, to which its first removal paved the way. The powerful interests that have already once or twice defeated measures undertaken in Congress for this object, and rendered of no avail the most convincing arguments in its favor of those least liable to suspicion of personal interest, are proof enough that the simple welfare of the Indian is not the sole incentive, and also justify the apprehension that venality may not be an unwelcome guest in the patriotic breast of a Congressman.

"The treaty of 1837 having been ratified by the Senate, Gen. Street took early measures, in 1838, to establish the agency within the boundaries, and as conveniently as possible to the villages of the Sacs and Foxes, and at once entered into contract with a gentleman, whose name the writer has forgotten, but who lived not far below Clarksville, in Missouri, to put up the requisite buildings for his family residence and office, the smith's shops, etc. The great length of Gen. Street's service in the Indian Department, and the high consideration, both officially and personally, in which he was held, caused the Department to be more liberal toward him in the sums allowed for these objects than perhaps otherwise it would have been; for, besides consenting to a house quite substantial and of convenient size, they allowed him, also, a sum sufficient to pay for the breaking-up and inclosing of a large field, with quite convenient stables and other buildings attached to the domicile. The contractor was a responsible person, of considerable means, and when he undertook business was disposed to push it through without delay or vexatious annoyances; and so, starting from his home with teams, some of his negroes and an ample force of hired mechanics and laborers, he soon had a large company at work upon the ground.

"The writer came out for a couple of days in August, 1838. The old Council House, intended for a place wherein to hold talks with the Indians, was already completed, being the first building put up, with a view to using it as a shelter for the provisions and other perishable stores. Many of the timbers for the Agency House were upon the ground, and being continually hauled there, ready hewn. Two heavy breaking teams were at work upon the future field, and wagons hauling on the rails, and the ring of the blacksmith's hammer being quite steadily maintained, quite a business air was imparted to the new settlement. As the party of four, of whom the writer was one, rode in, about 11 o'clock, hot and tired with the saddle, from beyond Birmingham, without an intervening house, the hospitable-looking camp of tents and board sheds, close to the Council House, the blazing fire, over which two or three female Africans were busy at the steaming coffee, bacon, biscuits and divers vegetables of the season, excited in his mind an impression of the new agency, the satisfactory contentment of which has never to this day worn off.

"Mr. Richard Kerr was one of this party. He had just been appointed Farmer to the Indians, and arranging with Gen. Street to meet in Burlington, the object of the trip out was to select a suitable location for the Pattern Farm, and to receive his preliminary instructions for commencing operations. The place was selected, and Mr. Kerr set about employing laborers, who were paid, as well as himself, out of the appropriation set apart for agricultural purposes. Mr. Kerr's pay was \$50 per month, and his wife received \$20 per month as Matron, which, with the free use of whatever was raised, made it a very comfortable position. Their house, the one now occupied by Mr. Van Zant, was not long in making its appearance. Mr. Kerr understood the art of farming in all its minutiae, and the Pattern, once under way, was always kept in the best of order and made productive.

"At the Agency, bricks, lime and whatever could be manufactured on the premises, were ready by the time needed, and by winter the contract was about completed and the buildings ready for occupancy. In April, 1839, Gen. Street moved down his family from Prairie du Chien, and took possession. Ere long his health began to fail, and the result was a combination of obstinate maladies under which he succumbed early in May of the next year. For several months, he had been totally incapable of attending to his duties, and the De-

partment had consented that any of his sons or sons-in-law, of age, might discharge them for him—of course his bond being held responsible. He had been out to ride with his brother-in-law, Dr. Posey, of Shawneetown, Ill., who had been professionally caring for him during several weeks. Alighting from the carriage, he had stepped quite firmly across the stile and yard, and seated himself within the door, and bade a servant to bring a glass of cold water. As the boy stood presenting it, he sat motionless in the chair. Mrs. Street was there in an instant from an adjoining room, and called to her brother, the Doctor, who had passed up stairs. It was the delay of hardly a minute, but no flow of blood responded to the Doctor's lancet. He had died in his chair.

"The Indians were greatly attached to their 'Father,' as they usually term their Agent, and word of the General's sudden demise reaching the villages opposite Ottumwa, numbers of them came immediately to the Agency. Wapello and his band, especially, were so demonstrative in their grief as to augment the distress of Mrs. Street, and the writer's wife—who had been some weeks in attendance upon her father—and younger members of the family to that extent that it became necessary to have the interpreter kindly explain it to them, and beg them to give expression to their sorrow at some point more remote from the house.

"The writer, who was then living in Dubuque, hastened to Washington as soon as the sad news reached him, the hope being to save the family their home, in which they were now comfortably established, and of which the succession of a stranger to the office would have deprived them. When he arrived there, by a then unusually quick journey of twelve days, he found his nomination already awaiting the action of the Senate, and, in a day or two more obtaining his commission, he came direct to the Agency. At the time of his arrival, about June 1, 1840, the Agency, with its dependencies, was about as follows: In the Agency House was Mrs. Street and the nine youngest of her children, of whom William B. Street, of Oskaloosa, was the senior. Just over the branch, in rear of the Agency, was Mr. Josiah Smart, the interpreter, one of God's noblemen, who combined in his character every brave, honest and generous sentiment that can adorn a man; and within a few steps of his residence was that of the blacksmith, Charles H. Withington. There was also Harvey Sturdevant, the gunsmith, but, being unmarried, he boarded with Withington, until, a year or so later, he put himself up a cabin, where the writer now lives, August, 1874, and dug that famous old well. As distance (from the rest of us) did not lend enchantment to the view of his bachelorhood, he soon switched on to the matrimonial track. Then there was the household of the Pattern Farm, some half-dozen in number, except in extra times, such as harvesting. This was the actual Agency settlement. On the Des Moines, a mile or so below the County Farm, where the bluff approaches nearest to the bank, was the trading-post of P. Chouteau, Sr., & Co., but later more familiarly known as the 'Old Garrison.' This was usually superintended by Capt. William Phelps. And just above the mouth of Sugar Creek, on the creek bank, at the old road crossing, lived the miller, Jeremiah Smith, Jr., with his family. This embraced all the whites lawfully living in the country at the time.

"Through some unfortunate misunderstanding in regard to the boundary line, several persons had intruded upon the Indian land upon the Iowa side bottom, and the ridges in the rear, as well as upon the south side of the river, and as the Indians made complaint to the Government, it had no alternative but to remove them. This duty fell upon the writer to execute, and was a very unwelcome one, if only for the reason that several of the intruders were

persons who would not willingly have violated any law. Among them was that fine old specimen of West Virginia hospitality, Van Caldwell; but by reason of his location, and his readiness by any reasonable arrangement to escape the terrors of fire and sword, the writer obtained permission from the Department that he should remain, upon the condition of his maintaining a ferry for access to Soap Creek Mills during high water.

"At the time of Gen. Street's decease, the Indians were occupying their country with their permanent, or spring and summer villages, located as follows: Upon the bank of the Des Moines, opposite the mouth of Sugar Creek, where there is quite a spacious bottom extending for a mile or more below, where the bluff closes in pretty closely upon the bank, and for a much longer distance in the up-river direction toward and past Ottumwa, was the village of Keokuk; and, still above, were those of Wapello, Foxes, and Appanoose, a Sac chief. According to the writer's present memory, that of Wapello was the intermediate one. Keokuk himself, had selected a pleasant, commanding, and picturesque point for his own summer wigwam, some half-way up the side of the bluff, in the rear of his village, where, with his own little field of corn and beans, despite the large field of Uncle Sam just beneath him, he enjoyed the *otium cum dignitate* of his authority and rank during the hot weather.

"His wigwam was a very conspicuous object to a traveler along the road that crests the bluff and winds down the long hill to Sugar Creek on this side. From his elevated position, where, like another Robinson Crusoe in the boys' story books, he could contemplate himself as 'monarch of all he surveyed,' he had a fine view of the three villages spread beneath him, as well as of the bluffs and bottoms for a considerable distance up and down the river on this side. Several of the lodges in every town had their own small patches of cultivated ground in the neighborhood of their villages; but the hillside, now covered by Ottumwa, seemed to offer them more attractive spots for this purpose, probably because the soil was more easily worked, and situated more favorably for the influence of the sun than upon their side of the river. A light, easily turned soil was, of course, an object to the poor squaws, upon whom devolved the duty of working it with their hoes, and of inserting the rickety posts that, with light poles bound to them, made the fence, not exceeding four feet in height, but, in general, very respectfully treated by the ponies, the only animal liable to intrude injuriously upon their fields.

"The whole hillside on its lower slope, for they seldom cultivated it more than half-way up, was occupied in this way by the Indians, from some distance below the depot fully up to or above the Court House; often the writer, on the receipt of some instructions requiring a 'talk' with the leading men, in order to save time, and to the Indians the trouble of a ride to Agency, has appointed some shady spot in one of these patches.

"The Indians seldom occupied their permanent villages, except during the time of planting or securing their crop, after which they would start out on a short hunt, if the annuity—which was generally paid within the six weeks from the 1st of September—had not yet been received. Immediately after payment, it was their custom to leave the village for the winter, hunting through this season by families and small parties, leading the regular nomad life, changing their location from time to time, as the supply of game and the need—so essential to their comfort—of seeking places near to timbered streams best protected from the rigors of weather, would require.

"Hardfish's band of Sacs was composed mainly of those who had been the leading parties in the Black Hawk war, and who had been, by degrees, freeing

themselves from the restraint imposed upon them by the treaty, demanding their dispersion among the friendly villages. But as all unfriendly feeling had now subsided, and they were now disposed to conduct themselves with the utmost good-will in all their intercourse with the Government; and as, moreover, the Department, with a view to an early effort to acquire possession of their remaining lands in Iowa, deemed it most conducive to success in that object to pursue toward them a policy apparently oblivious of former strife, the writer was instructed, so long as there was no reason to apprehend unfriendly designs, to ignore these requirements of the treaty, and to avoid all cause for re-awakening former strife.

"For some years previously to the writer's appointment as Agent, Messrs. P. Chouteau, Jr., & Co., of St. Louis, had been the only traders among the Sacs and Foxes, and the magnitude of their interests were enough to excite any rivalry. Col. George Davenport, of Rock Island, had been admitted as partner to their trade with that particular tribe, and he was looked to to reside among them and to carry it on. S. S. Phelps, Esq., of Oquaka, in connection with his brother, Capt. William Phelps, of jovial memory, had been gaining a foot-hold on trade for two, three, and perhaps, four years before the treaties of 1836 and 1837, and after the removal of the Agency from the island, and its consequent effect of rendering a change in the location of the chief trading post inevitable, Col. Davenport, who had already acquired a comfortable fortune, concluded to withdraw. Mr. S. S. Phelps fell into the position thus made vacant in the company, although he relied upon his brother to reside in the Indian country, and maintain personal oversight of the company's affairs. A new trader now appeared in the field, with at least means enough to prevent the old company from being its monopolists. Of course rivalry of feeling and interest would now spring up, and every occasion be employed by each rival to gain and secure what advantage he could. The writer is not intimating any idea of his own that any unfair or dishonorable appliances would be used by the gentlemen heads respectively of the rival establishments; but their employes or others hoping advantage to themselves in the success of either party, might be less scrupulous.

"It was probably through some such strategy that Gov. Lucas became impressed with the most sincere conviction that the Chouteau Company supplied whisky, with their other merchandise, to the Indians, and a conviction once fixed with the Governor was pretty apt to stay. So persuaded was he of the truth of his belief, that he was never disposed to the least reticence upon the subject; and it was generally believed in Burlington that if the Trading Company could be caught, *flagrante delicto*, it would prove a pretty good haul for the catcher—certainly not less than the transfer to his own pocket of the half value of a large stock of goods.

"As the writer soon saw that any effort of his own, however reasonable, to lead the Governor to a different opinion was opening the way to suspicions against himself of some personal interest in the company's affairs, prudence naturally admonished him to desist. One morning Mr. S. S. Phelps, to whom the Governor's belief—and propensity to express it—was no secret, being in Burlington, stepped into a place where the Governor happened at the moment to be engaged in his favorite pastime of denouncing Mr. Chouteau's establishment, etc., and the Governor, totally unacquainted with Mr. Phelps, still kept up in his presence his conversation on the subject.

"Now, if there was anything Capt. Billy Phelps loved better than another, it was to play off a trick; or if anything he knew better than another, it was

how to plan and play it. The company had on its license a man named Simpson Vassar, who was better known at the Agency and its various dependencies under the *sobriquet* of 'Suggs.' When any deviltry lurked in Capt. Billy's mind, 'Capt. Suggs' was his most reliable assistant in getting rid of it. So a scheme was planned. Suggs was sent over on pretext of some message to Phelps, at Oquaka, with instructions not to leave Burlington until he had executed his part of the programme.

"A person, who was either the City Marshal, or attached to his official retinue, soon heard of Suggs in Burlington, and became so ambitious of his acquaintance as to introduce himself without delay. He learned from Suggs that the latter lived out in the Agency neighborhood; that he knew the Trading Company, in fact, sometimes worked for them when an extra force was needed—clever people; good paymasters, with the cash always in hand; knew nothing of their dealing in whisky; had never seen them supply it to the Indians; and, even if he had, as he had heard they were accused of it, a dollar, when needed, was not so easily made out there that a man could afford to make enemies out of good-paying employers! After several interviews, Suggs embarked upon the ferry-boat. But his newly-made friend was not long in joining him, and during the crossing Suggs yielded to the potent arguments and promises that had already shaken his sense of personal honor and interest. He admitted that he had seen a large lot of kegs, and these not empty, landed by night at the trading-house from a boat not long before, and immediately buried upon the bank, where most of them were; and if he could be guaranteed against suspicion as the informer, and terms arranged to suit—as he expected to remain about the place some time after his return—he would put his friend upon the right track. The boat having landed them, and all details being adjusted, each party went on his way rejoicing—Suggs' way being to Oquawka, and at once back to the trading-house to report to Capt. Phelps.

"Not many days later, an hour or so before dinner time, Col. Jesse Williams—later of Henn, Williams & Co., of Fairfield, but then Private Secretary to Gov. Lucas—rode up to the Agency. Being doubtless himself disposed (as indeed the Agency hospitality would suggest) to consider that an expedition which would demand a three-mile ride and several hours of time, could be more satisfactorily completed as a post-prandial duty, he made no mention of his business. But as soon as the meal was over, he handed to the Agent a package from the Governor, containing a deposition in full form, taken before Judge Mason, of the Territorial Supreme Court, by Suggs' Burlington friend, to the effect that so many kegs of whisky, etc., etc., and were then secreted, etc., etc., in violation of the statute, etc., by the said P. Chouteau Jr.'s Company, traders, etc., as aforesaid. And there was also a line to the Agent, that, in the execution of so delicate a duty, which must involve judicial process, he had deemed it best to send out Col. Williams to *assist* the Agent. Whatever the motive may have been, it is certain that until both were in their saddles, Col. Williams proved himself able to *watch* the Agent with untiring eye.

"Reaching the trading-house, the person who took the deposition and a companion were found there waiting, they having 'forked off' by another trail so as not to be seen. Suggs was on hand, having taken the opportunity to post the Burlingtonians about the locality. And also Capt. Billy Phelps, called by the Indians Che-che-pe-qua, or the 'Winking Eyes,' was there, those visuals fairly gleaming with joy over the anticipated fun.

"The Agent proceeded at once to business, expressing to Capt. Phelps his regret that so unpleasant a duty should have devolved upon him; his hope that it

would prove that so serious a complaint had originated in some error, but suggesting that, if true, admission of the fact and production of the contraband article would be more apt to temper subsequent proceedings with leniency than efforts to conceal it would do. The Captain vehemently denied the impeachment, stating that it would require a much wiser man than himself to discover where such an article then was, or ever had been kept upon their premises. The complainant was now appealed to, who led the party a short distance to a spot where, with a triumphant air, he pointed to an X that the edge of Suggs' boot sole had made in the sandy bank.

"They began digging, and soon reached some matting that was removed, and thus uncovered a lot of lard kegs, too greasy to suggest a thought of any other article being contained within them. The immediate 'sold, by thunder!' of one of the moiety gentlemen, came in accents too lugubrious to be listened to without exciting a sense of sadness. Suggs, meanwhile, had come up missing, and the 'Winking Eyes' walked off with a most disdainful air, leaving the Agent and his party on the spot, whence they soon returned to the Agency, where the Agent made his report that the informer had pointed out a place, where, by digging, a large quantity of lard in kegs was found that had been buried to avoid loss by heat, and in the night to conceal the fact from vagabond whites and Indians. The disappointed informer and his companion hastened homeward; but Col. Williams remained until next morning, and then returned bearing the Agent's report.

"But the unkindest cut of all was six months later, when, about the last of February, Capt. Phelps addressed a letter to Gov. Lucas in the most respectful and official form, saying, that having heard he had declared his determination not to continue in office under such an old Tory as Gen. Harrison, and fearful that whoever his successor would be, he might not feel so friendly toward the Company as he had proved in the matter of exhuming their lard, and as they would soon be much in need of some, and the ground was then very hard frozen, the company would be under great obligations if he would at once send some one out to dig up the rest of it.

"The village of Hardfish—or Wishecomaque, as it is in the Indian tongue—which was quite as respectable in size as any of the old villages, was located in what is now the heart of Eddyville, named for J. P. Eddy, a trader, who was licensed in the summer of 1840, by the writer, to establish his trading post at that place. He continued to trade there until the treaty of final cession in 1842, and was the most fortunate of any of the large traders in finding his schedule of claims against the Indians very little reduced by the Commissioners, whose part it was, at that treaty, to adjust all outstanding claims against the Sacs and Foxes.

"The writer cannot locate the place exactly, according to our State maps, although he has often visited it in Indian times; but somewhere out north from Kirkville, and probably not over twelve miles distant, on the bank of Skunk River, not far above the 'Forks of Skunk,' was a small village of not over fifteen or twenty lodges, presided over by a man of considerable influence, though he was not a chief, named Kishkekosh. This village was on the direct trail—in fact it was the converging point of the two trails—from the Hardfish village, and the three villages across the river below Ottumwa, to the only other permanent settlement of the tribes, which was the village of Poweshiek, a Fox chief of equal rank with Wapello, situated on the bank of the Iowa River.

"About the time that Eddy moved out his stock of goods from Burlington to his licensed point at the Hardfish village, P. Chouteau, Jr., & Company

also obtained an addition to their license for a post at the same place, and put up a small establishment some fourth of a mile below Eddy, on the river-bank. In the same winter, of 1840-41, Messrs. W. G. & G. W. Ewing, of Indiana, who had already acquired large wealth in the Indian trade, but never yet had dealt with the Sacs and Foxes, obtained a license and had their point assigned them just at the mouth of Sugar Creek, on the Ottumwa side, where they soon got up a large establishment, filled with a full and valuable stock. This post was started, and, for a year or so, conducted by a Mr. Hunt, a gentleman of far more education, refinement and culture than is often found among the resident Indian traders.

“Previous to the treaty of 1842, some few changes were made in their location, both by the Indians and among the whites. The house at the ‘Old Garrison’ was broken up, and one established in its stead up in the Red Rock region, near the mouth of White Breast; and Keokuk, also, moved his village into the same neighborhood. A second blacksmith was appointed, named Baker, son-in-law of Col. Ingraham, one of the pioneers of Des Moines County, and a person of considerable character and influence in his county. Baker died at Fort Des Moines, still in the service of the Indians; but when appointed, he built his residence some half a mile east of the Agency, not far from the claim taken by the late William Newell, father of L. F. Newell, by whom the property was subsequently purchased and added to his farm.

“The Sacs and Foxes were quite friendly and manageable; in fact, were very pleasant and agreeable people to live among, and all public and personal intercourse with them rolled smoothly along the well-worn track, without much of incident or marvel, until the final sale of their remaining Iowa domain. Sometimes, incidents would occur, possessing excitement or amusement enough to encroach for a little upon the monotony that otherwise might have become tedious, of which the writer will endeavor to recover the memory of one or two that may amuse the reader.

“The Sacs and Foxes, like all other Indians, were a very religious people, in their way, always maintaining the observance of a good many rites, ceremonies and feasts in their worship of the *Kitche Mulito*, or Great Spirit. Fasts did not seem to be prescribed in any of their missals, however, because, perhaps, forced ones, under a scarcity of game or other edibles, were not of impossible occurrence among people whose creed plainly was to let to-morrow take care of the things of itself. Some of these ceremonies bore such resemblance to some of those laid down in the books of Moses as to have justified the impression among biblical students that the lost tribes of Israel might have found their way to this continent.

“The writer was a witness, one delightful forenoon in May, 1841, of a ceremony that seemed full of mystery, even to those of the Indians who took no part in celebrating it. A large lodge had been set up for the occasion on the level green, near Keokuk’s village, and its sides left so entirely open that vision of the proceedings conducted within was entirely free. Close around was a circle of guards or sentinels, evidently ‘in the secret,’ as they were close enough to hear, but at a distance far enough to prevent eavesdropping of the low tones used within the sacred precincts. Inside of these guards was another and much larger circle of sentinels, who restrained all outsiders (of whom the writer had to content himself with being one) from crossing within their line. Keokuk seemed to be the chief personage among the performers, and the performance to be designed for the exclusive benefit of one old fellow of some importance in the tribe, who was mainly distinguished from those about him by being clad in a

much scantier pattern of raiment. Sometimes they would place him on his feet, and sometimes on his seat, as they powwowed and gesticulated about him. Finally, while in a sedentary position, with a large pile of blankets behind him, Keokuk approached in front, pistol in hand, apparently aimed at his forehead.

"There was an explosion, quite audible to us outsiders, and a no small puff of smoke, and the old savage went over on his back in quick time, where he was covered up and left among the blankets, while a good many 'long talks' were held around and over him, until at length, Keokuk, taking his hand, brought him to the sitting posture, and soon after to his feet, apparently none the worse for having been used as a target. The outside multitude of Indians gazed with marked awe throughout the entire performance, and maintained, withal, the deepest silence.

"During the three years that the writer had charge of the Agency, before its removal from this place, there were two, and he thinks even three, occasions on which he had to remove persons who had 'squatted' for good on the Sac and Fox lands. One of these has already been spoken of, the mishap having grown out of some erroneous belief about the boundary. Another originated in some opinions of a former head of the St. Louis Superintendency of Indian Affairs, drawn from him in correspondence and published in the papers. They were erroneous, and believed to have been in order to embarrass the then Government, to which he was politically unfriendly. If correct, they would have opened to settlement a valuable tract of the Sac and Fox land bordering on Missouri, including their Soap Creek Mill. Governor Chambers coinciding with the Agent's opinion, which was immediately reported to him, as intruders had begun to move in, issued a proclamation warning all persons from crossing the boundary line as then established; and the affair, in due course, reaching the head of the Indian service, the Secretary of War, under the law of that time. That official, Hon. William L. Marcy, promptly sustained the subordinate proceedings, and orders were issued to remove by military force all trespassers who, having received reasonable notice, had not retired by a specified day. Notices were printed and distributed by a special messenger among the new trespassers, and, as some had failed to go, by the specified date, a company of United States Cavalry was ordered to the Agency to enforce the laws and treaties. This duty seemed the more imperative, just at that time, as the Department was intending to treat, in a few months, with the Sacs and Foxes for the purchase of that very land.

"Such military expeditions would, of course, abound with incidents, sometimes amusing, sometimes exciting, and sometimes disagreeable and embarrassing. We would generally find the men gone, leaving the premises in charge of the women and children, under the vain belief that they would, in some way, get over the trouble. Excuses would be various, mostly of wagons broken in the very act of starting, or of oxen strayed and horses lost or stolen just a day or so too soon; sometimes of sickness, though we failed of observing signs of it. On one occasion, a soldier overheard a well-grown girl tell a frightened junior one not to cry for 'Pap' was just away down the branch, and would come back as soon as the soldiers were gone. And, sure enough, when the smoke of the burning cabin curled above his hiding-place, convincing him that his plan had proved abortive, 'Pap' came rushing around a point of the grove, apparently all out of breath, with a long story of his strayed horses that he had hunted till the last day, and then gone to some kindred six or seven miles off beyond the Iowa State line, who were then on the road with their

wagons; and that he having heard the bugle, had left them in order, by short cuts across the timber and hollows, to get home in time to save his 'plunder.' Well, the Lieutenant told him, there it was all safe, the soldiers had set it out carefully without giving his family any trouble to help them; and if only he had time, he would be glad to wait till his Missouri friends arrived, and help him load up. The mansion being now burned beyond salvation, the bugle sounded to mount, and the troop resumed its march.

"The next amusing incident was in our encounter, soon after the troop had resumed its march, with an old fellow whom we met coming up the somewhat dim road just along the edge of the timber, on this side of the river. The troop was of between thirty and forty men, with a Lieutenant, the Captain having stayed at the Agency with the rest of his company, to take care of his supplies in camp. The Lieutenant and writer were comfortably walking their nags along the said road, the troops some distance in the rear, following the same easy gait, with their two six-mule wagons behind, when we espied a wagon coming round a point of the road not far ahead of us. The team soon showed itself to be a span of fat, sleek horses, and the entire outfit indicated that the old chap in charge of it was not as hard up as his personal look would have led one to believe. He was for giving us the entire right of way, but as we turned off to face him, as if we intended to collide, bow on to him, he reigned up.

"According to his own story, he was out for just a pastime drive up the ridge, without much motive or object of any kind; but he had a scythe to cut grass, a good lot of oats and shelled corn in sacks, an extra wagon sheet that would have improvised a comfortable tent in short order, a plentiful supply of 'grub' for himself and a boy he had with him, thirteen or fourteen years old, and a forty gallon empty barrel, all suggestive of a contemplated raid upon the bee-trees. After some parley, the Lieutenant turned him over to the Sergeant, who had in the mean time come up with his men, who, in turn, placed him with a file of troopers, as a guard of honor, between the two baggage-wagons. The old fellow soon got the hang of what was up from the soldiers, and, as misery loves company, he shortly seemed to lose sight of his own disgust in contemplating that of the inmates of the two squatters' cabins we had yet to visit. We soon reached the nearest one and found it abandoned, though very recently, as all signs proved. Stopping long enough to burn the cabin, we then kept on our way to the only remaining trespasser, who had put up his cabin in a grove on the Des Moines River side of the ridge we had been all day descending. As we turned off to cross the ridge, our former captive, whom we now released, seemed, for a while, as if disposed to relieve himself from the enjoyment of our society as soon as possible. But, in a short time, he changed his mind, for long before he had traveled the half-mile across the ridge, we saw that he had also turned off and was in pursuit of us. He reached the house almost as soon as did the troops, and in full time to say to the Lieutenant and myself what could not have been less than an unpleasant feeling of personal sympathy for the family we were about to dislodge. As in several previous instances, the man had gone off, leaving the woman to give reasons and offer excuses for his absence. It was very near night, and not less than five miles to the nearest house in the direction the woman wished to go: she had several children, of whom not the largest, even, was yet of an age to be other than an incumbrance at such a time; nor was there team, wagon or other means of transportation to be seen. While she was bitterly complaining of her cruel fate in thus being turned out of her house to see it consumed, with herself, children and chattels all night under the open heavens, our lately-made acquaintance came to a halt among us, the ex-

pression of his features indicating a much more enjoyable expectation of witnessing the scene ahead than was ever felt by any among us, whose duty it was to bring it into action.

"We accordingly concluded to press him into the service, soothing, by that proposal, much of the distress of mater familias, who appeared to be a person rather superior to the ordinary grade of squatters. The soldiers set about removing her property from the house, and loading into the old fellow's wagon such portions of it as she was least disposed to abandon for the night, and, comfortably stowing herself and children upon the load, we started him off as soon as she was ready to leave, after having placed the rest of her effects in as secure a condition as we could. To guard against any possible treachery on the part of the old bee-hunter, as well as in view of any break-down before he could strike the smoother road, the Lieutenant took the precaution to detach a Corporal with a half-dozen men, to act as escort over the three miles or so to the Indian boundary, beyond which our jurisdiction ceased.

"The house, with its combustible appendages, having been set on fire, we continued our march to a point a mile or two within the civilized part of Iowa Territory, where a well-fixed, thrifty settler supplied our commissariat, as well as our forage department, with sundry items that a three-days expedition through the brush had made acceptable, if not actually needful. Night had fairly set in. The Corporal had rejoined the command, and reported the bee-hunter and his cargo to be making satisfactory and apparently friendly progress at the point he was ordered to leave them. Our camp-fires were soon blazing, and the tents pitched, and, in a short time, a good supper increased the contentment which the Lieutenant and Agent could not fail to enjoy over the final conclusion of a most unpleasant duty. An early reveille, and the next mid-day found us at the Agency.

"At the accession of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, in March, 1840, Mr. John Chambers, ex-Congressman of Kentucky, was appointed to replace Gov. Lucas as Governor of our then Territory, which office included within its commission that of Superintendent over the Indians and their Agencies. For several months previous, some feelings of antagonism had existed between the old Black Hawk party, whose chief was Hardfish, and the other bands, which was excited mostly and kept up by the traders, influenced by their rival interests, and the characteristic obstinacy of Gov. Lucas, who leaned to the Hardfish band. Upon the arrival of Gov. Chambers at Burlington, it was, of course, an object with Keokuk to gain his favor, or at least to have him committed to a strictly impartial course; while the Hardfish effort would be to induce him to follow in the track of his predecessor. Keokuk at once requested the Agent to obtain the Governor's consent for him and his chief men to visit him at Burlington. It was the wish, however, of the Indian Department to discountenance and prevent such pilgrimages of the Indians through the settlements, and the Agent promised Keokuk that he would inform the new Governor of his desire, and that, perhaps, he would prefer to make his acquaintance and receive his congratulations here at the Agency. The Hardfish band—or rather their instigators, Eddy and his satellites—less patient, and ignoring their proper channel of communication through the Agent with the Superintendency, hastened to Burlington in a large body, and having encamped a short way from town, sent in a written notice of their arrival and its purpose, with a request that the Governor would cause the needed supplies of food, etc., to be provided for them. Under the late Lucas regime, an order on Eddy's Burlington store would have soon satisfied this want. But Gov. Chambers sent them word that when he sent for any of them to come and see him, he would, of course, be prepared to

have them fed; that he had no intention of converting his executive headquarters in Burlington into a council-ground for his red children, and that it was his purpose to visit them in their own country at a very early day. Hardfish came home with a large flea in his ear; and the Agent received a communication from the Governor informing him of the facts, and instructing him to use all means in his power to prevent the intrusions of his charge upon the settlements, and that he should visit the Agency in a very short time, notice of which should be seasonably served.

"The Governor at length set his time, the bands were all informed, the Governor arrived, and on the next day, at a specified hour, a grand council would be opened. Meanwhile, all the Indians, except the Iowa River Foxes, indisposed to come so far, had been gathering, and were encamped about the Agency, the Keokuk side covering the ground along the branch behind the mills, which was then full of plum, hazel and crab-apple thickets; while the Hardfishes were along the edge of the river timber south of the Agency, and where the writer now lives (August, 1874). Long before the appointed hour, the Hardfish party, arrayed in full toggery, had all arrived, themselves and their ponies caparisoned in their richest styles of ornament; and, having gone through the equestrian performances usual on such occasions, had dismounted, secured their ponies, and, forming on foot, had marched into the Agency yard, where the Governor was to receive them, and where was quite a gathering of whites, and Hardfish with some of his leading men, having taken the Governor's hand and said a few words of courtesy, had sat down upon the grass.

"Now, it was a sacred duty with the Governor to cherish the memory of his dear and lately dead friend, Gen. Harrison. He had been Aid-de-camp to the General in the war of 1812, and rumor told that their mutual sentiments were more those of father and son than of simple friends. Keokuk had been apprised of this, and, as it proved, knew how to 'make it tell.' The appointed hour had been a long time passed, but as yet he made no sign of putting in an appearance, and at last the Governor began to grow impatient and to use some expressions approbatory of the Hardfish promptitude.

"At length the first faint sounds of Keokuk's music came floating through the thickets, which grew more audible as it neared, but never swelled up to the full tone of their more joyous notes; and as the front of their procession wound slowly into view, their lances and staves, instead of being decked with gaudy ribbons and feathers to flutter in the breeze, were wrapped round with wilted grass. No sound of bells responded to the tramp of their ponies; and their own persons, instead of being painted in vermilion and dressed in bright colors, bore the usual funeral substitutes of clay and somber hues. In fact, all the paraphernalia of woe betokened some sad affliction. The Agent, after a hurried word with the interpreter, told the Governor that this was a funeral march, and that some one of their leading men must have died in the night, and lay probably yet unburied in the camp. The Hardfishes seemed as much at a loss as anybody, wondering who could have died without their knowing it.

"The solemn dirge ceased, and dismounting, the several hundred savages, forming on foot with Keokuk leading, marched into the yard and toward the Governor, who advanced a step or two to meet him, when Keokuk, ordering a halt, signed the interpreter and said: 'Say to our new Father that before I take his hand I will explain to him what all this means. We were told not long ago that our Great Father was dead. We have heard of him as a great war-chief, who had passed much of his life among the red men and knew their wants, and we believed we would always have friendship and justice at his

hands. His death has made us very sad, and, as this is our first opportunity, we thought it would be wrong if we did not use it to show that the hearts of his red children, as well as his white, know how to mourn over their great loss, and we have had to keep our Father waiting while we performed that part of our mourning that we must always attend to before we leave our lodges with our dead.'

"Then, amid the murmur of approbation from his people, he stepped forward and extended his hand. The hearty grasp with which the Governor seized and clung to it, showed he had touched the right spot, and the Hardfishes must be content, thereafter, to take a back seat. When, years after, the writer was enjoying a day of the Governor's hospitality at Maysville, Ky., and the incident coming up in conversation, the Governor was told that he must not credit Keokuk with the paternity of the entire 'plot,' but that his ingenuity was put into requisition only to manage the details, the kind old gentleman seemed greatly amused."

WAPELLO'S DEATH.

An editorial in the *Ottumwa Courier* of September 13, 1876, is here reproduced, because of its permanent value as an authentic sketch:

"The name of our county—Wapello—should be pronounced as though spelled *Wapellaw*. At any rate, that is the way the Chief Wapello pronounced it, and he ought to have known.

"The old chief died at the forks of the Skunk River, March 15, 1842, and his remains were brought to the Indian Agency, near where Agency City is now located, in an ox-wagon, and buried toward evening of the same day, with the customary Indian ceremonies. At his own request, he was buried by the side of Gen. Street, in the garden of the Agency. Gen. Street had been an Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien and at Rock Island. He came to the Agency of the Sacs and Foxes here in April, 1838, by assignment of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Judge Crawford, and died May 5, 1840. He was for many years in the Indian service, and, although always a strong Whig, he was yet a man of such experience and sterling integrity that he remained in office to the day of his death, in spite of his politics and the changes in administration. He was very popular with the Indians, and hence the desire of Wapello to be laid by the side of his honest pale-faced friend, which wish was gratified. Gen. Street left numerous children and grandchildren, none of whom reside here now.

"Keokuk, Appanoose and nearly all of the leading men among the Indians, were present at Wapello's funeral. The dead chief was the successor of Black Hawk in rank. If Wapello's name is translated into English, we are unacquainted with the fact. He was chief of the Foxes as well as of the confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes, composed of the bands of Keokuk, Appanoose, Hardfish, Poweshiek and his own; Poweshiek succeeded him as the senior chief of the confederated tribes, while Poweshiek's tribe-leadership fell to Pashe-shamore (Pa-she-sha-more), who, from all accounts, was a good sort of an Indian. He went to the Indian Territory with the Sacs and Foxes, where the remnants of this dejected race still subsist upon the bounty of the Government."

FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN IN THE COUNTY.

The first white child born in the county was William Street Beach, son of Major John Beach, son-in-law and successor to Gen. Street. The child was born at Agency, August, 1841, and died September, 1859.

THE FIRST DEATH.

Gen. Street's death, as heretofore mentioned, was the first event of that kind that occurred among the whites at that Agency, and consequently his death may be put down as the first one which occurred within the present limits of Wapello County. In July, 1841, Phelps' trading-house at the Agency took fire in the night and a large quantity of powder was exploded, killing one white man, whose name was not preserved. This was probably the second death in the county. An Indian was killed by the explosion. The first white woman who died in the county was a relative, perhaps a sister, of Col. Cogswell, at the Agency. The name and date of death are not preserved.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE

was between Harvey Sturdevant, a gunsmith of the post, and a widow, a relative of C. H. Withington, blacksmith of the post; but tradition does not transmit her name. This matrimonial event occurred in 1841, and the happy couple were united by the chaplain of the post.

THE FIRST GRIST-MILL

was erected on Sugar Creek, just below where the Agency road now crosses it, and about where Quince Wood's residence now stands. It was built in 1839, by Jeremiah Smith, millwright, under direction of Gen. Street, during a wet time, when the creek was a large mill-stream, and on the assurance of the Indians that the stream was fifty miles long. About the time they got the mill ready to run, the water gave out, whereupon Gen. Street and Jerry Smith, with an exploring party, traced their water-power into the ground four miles distant! That was the first practical joke played on the whites, and it was, surely, a good one for poor Lo.

The first regular merchant, disconnected from the Government, who did business in Wapello County, was Shaphat Dwire, who established himself at the village of Agency City in 1843, about the time it was laid out. He came from Canton, Ill. He built, that year, a good one-story frame store, and for several years he was the leading merchant in the county. Dwire sold out to W. B. and Alexander Street, about 1849, and returned to Illinois. He used to buy oats of the pioneers at 10 cents per bushel in exchange for calico at 25 cents per yard.

THE FIRST POSTOFFICE

in Agency was kept at his store, and Dwire was Postmaster, at the munificent income of \$12 per year. Letter postage was then 25 cents per letter. Dwire subsequently became involved in business matters and committed suicide at the Virginia Hotel, St. Louis, in 1860.

[The first post office is claimed for Ottumwa, and we have modified the above statement accordingly.—EDITOR].

IOWA AS IT WAS.

Dr. William R. Ross, an old and highly esteemed pioneer of the State, who came to this section when the country was without political division into even a Territory, furnished the following valuable papers to the *Albia Union* in 1869-70. The information contained in his letters is unquestionably reliable.

"It may not be uninteresting," observes the Doctor, "to give some of the names of those who first explored Southern Iowa, in 1832, prior to making a permanent settlement in 1833. First, among others, were Maj. Joseph B. Teas

and Joseph Morgan, afterward citizens of Albia; Col. William Morgan, William Stewart, John Ward, Isaac Canterberg, Lewis Watters, Isaac Cranshaw, Benjamin Tucker, Ezekiel Smith and sons Paris and Lineas, John Bullard, Richard Sand, Thomas Dovrell, David Tethro, S. S. White, M. M. McCarver, Berryman Jenkins, William Wright, John Harris and Charles Teas, with others that were in Iowa when I came in July, 1833. Mrs. Sarah Hilleary, wife of Alexander Hilleary, near Burlington, came with her father, Col. William Morgan, in February, 1832, to do the domestic work while her father was improving his claim and building a house, preparatory to moving his family, and was one of the families driven on the big island just below Burlington, by soldiers from Rock Island, as the Indian title had not yet been extinguished.

"The title remained in the Indians until June, 1833. At this time, Richard Chaney resided at Fort Madison, and Dr. Garland and Mr. Campbell and perhaps a few other on the half-breed tract. After June 1, 1833, the country was settled very rapidly, as every one then had the liberty of taking to themselves a claim of half a section of land, one-quarter of timber and one of prairie, and the right to purchase as many claims as he had the money for. This rule occasioned much disturbance by new immigrants coming into the country and finding one man holding more than one claim. It drove them back into the new region against their will. In the winter of 1833-34, we were attached to Michigan Territory for judicial purposes, and the laws, with instructions, were sent me by the Legislature of Michigan to organize Des Moines County, by appointing special elections to be held to elect officers to discharge the duties of an organized county. Col. William Morgan was elected Superior Judge, and Henry Walker and Young L. Hughes, Assistants, of Circuit Court, which was the highest court we had in Iowa at that time. Col. W. H. Chapman was Prosecuting Attorney; W. R. Ross, Clerk; Solomon Perkins, Sheriff; John Barker, Justice of the Peace; W. R. Ross, Treasurer and Recorder, and, at the time, Acting Postmaster in the only postoffice in the Territory. He was the only practicing physician in that part of the Territory, meanwhile carrying on a dry goods and drug store. In addition to this, Mr. Ross inclosed, in 1834, one hundred and sixty acres of prairie land with a stake and rider fence, grew eighty acres of corn on another claim, and improved still another forty acres back of Burlington. He also improved some twenty acres, and erected buildings for a private residence.

"There was a settlement from near the mouth of Long Creek, northeast of Augusta, made by six or seven families from Indiana, in July, 1833, eight miles west of Burlington.

"In regard to public improvements, in the fall of 1833, Mr. Ross built the first school house, on his claim just back of the public square, at his own expense, and in the spring of 1834, Z. C. Ingraham was employed to teach. Mr. Ross boarded him free of cost. This was the first English school taught in Iowa. In 1834, Mr. Ross organized the first Sunday school in Iowa, furnishing a library from Cincinnati, at a cost of \$12.50, and taught the school himself. As the population increased, a new library was needed; the old one was donated to Mount Pleasant, where a school had been organized, and a new lot of books, costing \$25, was put in. Of those denominations who joined in the work of maintaining the school, Mr. Ross remembers: Mr. and Mrs. J. Edwards, W. H. Starr (then a lawyer), of the Congregational faith; George Partridge (who became a wholesale merchant of St. Louis), of the Unitarian faith; David Rover, of the Presbyterian faith; John B. Gray, of the Baptist faith. Mr. Newhall and Dr. John Campbell are warmly spoken of in this connection, also.

"The day school was taught by Mrs. Shelton and Mrs. Mayfield; and after the old Zion Methodist Episcopal Church was built, Rev. E. M. Scott, the tallest man in the neighborhood, lived in the basement of the church and taught school therein. Afterward, a man named Townsend taught.

"Dr. Crawford, from Brooke County, Va., settled in Burlington in 1833. He practiced during the winter, and then moved to Texas. In the spring of 1834, Drs. Shuff, of Kentucky, and Center, of Indiana, located in Burlington, and formed a partnership. Center died within the year, and Shuff returned to Kentucky. Dr. Teas practiced in 1835. Dr. W. D. Hickock, of New York, located there in 1835, and remained until his death. Dr. S. S. Ransom, of Vermont, settled there about the same date. Dr. E. Lowe, of Indiana, came in 1836. He afterward removed to Omaha.

"The first court ever held in Southern Iowa, convened at the house of Mr. Ross, on the block immediately east of the public square, in the spring of 1835. Judges presiding: William Morgan, Henry Walker and Young R. Hughes. Resident lawyers: W. W. Chapman, Robert Williams, Isaac Leffler, Joseph B. Teas. Visiting lawyers: Mr. Little, of Carthage, Illinois, and James W. Woods, usually called 'Old Timber.' Mr. Ross owned the only law library then in Burlington, and that was a small one. In the spring of 1836, David Rover began the practice of law; in 1836-7, M. D. Browning and J. W. Grimes, also. In 1836-7, Joseph B. Teas, and Jeremiah Smith, Jr., represented Des Moines at the Legislature which organized the Territory of Iowa. In the spring of 1838, Charles Mason moved to Burlington and began the practice of law. There was an exodus of lawyers from that place about then. J. C. Hall, William Thompson, J. B. and G. W. Teas and Van Allen located at Mt. Pleasant; Thomas and Springer, at Wapello, Louisa County; Daniel Miller and Rich at Ft. Madison.

"In 1837-8, the Territory was established, and Burlington made the capital. The first session was held in the old Zion Church.

"In March, 1834, Barton H. Cartright preached in Burlington. Asa McMurtry preached for two weeks, shortly after. W. D. R. Trotter followed. In May, 1834, Peter Cartright held two days' camp-meeting near the public square. In the winter of 1834-5, Seamen B. Stateter, of the Missouri Conference, formed the Burlington Circuit, and appointed John H. Ruble, preacher in charge. This circuit included all the territory south of Rock Island to the southern boundary, and west to the Missouri River. In 1835-6, Andrew Monroe held quarterly meeting. In May, Mr. Ruble died, and Peter Brown, of Quincy, Ill., preached his funeral sermon. Wilson Pitner supplied the place for a short time. Nicholas S. Barton next preached, and in 1837, Moses McMurtry had charge. In 1839, Asa West followed, and in 1840, J. Arvington, as preachers on the circuit. Isaac S. Stewart was located preacher in charge of the Burlington Church."

In 1838, Gen. Joseph Street was transferred from the Agency of the Winnebagoes at Prairie du Chien, Wis., to Iowa, for the purpose of establishing a military outpost for the protection of the general interests of the Government. He made a barrack at Agency City, in Wapello County, and may be esteemed the first white man to open the onward march of the pale-faces toward Monroe County.

In a dense wilderness he built up for himself a home of as comfortable a character as the times and circumstances would permit. He improved a farm and availed himself of such opportunities as lay within his reach. Joseph Smart, the interpreter, and a man named Baker, who was a blacksmith by

trade, were the only white persons, beside the garrison, in the settlement. A trading-post was soon established by Messrs. Ewings & Phelps, near the Agency.

In 1841, J. P. Eddy, from St. Louis, opened a trading-post where Eddyville now stands, near the northeast corner of Monroe County. He at once secured the friendship of the Indians.

Wabekeishiek, the prophet of the Sacs and Foxes, built his village on the right bank of the Des Moines, a mile above Eddy's post. The Indians grew corrupt after the passage by Congress of the bill granting annuities, growing out of the Black Hawk treaty of peace. They would not hunt or fish, and subsisted on their grants from the Great Father. The Indians became so demoralized by the freedom from labor thus secured that the mortality of the tribe was greatly increased. The prophet told them that the cause of all their woes arose from the relinquishment of their lands to the Government. There is something sad in the spectacle of a once powerful race of men thus driven to the extremity of extinction. In 1845, the Indians were removed entirely from the State to reservations in Kansas.

John Goodell, the interpreter of Hardfish's band, was the next to move toward Monroe County. He improved a farm not far from the line between Wapello and Monroe, known as the Ogden place, located some four miles below Eddy's post.

"In 1843," says Dr. Ross, "I visited the country as far up as where Eddyville now stands, at that time an Indian village called Hardfisher. J. P. Eddy was located there as a trader with the Indians. I found a few old friends, who had made claims on both sides of the river; among them, John B. Gray, who had located about three miles west, on Gray's Creek, in Kishkekosh County."

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

The early history of Wapello differs from nearly all other counties in this State in one important feature, which is this: It had no *first* settler. This apparent anachronism is accounted for by the fact that scores of pioneers were impatiently awaiting the arrival of the day when they could legally lay claim to the lands beyond the Indian boundary line.

It is often said by orators who expatiate upon the marvelous progress of this nation, that the United States sprang into being in a day, like Minerva from the head of Jove, powerful, matured, commanding. This figure of speech, which the license of the rostrum permits, finds nearly a literal fulfillment in the creation of Wapello County.

By the terms of the Indian treaty of 1842, the territory now embraced in the limits of Wapello County was ceded to the United States. It was not opened to claimants at once, however, but was reserved against settlers until the 1st day of May, 1843. Long before the dawn of that morning, hundreds of anxious families had congregated upon the line of the imaginary boundary, and were preparing to rush, American fashion, at the stroke of the bell, upon the new possessions. It would be taxing the credulity of our readers to assert that no violations of the spirit of the law were made by these pioneers, and, in fact, the necessity of maintaining troops of dragoons on the border clearly shows that the parent Government did not believe that the conditions of the treaty would be voluntarily observed. A considerable military force was stationed for weeks upon the border, solely for the purpose of preventing the too rapid advancement of the whites. In spite of this police regulation, it is known that many settlers surreptitiously surveyed the promised land, and even penetrated westward as far

as what is now Monroe County. The existence of a trading-post at Eddyville served as a pretext for a preliminary movement, and the first permanent settler of Monroe, John B. Gray, who was afterward a Commissioner of this county while Monroe (or Kishkekosh, as it was then called) was attached to Wapello, made a selection in that county as early as September, 1842. The great mass, however, did not succeed in gaining even transient access to the region beyond the line, and if any man did really drive a secret claim-stake in Wapello soil, his name is unknown.

The night of April 30, 1843, was illumed with camp-fires along the boundary, and sleep forsook the eyelids of the progressive hosts. When the midnight hour arrived and the morning of May 1st was ushered in, the groves and hills rang with shouts and the sharp reports of fire-arms. A mighty army of fully two thousand persons pressed onward along the entire line. Of this number, Wapello received her full share, but it is past finding out who came and who actually composed the pioneer throng.

Many persons were doubtless drawn into the movement through the sense of conquest or invasion which the act implied. The love of adventure is strong in the hearts of Americans, and controlled a large proportion of the band, no doubt, but did not tend to permanently benefit the country. Others came with honest intent to remain and improve the claims thus taken up without money or hindrance. So excited was the crowd that those who came did not realize who were their companions, and never knew whether they were first or last in the disordered scramble for place.

It must be remembered that the people did not come in solid phalanx, but were scattered over a wide area. Thus it will be seen that those who entered, for instance, near the southern line of the county had no way of determining who had chosen the northern part. It may be true that some had secreted themselves during the hours preceding midnight, on the lands they desired to claim, and were prepared to drive the claimant's stake at the earliest flush of the 1st.

Under such circumstances it would be unfair to record the name of any individual as the first man to settle in the county. The temptation to perpetrate a Hibernianism is too strong to be resisted, and we settle the vexed question of priority by declaring that the first man to settle in Wapello County was a crowd of people.

A PIONEER MINISTER'S IMPRESSIONS.

Early in the spring and summer of 1844, Rev. B. A. Spalding began a correspondence from Agency City with the Home Missionary Society, under whose direction he was located there, and, owing to his faculty for intelligent observation, his communications are of value, as showing the material and moral condition of the country at that period, from a Christian stand-point. He says:

We went to the Indian Agency in Wapello County, on the New Purchase. On our way to that place, we passed through a part of the country which had been settled but two or three months. It was literally a new country. Many of the settlers had not struck a furrow or erected a fence. All that reminded us that we were in a settled country, was the occasional sight of an uncompleted cabin, in which we found families staying rather than living. They were not only destitute of conveniences, but were so open that the family could be seen about as well from the outside as by going into the door, or rather the hole that was left for a door. How those families were to be kept comfortable, and how they were to be supplied with provisions during the inclement season, were questions that often occurred to us. We found but few inhabitants at the Agency. A few were anxious to have the Gospel preached to them at that place, and expressed a strong desire to have one of our number settle amongst them. It will probably be a thickly settled place within a few years. A town has been laid out near the Agency house, and such is the character of the land and the facilities for procuring timber, that settlers will soon be induced to come in. A good, faithful, persevering minister might, in the course of a few years, build up a flourishing church there. We visited the grave of Gen. Street, the late Indian Agent, and

also the grave of Wapello, an Indian chief, which are side by side. The tribe of which Wapello was chief was devotedly attached to Gen. Street and his family, and, as an expression of their friendship, they presented him with a section of land containing 640 acres, which is now in the possession of his widow.

A few weeks since, I visited "Raccoon River Agency," nearly one hundred miles from this place, and thirty or forty miles from the line which divides this from the country at present occupied by the Indians. Connected with the Agency is the Indian Agent, the interpreter, two gunsmiths, two blacksmiths, with their families and servants.

Nearly a mile from this, on the point between the Raccoon and Des Moines, is a garrison, consisting of about one hundred soldiers and five commissioned officers. Along the banks of the Des Moines, between it and the Agency, are several farms and trading-posts, so that the whole population in the settlement is not far from two hundred. On the Sabbath, I preached to as many of these as could be crowded in the single room—officers, soldiers, merchants, mechanics, farmers, gentlemen, ladies, children and servants, both black and white. There has been a good deal of sickness in the settlement during the summer, and, more recently, a few deaths; and there was considerable seriousness prevailing in some families. I should visit this place frequently if other engagements would permit. It has been visited, in one or two instances, by a Methodist preacher.

On the Des Moines, in sight of the Agency, is a village containing two or three hundred Indians. The huge bark buildings present a fine appearance in the distance, at twilight but on nearer approach, by day, they seem rather the haunts of beasts than the abodes of men. Not a tree nor a shrub, a garden nor a well, nor the slightest mark of beauty or of comfort, was anywhere to be seen; even the wild grass had been beaten by the continual tramping, till not a blade nor a root was left; and, as the savages were away on a hunting expedition, the stillness of death reigned over their desolate homes. There are several other villages on this and the neighboring rivers, containing in all about two thousand two hundred persons—all that is left of the Sacs and Foxes, those warlike tribes who filled the whole frontier with terror during the Black Hawk war. These are to be removed, in less than a year, to a region beyond the Missouri River. If, by this removal, they were placed forever beyond the reach of whisky smugglers and other vicious white men, it would be a blessing to them instead of a curse.

Mr. Spaulding then gives a sketch of Oskaloosa, as a part of his missionary jurisdiction:

This "divide" is a long, narrow prairie, extending from the Mississippi in a northwesterly direction between the two rivers, skirted on both sides by broken country from two to four miles wide, generally covered with timber. The town is nearly one hundred miles from the Mississippi, and about six from the Des Moines. It has grown up since the spring opened, and chiefly during the summer and fall. A year ago I passed over its site; the fire had been before me, consuming every appearance of vegetation except a few scattering stalks, leaving a vast black surface. It seemed the most bleak and dreary place I ever saw—the very picture of desolation. But its riches were hid in the soil, and in its forests and rivers. Now, the same spot presents a cluster of newly-made buildings to a view of eight or ten miles distant on the opposite sides. It contains a population of not less than fifty, perhaps one hundred or more, for it increases so fast as to be scarcely two days alike, and is constant hardly long enough to be counted. There are already four stores (and a grocery) embracing a respectable amount of capital affording "a large assortment of such goods as are usually sold in the Western country," and "offering great bargains." Each of these will, of course, sell as cheap as the other, and all "cheaper than the cheapest." There are mechanics of various trades, and gentlemen of different professions, especially the law. Two saw-mills on different streams, on opposite sides of the town, each about five miles distant, have been in operation for some months—one for more than a year, and it is expected that a flouring-mill will start soon.

Again, speaking of Agency City, he says:

On the 27th of October, a Congregational Church was formed in this town, consisting of six members, three males and three females. There were, however, seven other candidates for admission, who were unable to be present. Meetings held on Friday and Saturday nights and on Sunday during the day and at night were large and interesting. On the next Sabbath, a Methodist class was formed, consisting of six. Still a week later, a Cumberland Presbyterian Church was formed, embracing about twenty. A County Bible Society has been formed in this place, and also at Ottumwa, the county seat of Wapello. In each county about eight dollars were raised for the Bible cause, besides several subscriptions not yet paid, although all the effort in both counties was made by the agent in a few days.

Under date of October, 1844, Mr. Spaulding writes:

There has been a good degree of religious feeling in the circle in which I have labored, with some interesting cases of revival in individual hearts, both of professors and non-professors. A small Congregational Church has been formed in this place (Agency City), and the prospect is

that it will be considerably increased within a few weeks, chiefly, however, by those who are already professors of religion. There has also been considerable interest among the Methodists and Baptists, and several additions to their churches. There is also a Sabbath school connected with the Methodist Church in the southern part of the county. What number of scholars it contains, I do not know. Prayer meetings have been held occasionally in various places. The population, however, is so scattered that it is much more difficult to sustain a prayer meeting here than in the East, though I cannot say with certainty that the moral or spiritual difficulty, judging from the very small number that I have sometimes seen assembled in populous villages, is any greater. Books and tracts received from the Tract Society and various Sabbath schools and benevolent societies in Massachusetts, through the Mass. S. S. Society, have afforded invaluable aid in promoting the great objects which your instructions have urged upon my attention.

In February of 1845, he writes again, giving a lengthy account of his labors up to that time, including a visit to Eddyville, Oskaloosa and Raccoon Forks.

A year since my arrival in this place, and the first one of my labors in the ministry was completed on the 10th of November. It has been the most interesting year of my life. I have preached in about thirty different places, from one to one hundred and fifty miles from each other. Six of these were under the charge of some of my brethren, one in the Indian country, and the remainder in the limits assigned to my care. At some of these places I have preached but once, at some twice, at others none, and at some eight or ten times each. At some of them, there has been no other preaching; at some, the Methodists have preached regularly; the Baptists occasionally, and a few have been visited by Cumberland Presbyterians, United Brethren, and various others. Within these limits, two Congregational Churches have been formed (neither of which, I am sorry to say, was in a vicinity of less than fifteen miles, and one scarcely less than fifty, of a Presbyterian Church of any school or order whatever). I have traveled, according to an average account, about fifty miles each week, or about two thousand five hundred miles during the year, chiefly on horseback. I have been in journeyings often, in perils of waters, in perils in the wilderness, in weariness and painfulness, in hunger and thirst, and in cold. But in all this I joy and rejoice and give glory.

Mr. Spaulding gives an interesting account of the condition of the New Purchase, and of the whole region from Sac and Fox Agency to the Raccoon Forks. He says:

But if there is want of encouragement in particular cases, the general aspect of things is rather cheering. The attendance on our meetings has been constantly increasing, both in numbers and uniformity. Congregations are attentive and seem serious. Our little Church, consisting of but six members, enjoyed its first communion season September 15. Several sermons were preached on Saturday and on the Sabbath. Brother Reed, of Fairfield, and Rev. Mr. Dashiell, formerly an Episcopal Rector in Baltimore, were present. For the first time, our meeting house was crowded to overflowing with a deeply interested audience. Some were present who had not been with us before; others for the first time seemed to listen in earnest. It was decidedly the most interesting meeting that I have seen in the New Purchase, and, although I do not know that a single conversion has been the result, I have reason to hope that impressions were made which will not soon be effaced. It may be interesting to know that this meeting was held in the "Old Council House," a building erected for the special purpose of accommodating the Indians when assembled in their negotiations with the authorities of the United States. Here, less than two years ago, savages were sitting or lying upon the floor, smoking their pipes and singing their songs; but now a congregation of Christians are celebrating the dying love of their Lord and Master.

But the *heathen*, where are they? Dwindling away before the light of civilization as darkness flies before the rising sun, till soon echo only shall answer, where are they? What Christian can fail, sometimes, to weep at the mercenary cruelty of the conquered? Preying upon the property of others, which has been purchased at a value merely nominal, lets loose the lawless rapacity of avarice, till it soon learns to bid defiance to restraint from any quarter, and can only be checked by Him who turns the hearts of men as the rivers of water are turned. It is this which countenances, or at least overlooks, profligacy of every kind, and opposes the most formidable obstacle to any improvement in piety or morals. Still, there is that in the human conscience which must respect the claims of the divine law or the eternal principles of truth and justice. Hence the humblest individual who advocates those principles always secures a degree of respect, and, if faithful, a powerful influence. A professor of religion in a place where I had preached but a few times told me that he could see a marked difference in the whole community from the time that my appointments commenced, and urged me to continue them and make them as frequent as possible. He was anxious to have a religious meeting of some kind in town every Sabbath, for the bare fact that if there was such a meeting it would operate as a check upon those who did not attend and took no interest in it.

JUDGE HENDERSHOTT'S ADDRESS.

[In 1874, Hon. H. B. Hendershott was invited to prepare and read an historical sketch of Wapello County, by the Old Settlers' Association—a society which was organized, the Judge informs us, in 1873. The Association no longer maintains regular meetings, but its work was a most satisfactory one, since it embraced the production of a paper which, for comprehensiveness, accuracy and general interest, is the most complete address of the kind we have been fortunate enough to obtain in any county. We herewith reproduce the address entire.—EDITOR.]

“One who settled in Wapello County at a very early day would be cold-hearted indeed not to be rejoiced to meet here and to get a genial shake of the hand and a warm ‘How do you do?’ from the many noble-hearted, cordial friends of the olden times. The only thought which impairs the joy of this occasion with me is a consciousness on my part that I shall be unable to say what ought to be said on this happy day and on this joyous occasion—to recount the many and interesting events of thirty years ago.

“And yet, when I call to mind the fact that, on all former occasions, when I have been called upon to discharge any duty among you, your sympathy and forgiveness have overlooked those things in which I have fallen short of your expectations, I know you will overlook any want of fitness in what I may say, as well as forgive me for leaving unsaid some things that ought to be said. Relying upon that same generous confidence on your part that has gladdened my heart in the past, I will at once proceed to the duty assigned me.

“An address to an ‘Old Settlers’ Association,’ of course, must needs be historic. The mind must go back to the beginning, and hunt out and dig up the neglected, not to say forgotten, facts of the past. It shall be my purpose, old settlers and new, as far as I have the ability to do so, to take you back to the time when the country was first settled, and to enable you to realize the circumstances by which the early settlers of the county were surrounded—the trials through which we passed, on the one hand, and the pleasures which accompanied us on the other.

“But, first of all, perhaps I should speak of the country itself, giving a very brief history of it. In 1803, the country covered by Iowa was ceded to the United States by France, and was then called Louisiana. In a year or two afterward—I think in 1804—this territory was divided into the governments of Orleans and Louisiana. In 1812, Louisiana was admitted as one of the States of the Union, and the country north of it was then called Missouri Territory. From 1812 to 1834, that region of country now embraced in Iowa was a part of the Missouri Territory. In this year (1834), Iowa was placed under the jurisdiction of Michigan, and was known as a part of Michigan Territory. In 1837, Michigan was admitted into the Union. This led to the organization of a new Territory—Wisconsin. Iowa was then a part of Wisconsin.

“In 1833, a treaty was made with the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians, by the terms of which the country lying west of the Mississippi River, and east of the west line of Jefferson County, was ceded to the United States; for it must be borne in mind that, up to 1833, Iowa was Indian country. On the 11th of October, 1842, a second treaty was made with the same tribes, by which the balance of Iowa was ceded. Under this latter treaty, the whites were not permitted to settle within what are now the boundaries of Wapello County until the 1st day of May, 1843.

"Before night of this day, there were not less than two thousand persons actually inhabiting the county. The most of these had been squatted along the line of the county, in Jefferson County, preparatory to passing into Wapello as soon as midnight arrived.

"The greater part of these early settlers were engaged the last half of the night of the 30th of April and the 1st of May, 1843, in marking out their claims. This was done by setting stakes in the prairie and blazing trees in the timber. These claims embraced from eighty to three hundred and twenty acres.

"As might be expected, the work of locating and defining these claims, much of it being done in the night, was very inartistically done. Many of the boundary lines were crooked, disjointed, and encroached the one upon the other. This inevitably led to many disturbances called "Claim Difficulties." It must be quite apparent that these difficulties must find some peaceable means of adjustment. To meet this necessity the earlier inhabitants organized what were called 'Claim Committees.' A claim, when bona fide made and held, was as sacredly protected as are homes and lands of the present inhabitants. The judgment of these crudely organized though necessary tribunals were enforced by summary process. This process was generally a plain, written statement of the opinion of the 'Claim Committee,' setting forth the right of the injured party and the wrong complained of, and an order to the wrong-doer to abide by and submit to the judgment of the Court, in default of which, the power of the county was invoked to carry out and enforce, on the spot, the judgment. From the judgment of these 'Claim Committees' there was no appeal or stay of execution. It was well understood that when the Committee reported, it meant business, and generally, like Scott's coon, the erring brother came down. Occasionally, however, these judgments were met by insubordination, and where this did occur, it resulted in a war on the spot, without any formal declaration.

"As an example of one of these wars I may give an account of the 'Dah-lonega war.' This war was brought on in this way: James Woody, who came from near Dahlonega, Lumpkin Co., Ga., and who was one of the very first settlers of the county, made a claim, now the farm of Enos King, near Dahlonega. This claim he sold to Martin Koontz for \$200 in gold, and received the money. Conceiving that he had sold too cheap, and that the county seat of the county must be located very near this claim, Woody 'jumped' the claim, that is, went on it again, and took steps to pre-empt the land under the act of Congress. He accordingly erected on the claim a cabin. As soon as this fact was known, Woody was warned off; failing to go, the action of the Claim Committee was invoked, and that being in favor of Koontz, Woody was ordered off and to surrender to the claimant Koontz, which he refused to do. This, of course, was the signal to arms.

"Capt. Jehu Moore, who led the Koontz forces—about sixty well armed men—some of whom—Peter Kitterman, N. D. Earl, Joseph Kite and Elias Kitterman—moved on the enemy's works. Among the Woody men were William, Alexander and Thomas Crawford, with a few others. I think William Crawford was the leader of the Woody men. The friends of Koontz repaired to the cabin which had been erected by Woody, and, finding him in it, tore it down over his head and drove him off the claim. This brought the contending armies together, and thereupon a most desperate fight ensued, resulting in the death of Thomas Crawford.

"This war was followed by an effort on the part of the civil authorities, at the instance of Woody, to arrest the leader of the Koontz men. Being then

attached to Jefferson County for judicial purposes (though not for military purposes) process was sued out in Jefferson County, and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Woolard, who came up from Fairfield to make arrests. On reaching the scene of the war, this officer of the law found that it required something more than a mere declaration from him: 'you are my prisoner,' to make an arrest. Men who had banded themselves together by the strong ties of honor and courage, as the Moores, Kittermans Kites, Earls and others had done to protect their rights, were not to be arrested in this way. The Deputy Sheriff, Woolard, called to his assistance Andrew Weir, who was a mere youth, acting as Constable, but of prudent courage, to assist him in making arrests. But it was of no use.

"Those men would not be taken; but, on the contrary, they took the officer, Woolard, keeping him over night, and, in the morning, bringing him out and placing him upon his horse, escorted him to the public square in Dahlonga, or rather to the place intended as a public square. Riding around him here, with their well-trained rifles in hand, they gave, as they passed, a most respectful military salute, he returning the same. After this ceremony was closed, Capt. Moore advanced and informed Deputy Sheriff Woolard that he and his men had no further use for him, and would not longer detain him from his family and home, and that he was at liberty to go, and when they wanted him again they would let him know it; and that, if he came again until thus called for, he had better make his last will and testament before leaving home. Suffice it to say, Woolard never returned.

"A somewhat laughable incident is said to have occurred during this war, or at its close, with one of the attorneys engaged—only professionally, however—for Woody. William H. Galbraith and George May were retained by Woody, and W. W. Chapman for Koontz. During the excitement growing out of this difficulty, the Koontz men corraled May in Woody's house. Finding him in a back room, in bed, they called him out. George came forth, and seeing the crowd by which he was surrounded, and having the love of honor before his eyes, then and there implored his captors, for the sake of honor, for the sake of God and the love which he bore toward his family and home, not to tar and feather him or ride him on a rail; but rather than be thus disgraced and sent away he preferred to be shot. Well, they did not shoot him, nor did they tar and feather him, nor ride him on a rail; but it is said, though for the truth of this I will not vouch, that the cloud of war passed off, and the angry waves of passion were hushed by May asking his captors to go out and liquor. You know George was good on expedients. But whether the party liquored or not, I cannot state. My friends, N. D. Earl and Peter Kitterman, who are on the ground, can tell you, for they were there.

"It is due to George May, an absent friend, to say that he was in no way implicated in the effort of Woody to take Koontz's claim, and that he lived long amongst us, and, when he left, had no better friends in the county than the men who espoused the interest of old Mr. Koontz. The prosecution which had been commenced in Jefferson County against the Koontz men remained undisposed of until Wapello County was organized; after which, from some oversight in legislation, Jefferson County lost her jurisdiction, and they were dismissed. And thus ended the Dahlonga war and its consequences. Woody, of course, lost the claim.

"This, perhaps, was the fiercest war that was waged in the county. In other localities, like disturbances took place, but I cannot stop to refer to each in detail. I have only alluded to this for the purpose of advising the uninitiated

more clearly how justice was administered in the olden time in Wapello, when the law's delay did not supplant justice with mere forms.

"Let me now go back a little. I have already said that, in 1842, a treaty was made with the Sac and Fox Indians, by which this portion of country was purchased and owned by the United States; and that Iowa at one time formed a part of Wisconsin Territory. On the 12th day of June, 1838, the Congress of the United States passed an act organizing the Territory of Iowa. The boundary lines of this new Territory extended from the State of Missouri on the south, to the British Possessions on the north, and from the Mississippi on the east, to the Missouri on the west. The seat of government of this new Territory was fixed at Burlington, and the Territory was organized on the 4th day of July, 1838. Robert Lucas, an honest man and good officer, was the first Governor; William B. Conway, Secretary; Charles Mason, Joseph Williams and Thomas S. Wilson were the first Judges—the former being Chief Justice, and all of them able jurists and honest men. The Chief Justice and his associate, Judge Wilson, are yet living—Judge Mason at Burlington and Judge Wilson at Dubuque.

"Among the very earliest settlers in the county of Wapello, are the following: In Competine Township, Joseph Leighton (father of A. C. Leighton), Maylon Wright, Jesse Scott, Dr. Lewis, Alexander Smith and others.

"In Pleasant Township, George Harmon, John Henderson, James Hill, John Murry, John Huffstutter, James T. Coleman, Lewis F. Temple, George Hanna, Thomas Larwood, Samuel McGee, Thomas Brumsy (father of Samuel Brumsy, Esq., now of this city), Manly Blanchard, John Philips, Calvin Carson, Hiram Fisher, John McDowell and Templin McDowell.

"In Agency Township, James Weir (subsequently Judge of Probate, and father of Dr. Weir, now of Agency City), James Stevens, Charles F. Harrow, S. S. Dwire, William H. Cogswell, Joseph Myers, Maj. John Beach, William B. Street, Alexander Street, J. H. D. Street (sons of Gen. Street, the Indian Agent), Reuben Myers, Jesse Brookshire and H. B. Hendershott.

"I think I must stop just here, and tell a little anecdote of Mr. Brookshire, a most upright, honest man. Jesse was an aspiring man, and desired very much to be a delegate to the first Constitutional Convention. When he was canvassing the county in that direction, the question came up as to the propriety of holding sessions of the Legislature each year, or less frequently. The general opinion seemed to favor biennial sessions; the public mind was averse to so much legislation. It wanted more freedom and less restraint. Mr. Brookshire caught the idea, and thought he saw a good opening for him on that question. His competitor was Joseph H. Hedrick, brother to our esteemed fellow-citizen, John W. Hedrick, and uncle to the gallant Gen. Hedrick. Mr. Hedrick had made a speech at Dahlonga, in which he took occasion to say, that 'he was opposed to annual sessions of the Legislature, and that, should he be elected a delegate, he would favor biennial sessions of the Legislature; that he thought that once in two years was often enough to hold legislative sessions.' In this speech, Mr. Hedrick rather intimated that Mr. Brookshire differed from him on that question, but he did not know just what his views were, and would leave him to defend his own position. This, of course, called Jesse out on the question. Jesse thought he saw a good opening to make votes just here. He knew the popular current was opposed to yearly sessions of the Legislature, and you know, Mr. President, how accommodating politicians are in favoring the popular will.

"Coming to speak of this question of legislative sessions, Jesse raised himself to his utmost altitude, and said: 'Fellow-citizens: The gentleman, Mr. Hedrick, has told you that he was in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature, to be held every two years, and that, if elected, he should vote for such a provision in the Constitution. But, fellow-citizens, if I shall be elected your delegate, I will go further than Mr. Hedrick; I will favor biennial sessions of your Legislature to be held once every *three* years.' It is needless to say that this brought down the house; but Mr. Hedrick was elected.

"But to return to an enumeration of the earlier settlers in Washington Township: John Priest, Gideon Myers, Joseph H. Flint, S. M. Wright (now candidate for County Supervisor), Silas Garrison, Thomas Ping, James Acton, John Acton, L. A. Myers, G. D. La Force, Joseph Hayne (now living below the city, in sight of where I stand, for many years Sheriff, Treasurer and Clerk of the county, a most competent officer, good citizen and an honest man), Demps Griggsby, Thomas Foster, Daniel Dennison and Green B. Savery.

"In Keokuk Township: Joseph McIntire, Seth Ogg, William C. McIntire, J. J. Seaman, Benjamin Young, William Kendrick, Robert H. Ivers, Curtis Knight, Jesse Wallace and others.

"In Green Township were: D. H. Michael (once Sheriff of the county and now member of the Board of Supervisors), Benjamin Baum, Richard Jackson, Ezekiel Rush, Benjamin Powell, Isham Higdon and A. J. Redenbaugh (once Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, a good officer and honest man).

"Passing on around to Adams Township, we find: James F. Adams (for whom the township is called), Theophilus Blake, Cyrus Van Cleave, Lawson Bradley, the Brocks, Drapers, Ralstons and others.

"In the western part of the county, then not organized into townships as now, were: Joseph Gardner, Moses Baker, Frank Bates, James Sales, Abram Butin, Samuel Webb, Bird Pritchett, Noah Dofflemeyer, Lewis Myers, George F. Myers, L. L. Denny, L. Stump, Samuel Bush, J. P. Eddy, John Kavanaugh, Abner Overman, James Baker, Walter Clement, William R. Ross, Joseph Roberts, Stephen Roberts, Lorenzo Roberts, William Black, Richard Butcher, Henry Segur, Michael Welch and D. Campbell.

"In Richland Township: T. M. Kirkpatrick, Dr. Kirkpatrick, David Whitcomb, John Baker, J. G. Baker (Uncle Gurley, you know), Isaac Fisher, William Brim, James B. Wright, John D. Bevins, the McGlassons, A. J. Spurlock, John Kirkpatrick, William A. Winsell, John M. Spurgeon, Hugh Brown (once a Clerk of the District Court and always a good citizen), Thomas Hardesty, Hill and Bayliss.

"In Highland Township: J. W. Carpenter, George Godfrey, Wm. Evans, James West, Jedediah Scott, Wm. Harris, Washington Williams, George Robinson, James Van Winkle, M. W. McChesney.

"In Dahlonga Township: Joseph H. Hedrick, Peter Kitterman, Elias Kitterman, Martin Koontz, James Woody, W. B. Woody, Benj. Brattain, Jehu Moore, N. D. Earl, N. H. Gates, Peter White, John and Joseph Kite, Alvin Lewis, John W. Caldwell, Lewis Cobler.

"In Center Township: James M. Peck, Farnum Whitcomb, Richard Fisher, J. C. Fisher, Peter Fisher, Henry Huffman, Nason Roberts, John Alexander, Reuben R. Harper, J. M. Montgomery (settled out north), Phil Lester Lee, John Clark, James Langshore, Dr. Hackleman, Thomas H. Wells, Jerry Smith, Sr., and Clark Williams in the eastern part of the township; Dr. C. C. Warden, Hugh George, Wm. Dewey, Paul C. Jeffries, David Glass, Da-

vid Hall, Rev. B. A. Spaulding, S. S. Norris, Sewell Kinney, David P. Smith, John Myers, David Armstrong, H. P. Graves, Wm. H. Galbraith, Levi Buckwalter in Ottumwa; Jink Vassar, George D. Hackworth, Arthur Eakins, Ammon Shawl, John Overman on the south side of the river; John C. Evans, Thomas Reveal, John Humphrey, Sylvester Warner, Paris Caldwell, G. A. Roemer, Wm. Harris, Wm. Crawford, Alex. Crawford, Thomas Crawford, Nathaniel Bell in the western part of the township.

"But I cannot tarry longer to name all those who first settled in the county. Nor can I take up your time with biographical sketches of those named; suffice it to say, that a nobler set of men, of large hearts, of generous impulses and true courage, never lived. And when I call to mind the many times I have shared your hospitality, old settlers, have been sheltered by your humble roofs, and protected from the pitiless prairie storms and parching summer suns—when I look back and am reminded of the many kind friends I found in you when I was but a youth, poor and a stranger in a wild, strange land, I would not if I could, and cannot if I would, suppress that 'God bless you' which springs up in my heart made glad at meeting you this day. Poverty, adversity and pluck brought us together in the olden time; a happy present and a hopeful future have brought us together to-day. And while our main purpose in this re-union is to talk over the early days and to rejoice together, I must be pardoned if I tarry in the shades of the lamented dead, and with you shed a tear on their venerated graves. John Humphreys, Joseph Leighton, George Harman, Lewis F. Temple, John Huffstutter, James Weir, James Stephens, S. S. Dwire, Wm. H. Cogswell, Joseph McIntire, Robert H. Ivers, Curtis Knight, Benj. Baum, Theophilus Blake, Abraham Butin, Abner Overman, Charles Overman, Walter Clement, Michael Welch, William Black, John Baker, Isaac Fisher, James B. Wright, John D. Bevans, A. J. Spurlock, Wm. Evans, Jedediah Scott, Richard Fisher, B. A. Spaulding, S. S. Norris, Jerry Smith, John Priest, John C. Evans, John Myers and A. D. Whipple—these among the early settlers. And coming down a little later, Aaron Harlan, Albert Mudge, James Hawley, A. D. Wood, Nathan Tindall, John Stout, James H. Nosler, James Gray, Wm. Lotspeich, James D. Devin, Thomas Devin, Charles F. Blake, Sr., John Myers, Thomas C. Coffin, Thomas C. Ogden, Wm. Hammond, Allen M. Bonfield and Capt. C. C. Cloutman cannot be forgotten.

"In naming the earlier settlers in the different parts of the county, it will be seen the list does not embrace those who have been in the county only twenty-five or thirty years. My purpose is to mention only those who came in on the heels of the departing Indian, and, of course, I have omitted very many who were of the first to reach the county.

"As the Indian took up his march toward the setting sun, you, old settlers, more favored than he, came in from the east. Many of you who are here to-day, were here to see the red men of the forest, with their squaws and papooses, draw their blankets in sadness around their naked forms, and with sullen and reluctant march take up their way to the setting sun, and give way to the more favored wards of the Government.

"The inquiry may arise in the minds of many who are rejoicing with us to-day, how the first settlers provided the necessities of life during their first season, as they came on the 1st of May, and found nothing but a wild, uncultivated country. Hard enough! But there were fewer necessities needed then than now; the inventory of necessities was exceedingly brief. We had not then learned the lesson of extravagance. A pone of corn-bread, a slice of fat meat,

spiced with its own gravy, furnished a most gracious and palatable repast. Many and many is the happy meal, old settlers, you have taken under your humble roof, prepared by your cheerful and constant wives and daughters (God bless them!) of nothing but bread and meat.

Then there were no mills in the county. You had to go to distant mills to get your flour and meal. Some went to Moffit's mill, on Skunk River, at Augusta, in Des Moines County, seventy-five or eighty miles distant; others went to Meek's mill, in Van Buren County, forty or fifty miles; some went to one place and some to another. Some used an old farmer's coffee-mill with which to grind their buckwheat for cakes. One of these, Peter Kitterman has one of these mills, and promised to bring it in to-day, so that I could show you the very mill; but he neglected to do so, informing me that his most excellent wife would not consent because no one would give credit to the story. But you who know Peter Kitterman, know that when he says anything it is true.

"Six and eight days were frequently spent in these milling trips; and when you returned with meal and flour, and found any of your neighbors destitute, you sent them word to come and get of your store. Yours were generous hearts and open hands. No destitution was permitted in your respective neighborhoods that you could prevent. You were then all partners; what one had, the others owned. These were cordial, generous happy days—no selfishness, no exclusion. You, old men and aged women, will remember when your last pound of meat, your last peck of meal or bushel of potatoes was generously divided with your needy neighbors.

"I have thus far spoken of the men of the olden times, of the wild and early days of Wapello. I must not, I cannot, forget the mothers and wives and daughters of those days. The cheerfulness, joy and grace with which they made these wild and crude homes happy, are not forgotten. You, who in better days and more abundant lands had vowed to love, honor and obey, did not, in your hard and rugged homes, forget those vows.

"You, like those noble men whose ambition and pluck brought them West, stood erect in that lofty womanhood which makes you helpmeets indeed, and adds glory to your sex. Never heard to murmur at the fate which brought you here—God bless you for the good you have done and the many kind offices you have filled and pass you in your advanced and declining years, in joy to the close!

"Wapello County, which had been attached to Jefferson County, was organized in 1844. The Territorial Legislature passed an act, approved February 13, 1844, the first section of which declares: 'That the county of Wapello be and the same is hereby organized from and after the 1st day March next' (March 1, 1844). This act declared that the Clerk of the District Court of the county, aided by the Sheriff of the county (this latter officer appointed by the act itself) should be the organizing officers. The duty of the Clerk (he who now addresses you) was to appoint the Judges and Clerks of Election; fix the places of voting; receive, open and canvass the returns; declare the result, and issue certificates of election. James M. Peck, who is yet among us, an honored, worthy and influential citizen of the county, residing some two miles north of Ottumwa, was the Sheriff whose duty it was to post notices of the time and places of holding the election, deliver to the Judges and Clerks the poll books, etc.

"The first election was held April 1, 1844. The Judges were: David P. Smith, Peter Barnett, Jacob Daily, Alvin Lewis, Nason Roberts, Lewis Cobler, James T. Coleman, John Huffstetter, James Acton, William Miller, Willoughby

Randolph, William R. Ross, Jonathan Davis, William C. McIntire, John W. Caldwell, J. P. Eddy, James Weir, Jefferson Redman, Daniel Dennison, James Broherd, Josiah C. Boggs, Nelson Wescoatt, N. B. Preston, John Miller, William Kendrick, Robert H. Ivers, James F. Adams, Gamaliel Belknap, Lawson Bradley, Reuben Myers, Demps Griggsby, Mahlon Wright, Alexander B. Smith and Joseph Leighton. The Clerks were: William A. Houghland, A. C. Logan, James R. Fisher, James Hilton, Thomas Wright, N. D. Earl, William S. Campbell, Hiram Lambert, Thomas J. Linnard, William B. Street, William Newell, George Wilson, Samuel J. Warden, Lewis Kenney, David F. Parrott, George H. Gow, James P. Bradley, Thomas Ping, R. V. Holcomb, Joseph Myers, Jonathan Hodson and Curtis Knight.

"At this first election, James M. Montgomery, Lewis F. Temple and Chas. F. Harrow were elected County Commissioners; Charles Overman, Commissioners' Clerk; Paul C. Jeffries, Judge of Probate; Joseph Hayne, Sheriff; James Caldwell, Assessor; Thomas Foster, Treasurer; Milton J. Spurlock, Recorder; Hugh George, Surveyor, with a goodly number of Justices and Constables. Of the officers here named, Paul C. Jeffries—now 85 years old, with a heart as big as all outdoor—Joseph Hayne, elsewhere alluded to, and Thomas Foster, one of Wapello's best citizens, are the only survivors, and are yet with us and here to-day, except Judge Jeffries, who is too feeble to be out.

"For some time after the county was first settled, the inhabitants in the southeast part got their mail matter from Keosauqua; those in this and most other parts of the county got their mail from Fairfield. We generally sent down a special messenger for our mail once each week. If we could hear from Washington once in two weeks, we felt that we were especially fortunate in getting news so quickly. News which we received from Washington was more usually three weeks than two in reaching us; and, if I am not mistaken, our news from Europe was from four to six months in reaching us; and as for news from any other part of the world, that was never looked for.

"There was no telegraphing, and but very little railroading. Now you may start from Ottumwa and reach New York and Boston in three days; and you may be landed in London, if you like, in two weeks; and you may make the trip from ocean to ocean, across this continent, in about six days. You may also go to Mr. Plummer's office, on Market street, and he will send a message for you to almost any place on earth and get an answer to it in less time than it will take you to walk from here to his office! Such is life and progress.

"Thirty-one years ago we were on the very borders of civilization, just stepping into the yet warm moccasin-tracks of the Indians as they retired. Now we are almost in the center of a vast and powerful republic, and Wapello is traversed from east and west by a great national thoroughfare, leading from Boston to San Francisco, with four splendidly arranged and perfectly regulated trains of palatial coaches every twenty-four hours. Just think of it! that such means of travel, in the short space of thirty-one years, should take the place of the Indian trail and pony! Who would not feel proud of the skill and energy of the American people, and rejoice that he may claim Wapello County as his home? Just think it! you can now travel entirely across the continent, from ocean to ocean, in the most splendid style, in less time than it used to take you to go to Meek's mill and get a little corn or wheat ground!

"I think I must stop here to relate an anecdote of Reuben R. Harper, a former worthy citizen of the county, and who owned the farm now occupied by William S. Carter. By the way, Mr. Harper had been elected to the Legislature. The Winter the first message was sent over the wires from Washington

to Baltimore, when the principles of telegraphing were as little known and understood as the so-called science of Spiritualism is now, the question was suggested how it was possible to send over and along a wire, stretched from Washington to Baltimore, a distance of some thirty or forty miles, a message in the space of a few seconds of time. No one seemed able to solve the mystery, except Representative Harper, who said he believed he had it; and, on being inquired of for his explanation, he advanced the idea that the message was written upon very fine paper, wrapped with the most exact care around the Washington end of the wire, and then and there received such velocity of motion by the application of the hand as to send it along the wire to Baltimore. This, he averred, was the only way possible that a message could be sent such a distance in so short a time, and he expressed grave doubts if it could be accomplished in that way! This was Representative Harper's opinion of the principles of telegraphing, and I will leave you to determine how near right he was.

"On an examination of a very ancient record, I find the following entry, and I can vouch for its correctness, for I made it myself." [Here was exhibited about half a quire of very common foolscap paper, stitched together with white thread and covered with a very coarse kind of paper, as the first record book furnished by the United States, in which to enter the proceedings of the court, from which was read:]

And now, on this day, to wit, the 16th of September, A. D. 1844, the day on which, according to law, the District Court of the United States, within and for the county of Wapello, and Territory of Iowa, was to have begun and held its first or September term, at the Court House, in the county seat of said county. There being no Judge present, the time for the commencement of said court is adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Tuesday morning, 9 o'clock, September 17, 1844.—And now, on this day there yet being no Judge present, the time for the commencement of said court is further adjourned until to-morrow morning.

And now, on this day, to wit: Wednesday, September 18, 1844, being the adjourned day for the beginning of the September term of the District Court of the United States, for the county of Wapello and Territory of Iowa. Present, the Hon. Charles Mason, Judge.

[Here follows an entry showing the organization of a grand jury as well on the part of the United States as the Territory of Iowa. The names of the jurors appear in the Court records in this volume.]

"Thus we have, on the 18th day of September, 1844, a District Court opened, both on the part of the Territory of Iowa, to administer the laws of the Territory, and on the part of the United States to administer the laws of Congress.

"This court was opened and held in a log house situated on the lot where the First National Bank of Ottumwa now stands. The first judicial act which the court did after its organization had been completed, as shown by the record, is the following:

Josiah Smart, Agent, who sues for the use of S. S. Phelps vs. Elias Orton, assumpsit. Damages, \$500. And now, on this day, this case came up for hearing. Whereupon, by the consent of parties, it is ordered by the court here that this case be dismissed at the cost of defendant, taxed at \$7.52½.

"I find, on looking over the record, the first jury trial had in the court was in the case of James Woody vs. Demps Griggsby; verdict for defendant. This record also shows, on the 19th of September, 1844, John Wall and George Wall, subjects of Queen Victoria, were naturalized, being the first naturalization in the county, and the only ones at this term of the court.

"So far as this record shows, the grand jury reported but one indictment, it being for larceny, and, as the final result in the case is not known, I with-

hold the name of the defendant. I do not remember now who he was, where he lived or what became of him.

"J. C. Hall, of Burlington; I. W. Lewis and James H. Cowles, of Keosauqua; George May and W. H. Galbraith, of Ottumwa, are shown to have been in attendance as attorneys of the court. On the last day of the term, I presented to the court my resignation in writing of the office of Clerk, and thereupon John W. Ross, Esq., was appointed. The law, as it then stood, conferred upon the Judge of the court the power to appoint his own Clerk. Judge Mason had conferred the appointment upon me, but with the express understanding that an election should be held, and that the candidate receiving the highest number of votes should have the office. Mr. Ross, the father of the amiable and accomplished Mrs. Whitla, of Ottumwa, succeeded under the Judge's rule in the clerkship, and all who knew him knew that he was one of the best Clerks Wapello County ever had. He was kind, competent and prompt, and at all times agreeable and gentlemanly.

"It may be a matter of interest to know who preached the first sermon in the county. I have sought in vain to ascertain this fact with certainty. The honor lies between J. H. D. Street, Joseph H. Flint, Silas Garrison, T. M. Kirkpatrick, Milton Jamison, B. A. Spaulding and Joel Arrington. I think, however, that the palm must be borne off by T. M. Kirkpatrick, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who, as I am informed by Seth Ogg, preached on the Keokuk prairie, on the south side of the river, just below Ottumwa, in an Indian wigwam, made of bark, early in 1843—just at what time Mr. Ogg could not inform me. I know that B. A. Spaulding, of the Congregational Church, a good citizen, kind neighbor, honest man, able preacher and most exemplary Christian, preached in 1843 at Agency City and Ottumwa, but at what time I have not ascertained. He, however, preached in a log cabin, where Union Block now stands, and Kirkpatrick preached in an Indian wigwam made of bark. I think the presumption is in favor of Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick, of the wigwam.

[Mr. Spaulding came in November, 1843. Mr. Kirkpatrick preached the first sermon.—EDITOR.]

"I have endeavored to ascertain who taught the first school in the county. The credit lies between Ezekiel Rush, now living on the south side of the river, and Mr. Tansey, who taught a school at Dahlonga, with the presumption in favor of Mr. Rush.

"Sabbath schools were organized at an early day at Agency City, Eddyville, Ottumwa, Dahlonga and some other points. I think, from the most reliable information received, that the one organized at the house of Rev. W. A. Nye, near where Chillicothe now stands, in June, 1845, mainly through the efforts of G. F. Myers, was the first Sabbath school organized in the county. There was one organized in Dahlonga, in 1846, with J. W. Hedrick as Superintendent, assisted by N. H. Gates and J. H. Given.

"On the 15th day of March, 1854, marriage licenses were issued to Dr. C. W. Phelps and Miss Lizzie Weaver, sister of Gen. Weaver, of Bloomfield; and also, on the same day, to Andrew Crawford, a minor, and Miss Mary Ann Montgomery, also a minor. Consent was given by the father of Crawford, and Peter Walker (father of our esteemed fellow-citizen, M. B. Walker), as guardian of Miss Montgomery. The records do not show which marriage was solemnized first, but they do show that young Crawford and Miss Montgomery were married on the same 15th of March. This does not amount to a very strong circumstance, for no man wants to buy a marriage license and put it in his pocket.

"The first death in the county of which I have an account was that of Miss Mary Ann Hall, who died in the summer of 1843; and the first birth was that of Mary Ann Smith, daughter of David P. Smith, early in 1843. [This is correct as far as it relates to the actual settlers. On the authority of Maj. Beach, we give the *first* death as that of Gen. Street, and the *first* birth as that William Street Beach, son of the Major. See preceding pages.—EDITOR.]

"The first young lady who settled in Ottumwa was Samantha Shaffer, in honor of whom the street of that name in Ottumwa was called. She was not, however, the first young lady who came to the county, as I can myself aver and prove; for I know that James Weir, Paul C. Jeffries, William Brim, James B. Wright and Joseph McIntire brought a bevy of interesting daughters with them to the county in May, 1843, or very soon thereafter.

"The first instrument of any kind recorded in the county is a lease from Charles F. Harrow to his son-in-law, Jesse Brookshire, of the Baker farm, one mile east of Agency, in consideration of \$79.50, and that the family of said Harrow should live with and form a part of said Brookshire's family, and be supported by him until December 20, 1844. This paper was acknowledged before Green B. Savery, Justice of the Peace, witnessed by George May, and is dated April 29, 1844.

"The first mortgage which appears on record, is one from Joseph McMullen to J. P. Eddy & Co., on a half-section of land lying on Gray's Run, in Kishkekosh County, now Monroe. This mortgage was given to secure the payment of \$50, in one year, and contained the usual covenants of warranty. It would seem that lands, in those days, were not esteemed very valuable, when a mortgage was required on a half-section to secure \$50. The only interest which McMullen could then have had in the land was a claim right, although he warranted the title.

"The book of original entries shows that the persons who first acquired titles to lands from the United States, in the county, were James Longshore, who purchased, September 16, 1844, Lots 6, 7 and 8, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 4, Township 71, Range 13, and John Caldwell, who purchased on the same day, the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 25, Township 72, Range 13,

"There is one other matter of record to which I will refer, and copy, to wit:

TERRITORY OF IOWA, }
COUNTY OF WAPELLO. }

And now on this day, to wit: August 28, 1844, came Thomas M. Kirkpatrick and filed and had recorded in my office, the following license, to wit: "Know all men by these presents, that I, Thomas A. Morris, one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the United States of America, under the protection of Almighty God, and with a single eye to His glory, by the impositions of my hands and prayers (being assisted by the Elders present), have this day set apart Thomas M. Kirkpatrick for the office of an Elder in the said Methodist Episcopal Church, a man who, in the judgment of the Rock River Conference, is well qualified for that work; and he is hereby recommended, to all whom it may concern, as a proper person to administer the sacrament and ordinances, and to feed the flock of Christ so long as his spirit and practice are such as become the Gospel of Christ, and he continueth to hold fast the form of sound words, according to the doctrine of the Gospel.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 29th day of August, A. D. 1841. THOMAS A. MORRIS. [SEAL.]

PLATTSVILLE, W. T.

"Bishop Morris, venerable in years and noted for piety, died a few days ago. This license is to the same T. M. Kirkpatrick, who preached in the wigwam in Mr. Ogg's neighborhood.

"The first physician who settled in the county, was either Dr. C. C. Warden, Dr. F. W. Taylor or Dr. C. W. Phelps. My impression is that Dr. Warden may justly claim that distinction. He came in 1843. Though young, he was skillful and attentive, and he is now honorable and fair as a merchant in Ottumwa.

"The first lawyer who settled in the county was William H. Galbraith. Dewey, Burkhalter, May and Chapman were close after Galbraith. Then, very soon, came Ives, Baker, Allison and myself. Then Jones, Col. Summers, Brumfield, Lane and Devin. Dewey, Galbraith, Burkhalter, Ives, Lane and Allison are dead; Baker is living in Missouri—has been on the Supreme Bench of that State; Jones is practicing law in Keosauqua; Brumfield is in one of the Western Territories or States; May is afloat; Summers and Devin are yet here; and I am glad to report myself among you to-day as a citizen of this good county of Wapello.

"It is fitting that in mentioning the early immigrants to the county, I should not forget the *Ottumwa Courier* and *Des Moines Republic*. The *Courier* was the first newspaper published in the county. The first number is dated August 8, 1848, and it was then called *The Des Moines Courier*, and was published by Jos. H. P. Street and R. H. Warden, the latter now associated with it. If there is one paper in this whole country that has, more than any other, advocated Whig and Republican principles, the *Courier* is that paper. Whether under the control of its founders, Street & Warden, or under the control of that veteran, J. W. Norris, or Gen. Hedrick and Maj. Hamilton, or Hamilton & Warden, we always know where to find the *Courier* on political issues. Through the reverses of Whiggery and Republicanism, and in the triumph of its party in county, State and nation, it has always been able to get out the very biggest rooster in the land. At all times, and under all its proprietors, it has wielded an influence in the State of no mean proportions. The opposition always felt its blows.

"The *Des Moines Republic* was started by James Baker, but just what time I do not know; not, however, until some years after the *Courier*. The *Republic* was merged into the *Democratic Mercury*, E. L. & S. H. Burton proprietors, the former being editor. The forcible and spicy pen of the *Mercury's* editor, Mr. E. L. Burton, made that paper one of the best in Southern Iowa.

"The *Mercury* was succeeded by the *Copperhead*, which passed under the control of S. B. Evans, and is now published and edited by him under the old name of *Democrat*. The able pen of Mr. Evans has placed his paper as one of the best in the State. Other papers have been and still are published in the county, but as it is not my purpose to speak of modern things, I will not refer to them. I will, however, state that no county in the State has better papers than Wapello.

"It may be thought that I should say something of the early history of the towns of the county; the location of the county seat; the organization of the State government; its first Senators and Representatives in Congress and in the Territorial and State Legislatures: but I have already occupied so much more of your time than I expected to, that I cannot refer to these matters.

"I love to think and talk of the olden times, when you and I were young; but before doing so, let me say in behalf of you aged men of the olden days, you men who are not yet old, but, like myself, only advanced in life, that we especially honor and revere these old men and women who are yet among us, standing on the verge of the grave and just ready to step over on the other side.



Henry Wilson
OTTUMWA

Let us say to them in their feebleness and decrepitude, that we will continue to watch their tottering steps and support their feeble frames to the end that their last days may be as peaceful and calm as their earlier ones have been honorable, enterprising and kind. And to you, young men, who have been born and reared in our midst, and who are with us and of us to-day, let me exhort you to stand erect and firm in all that makes the man. That as we, who are on the side of the setting sun of life, pass off the stage of action, you may with honor and fitness take our places, and protect the fair name of Wapello down to posterity as you may receive it from us.

"I desire here to acknowledge my obligations to Peter Kitterman, Seth Ogg, J. W. Hedrick, D. H. Michael, Richard Butcher, S. M. Wright, Wm. C. McIntire, G. F. Myers, W. A. Nye, Maj. John Beach, James Hill and others, from whom I have obtained many of the facts presented to-day.

"Mr. President, I see among us to-day, Clay Caldwell. I must be pardoned if I detain you a few minutes while I speak of Clay. I remember the first time I ever saw him; it was thirty-odd years ago. I saw him playing in the dust of the road out in front of his father's house, near the line of our county, and in the corner of Davis County. He was then, of course, a little fellow, but manly looking, withal; you could tell from the eye and erect form that *there* was a latent man. His hair looked like a bunch of flax in disorder, and how do you suppose Clay was dressed when I first saw him? I will tell you. The only garment he had on to clothe his manly form was a straight tow slip buttoned close around his neck. That seems but a few years ago. Many of you remember Mr. Caldwell after that as one of the ablest lawyers in the Des Moines Valley. He now ranks as one of the best Federal Judges in the United States, being United States District Judge for Arkansas. We are glad to have him with us to-day."

HOW PIONEERS LIVED.

In choosing his home the pioneer usually had an eye mainly to its location, and for that reason settlers were oftener than not very solitary creatures, without neighbors and remote from even the common conveniences of life. A desirable region was sure to have plenty of inhabitants in time, but it was the advance guard that suffered the privation of isolation. People within a score of miles of each other were neighbors, and the natural social tendencies of mankind asserted themselves even in the wilderness by efforts to keep up communication with even these remote families.

The first business of a settler on reaching the place where he intended to fix his residence, was to select his claim and mark it off as nearly as he could without a compass. This was done by stepping and staking or blazing the lines as he went. The absence of section lines rendered it necessary to take the sun at noon and at evening as a guide by which to run these claim lines. So many steps each way counted three hundred and twenty acres, more or less, the then legal area of a claim. It may be readily supposed that these lines were far from correct, but they answered all necessary claim purposes, for it was understood among the settlers that when the lands came to be surveyed and entered, all inequalities should be righted. Thus, if a surveyed line should happen to run between adjoining claims, cutting off more or less of the other, the fraction was to be added to whichever lot required equalizing, yet without robbing the one from which it was taken, for an equal amount would be added to it in another place.

The next important business was to build a house. Until this was done, some had to camp on the ground or live in their wagons, perhaps the only shel-

ter they had known for weeks. So the prospect for a house, which was also to be home, was one that gave courage to the rough toil, and added a zest to the heavy labors. The style of the home entered very little into their thoughts—it was shelter they wanted, and protection from stress of weather and wearing exposures. The poor settler had neither the money nor the mechanical appliances for building himself a house. He was content, in most instances, to have a mere cabin or hut. Some of the most primitive constructions of this kind were half-faced, or as they were sometimes called “cat-faced” sheds or “wike-ups,” the Indian term for house or tent. It is true, a claim cabin was a little more in the shape of a human habitation, made, as it was, of round logs light enough for two or three men to lay up, about fourteen feet square—perhaps a little larger or smaller—roofed with bark or clapboards, and sometimes with the sods of the prairie; and floored with puncheons (logs split once in two, and the flat sides laid up), or with earth. For a fire-place, a wall of stone and earth—frequently the latter only, when stone was not convenient—was made in the best practicable shape for the purpose, in an opening in one end of the building, extending outward, and planked on the outside by bolts of wood notched together to stay it. Frequently a fire-place of this kind was made so capacious as to occupy nearly the whole width of the house. In cold weather, when a great deal of fuel was needed to keep the atmosphere above freezing point—for this wide-mouthed fire-place was a huge ventilator—large logs were piled into this yawning space. To protect the crumbling back wall against the effects of fire, two back logs were placed against it, one upon the other. Sometimes these back logs were so large that they could not be got in in any other way than to hitch a horse to them, drive him in at one door, unfasten the log before the fire place, from whence it was put in proper position, and then drive him out at the other door. For a chimney, any contrivance that would conduct the smoke up the chimney would do. Some were made of sods, plastered upon the inside with clay; others—the more common, perhaps—were of the kind we occasionally see in use now, clay and sticks, or “cat in clay,” as they were sometimes called. Imagine of a winter’s night, when the storm was having its own wild way over this almost uninhabited land, and when the wind was roaring like a cataract of cold over the broad wilderness, and the settler had to do his best to keep warm, what a royal fire this double-back-logged and well-filled fire-place would hold! It must have been a cozy place to smoke, provided the settler had any tobacco; or for the wife to sit knitting before, provided she had needles and yarn. At any rate it must have given something of cheer to the conversation, which very likely was upon the home and friends they had left behind when they started out on this bold venture of seeking fortunes in a new land.

For doors and windows, the most simple contrivances that would serve the purposes were brought into requisition. The door was not always immediately provided with a shutter, and a blanket often did duty in guarding the entrance. But as soon as convenient, some boards were split and put together, hung upon wooden hinges, and held shut by a wooden pin inserted in an auger hole. As substitute for window glass, greased paper, pasted over sticks crossed in the shape of a sash, was sometimes used. This admitted the light and excluded the air, but of course lacked transparency.

In regard to the furniture of such a cabin, of course it varied in proportion to the ingenuity of its occupants, unless it was where settlers brought with them their old household supply, which, owing to the distance most of them had come, was very seldom. It was easy enough to improvise tables and chairs; the former could be made of split logs—and there were instances where the door would

be taken from its hinges and used at meals, after which it would be rehung—and the latter were designed after the three-legged stool pattern, or benches served their purpose. A bedstead was a very important item in the domestic comfort of the family, and this was the fashion of improvising them: A forked stake was driven into the ground diagonally from the corner of the room, and at a proper distance, upon which poles reaching from each wall were laid. The wall ends of the poles either rested in the openings between the logs or were driven into auger holes. Barks or boards were used as a substitute for cords. Upon this the tidy housewife spread her straw tick, and if she had a home-made feather bed, she piled it up into a luxurious mound and covered it with her whitest drapery. Some sheets hung behind it, for tapestry, added to the coziness of the resting-place. This was generally called a "prairie bedstead," and by some the "prairie rascal." In design it is surely quite equal to the famous Eastlake models, being about as primitive and severe, in an artistic sense, as one could wish.

The house thus far along, it was left to the deft devices of the wife to complete its comforts, and the father of the family was free to superintend out-of-door affairs. If it was in season, his first important duty was to prepare some ground for planting, and to plant what he could. This was generally done in the edge of the timber, where most of the very earliest settlers located. Here the sod was easily broken, not requiring the heavy teams and plows needed to break the prairie sod. Moreover, the nearness to timber offered greater conveniences for fuel and building. And still another reason for this was, that the groves afforded protection from the terrible conflagrations that occasionally swept across the prairies. Though they passed through the patches of timber, yet it was not with the same destructive force with which they rushed over the prairies. Yet by these fires much of the young timber was killed from time to time, and the forests kept thin and shrubless.

The first year's farming consisted mainly of a "truck patch," planted in corn, potatoes, turnips, etc. Generally, the first year's crop fell far short of supplying even the most rigid economy of food. Many of the settlers brought with them small stores of such things as seemed indispensable to frugal living, such as flour, bacon, coffee and tea. But these supplies were not inexhaustible, and once used, were not easily replaced. A long winter must come and go before another crop could be raised. If game was plentiful, it helped to eke out their limited supplies.

But even when corn was plentiful, the preparation of it was the next difficulty in the way. The mills for grinding it were at such long distances that every other device was resorted to for reducing it to meal. Some grated it on an implement made by punching small holes through a piece of tin or sheet iron, and fastening it upon a board in concave shape, with the rough side out. Upon this the ear was rubbed to produce the meal. But grating could not be done when the corn became so dry as to shell off when rubbed. Some used a coffee-mill for grinding it. And a very common substitute for bread was hominy, a palatable and wholesome diet, made by boiling corn in weak lye till the hull or bran peels off, after which it was well washed, to cleanse it of the lye. It was then boiled again to soften it, when it was ready for use as occasion required, by frying and seasoning it to the taste. Another mode of preparing hominy was by pestling.

A mortar was made by burning a bowl-shaped cavity in the even end of an upright block of wood. After thoroughly clearing it of the charcoal, the corn could be put in, hot water turned upon it, when it was subjected to a severe

pestling by a club of sufficient length and thickness, in the large end of which was inserted an iron wedge, banded to keep it there. The hot water would soften the corn and loosen the hull, while the pestle would crush it.

When breadstuffs were needed, they had to be obtained from long distances. Owing to the lack of proper means for threshing and cleaning wheat, it was more or less mixed with foreign substances, such as smut, dirt and oats. And as the time may come when the settlers' methods of threshing and cleaning may be forgotten, it may be well to preserve a brief account of them here. The plan was to clean off a space of ground of sufficient size, and if the earth was dry, to dampen it and beat it so as to render it somewhat compact. Then the sheaves were unbound and spread in a circle, so that the heads would be uppermost, leaving room in the center for the person whose business it was to stir and turn the straw in the process of threshing. Then as many horses or oxen were brought as could conveniently swing round the circle, and these were kept moving until the wheat was well trodden out. After several "floorings" or layers were threshed the straw was carefully raked off, and the wheat shoveled into a heap to be cleaned. This cleaning was sometimes done by waving a sheet up and down to fan out the chaff as the grain was dropped before it; but this trouble was frequently obviated when the strong winds of autumn were all that was needed to blow out the chaff from the grain.

This mode of preparing the grain for flouring was so imperfect that it is not to be wondered at that a considerable amount of black soil got mixed with it, and unavoidably got into the bread. This, with the addition of smut, often rendered it so dark as to have less the appearance of bread than of mud; yet upon such diet, the people were compelled to subsist for want of a better.

Not the least among the pioneers' tribulations, during the first few years of settlement, was the going to mill. The slow mode of travel by ox-teams was made still slower by the almost total absence of roads and bridges, while such a thing as a ferry was hardly even dreamed of. The distance to be traversed was often as far as sixty or ninety miles. In dry weather, common sloughs and creeks offered little impediment to the teamsters; but during floods, and the breaking-up of winter, they proved exceedingly troublesome and dangerous. To get stuck in a slough, and thus be delayed for many hours, was no uncommon occurrence, and that, too, when time was an item of grave import to the comfort and sometimes even to the lives of the settlers' families. Often, a swollen stream would blockade the way, seeming to threaten destruction to whoever should attempt to ford it.

With regard to roads, there was nothing of the kind worthy of the name. Indian trails were common, but they were unfit to travel on with vehicles. They are described as mere paths about two feet wide; all that was required to accommodate the single-file manner of Indian traveling.

An interesting theory respecting the origin of the routes now pursued by many of our public highways is given in a speech by Thomas Benton many years ago. He says the buffaloes were the first road engineers, and the paths trodden by them were, as a matter of convenience, followed by the Indians, and lastly by the whites, with such improvements and changes as were found necessary for civilized modes of travel. It is but reasonable to suppose that the buffaloes would instinctively choose the most practicable routes and fords in their migrations from one pasture to another. Then, the Indians following, possessed of about the same instinct as the buffaloes, strove to make no improvements, and were finally driven from the track by those who would.

When the early settlers were compelled to make those long and difficult trips to mill, if the country was prairie over which they passed, they found it comparatively easy to do in summer, when grass was plentiful. By traveling until night, and then camping out to feed the teams, they got along without much difficulty. But in winter, such a journey was attended with no little danger. The utmost economy of time was, of course, necessary. When the goal was reached, after a week or more of toilsome travel, with many exposures and risks, and the poor man was impatient to immediately return with the desired staff of life, he was often shocked and disheartened with the information that his turn would come in a week. Then he must look about for some means to pay expenses, and he was lucky who could find some employment by the day or job. Then, when his turn came, he had to be on hand to bolt his own flour, as in those days, the bolting machine was not an attached part of the other mill machinery. This done, the anxious soul was ready to endure the trials of a return trip, his heart more or less concerned about the affairs of home.

These milling trips often occupied from three weeks to more than a month each, and were attended with an expense, in one way or another, that rendered the cost of breadstuffs extremely high. If made in the winter, when more or less grain feed was required for the team, the load would be found to be so considerably reduced on reaching home that the cost of what was left, adding other expenses, would make their grain reach the high cost figure of from three to five dollars per bushel. And these trips could not always be made at the most favorable season for traveling. In spring and summer, so much time could hardly be spared from other essential labor; yet, for a large family it was almost impossible to avoid making three or four trips during the year.

Among other things calculated to annoy and distress the pioneer, was the prevalence of wild beasts of prey, the most numerous and troublesome of which was the wolf. While it was true in a figurative sense that it required the utmost care and exertion to "keep the wolf from the door," it was almost as true in a literal sense.

There were two species of these animals—the large, black timber wolf, and the smaller gray wolf, that usually inhabited the prairie. At first, it was next to impossible for a settler to keep small stock of any kind that would serve as a prey to these ravenous beasts. Sheep were not deemed safe property until years after, when their enemies were supposed to be nearly exterminated. Large numbers of wolves were destroyed during the early years of settlement—as many as fifty in a day in a regular wolf-hunt. When they were hungry, which was not uncommon, particularly during the winter, they were too indiscreet for their own safety, and would often approach within easy shot of the settlers' dwellings. At certain seasons, their wild, plaintive yelp or bark could be heard in all directions, at all hours of the night, creating intense excitement among the dogs, whose howling would add to the dismal melody.

It has been found, by experiment, that but one of the canine species, the hound, has both the fleetness and courage to cope with his savage cousin, the wolf. Attempts were often made to capture him with the common cur; but this animal, as a rule, proved himself wholly unreliable for such a service. So long as the wolf would run, the cur would follow; but the wolf, being apparently acquainted with the character of his pursuer, would either turn and place himself in a combative attitude, or else act upon the principle that "discretion is the better part of valor," and throw himself upon his back, in token of sur-

render. This strategic performance would make instant peace between these two scions of the same house; and not infrequently dogs and wolves have been seen playing together like puppies. But the hound was never known to recognize a flag of truce; his baying seemed to signify "no quarter," or at least so the terrified wolf understood it.

Smaller animals, such as panthers, lynxes, wildcats, catamounts and pole cats, were also sufficiently numerous to be troublesome. And an exceeding source of annoyance were the swarms of mosquitoes which aggravated the trials of the settler in the most exasperating degree. Persons have been driven from the labors of the field by their unmerciful assaults.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

So rapid was the settlement of this region after the 1st of May, 1843, that immediate steps were taken to effect an independent organization of Wapello County. The records of the early business and official transactions all bear evidence of one fact, namely: that the men who made the first venture in this region were of more than average ability. It is natural to associate crude men with new countries, and to expect to find imperfect records of early events; but in the case of this county, one is agreeably surprised to find evidences of clear minds, well-drilled business habits and methodical ways. This good impression is due in no small degree to the care and experience of Judge Paul C. Jeffries, the first Judge of Probate, a leading member of the Appanoose Rapids Company, and a prominent citizen for years.

It is appropriate that, side by side with the Judge's name, should be mentioned those of James M. Peck, the Organizing Sheriff named in the original act of the Legislature; Joseph Hayne, the first elected Sheriff, and for nearly a quarter of a century an active official of the county; and Thomas Foster, the first Treasurer, and a prominent man in many ways. These three men are still living, the sole survivors of the first official group.

Herewith is given a copy of the organizing act by which Wapello County was created:

An Act to organize the county of Wapello:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa*, That the county of Wapello be and the same is hereby organized from and after the 1st day of March next; and the inhabitants of said county shall be entitled to all the privileges to which, by law, the inhabitants of other organized counties of this Territory are entitled; and the said county shall constitute a part of the First Judicial District of this Territory.

SEC. 2. That, for the purpose of organizing said county it is hereby made the duty of the Clerk of the District Court of said county, and in case there should be no such Clerk appointed and qualified, or, from any cause, said office should become vacant on or before the 10th day of March next, then it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of said county to proceed immediately after the 10th day of March to order a special election in said county, for the purpose of electing three County Commissioners, one Judge of Probate, one County Treasurer, one Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, one County Surveyor, one County Assessor, one Sheriff, one Coroner, one County Recorder, and such number of Justices of the Peace and Constables as may be directed by the officers ordering said election, the officer having due regard to the convenience of the people, which special election shall be held on the first Monday in the month of April next; and that the officer ordering said election shall appoint as many places of holding elections in said county as the convenience of the people may require; and shall appoint three Judges of Election for each place of holding election in said county, and issue certificates to said Judges of their appointment; and the officer ordering said election shall give at least ten days' notice of the time and place of holding said election, by at least three printed or written advertisements, which shall be posted up at three or more of the most public places in the neighborhood where each of the polls shall opened as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That the officer ordering each of the elections aforesaid shall receive and canvass the polls, and grant certificates to the persons elected to fill the several offices mentioned in this

act; and in all cases not provided for by this act, the officer ordering each of said elections shall discharge the duties of Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, until there shall be a Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners elected and qualified for said county, under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. Said election shall, in all cases not provided for by this act, be conducted according to the laws of this Territory regulating general elections.

SEC. 5. The officers elected under the provisions of this act shall hold their offices until the next general election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 6. The officer ordering the election in said county shall return all the books and papers which may come into his hands by virtue of this act, to the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of said County, forthwith, after said Clerk shall be elected and qualified.

SEC. 7. That James M. Peck be and he is hereby appointed to discharge the duties and functions of the office of Sheriff of said county, who shall exercise the duties and functions of said office until the first Monday in the month of April next, and until there shall be a Sheriff elected and qualified for said county; and the said James M. Peck shall give bond and security, and shall take the same oath of office that is required to be taken by Sheriffs, which bond shall be approved, and the necessary oath of office administered by the Clerk of the District Court of said county; and in case there should be no Clerk of the District Court of said county on the first day of March next, then it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the District Court of Jefferson County to approve the bond and administer the oath required by this act. And the said Sheriff shall be allowed the same fees for services rendered by him under the provisions of this act, that are allowed by law for similar services performed by the Sheriffs in similar cases.

SEC. 8. That the Clerk of the District Court for the said county of Wapello, may be appointed by the Judge of said district, and qualified at any time after the passage of this act; but shall not enter upon the discharge of the duties of said office prior to the first day of March.

SEC. 9. That all actions at law in the District Court for the County of Jefferson, commenced prior to the organization of the said county of Wapello, where the parties, or either of them, reside in said county of Wapello, shall be prosecuted to final judgment, order or decree, as fully and effectually as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 10. That it shall be the duty of all Justices of the Peace residing within said county, to return all books and papers in their hands, appertaining to said office, to the next nearest Justice of the Peace which may be elected and qualified for said county, under the provisions of this act; and all suits at law or other official business which may be in the hands of such Justices of the Peace, and unfinished, shall be completed or prosecuted to final judgment by the Justices of the Peace to whom such business or papers may have been returned, as aforesaid.

SEC. 11. That the County Assessors elected under the provisions of this act for said county, shall assess the said county in the same manner, and be under the same obligations and liabilities, as is now or may hereafter be provided by law in relation to Township Assessors.

SEC. 12. That Joseph B. Davis, of Washington County, John H. Randolph, of the county of Henry, and Solomon Jackson, of the county of Lee, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to locate and establish the seat of justice of said county of Wapello. Said Commissioners, or any two of them, shall meet at the house of George Wilson, Esq., near the old Indian Agency, in said county, on the first Monday in May next or at such time within the month of May as a majority of said Commissioners shall agree upon, in pursuance of their duties under this act.

SEC. 13. Said Commissioners shall first take and subscribe the following oath, to wit: "We do solemnly swear (or affirm) that we (or either of us) have no personal interest either directly or indirectly in the location of the seat of justice for Wapello County, and that we will faithfully and impartially examine the situation of said county, taking into consideration the future as well as the present population of said county; also to pay strict regard to the geographical center of said county, and locate the seat of justice as near the center, as an eligible situation can be obtained;" which oath shall be administered by the Clerk of the District Court, or Justice of the Peace of said county of Wapello; and the officer administering the same shall certify and file the same in the office of the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of said county, whose duty it shall be to record the same.

SEC. 14. Said Commissioners, when met and qualified under the provisions of this act, shall proceed to locate the seat of justice of said county, and as soon as they shall have come to a determination, they shall commit to writing the place so selected, with a particular description thereof, signed by the said Commissioners, and filed with the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners in which such seat of justice is located; whose duty it shall be to record the same, and forever keep it on file in his office; and the place thus designated shall be the seat of justice of said county.

SEC. 15. Said Commissioners shall each receive the sum of \$2 per day while necessarily employed in the duties enjoined upon them by this act, which shall be paid by the county out of the first funds arising from the sales of town lots in said seat of justice.

SEC. 16. That the county of Kishkekosch and the territory west of said county be and the same is hereby attached to the county of Wapello, for election, revenue and judicial purposes.

SEC. 17. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, February 13, 1844.

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.

December 19, 1843, an act was approved by the Legislature establishing a road from Farmington, Van Buren County, to "Atumwa," Wapello County. The Commissioners were John Goddard and Jesse Wright, of the former county, and Van Caldwell, of Wapello.

February 7, 1844, an act was approved establishing a road from Iowaville, Van Buren County, to "Atumwa." James Hall, William Ingersoll and Jacob Marshall, Commissioners.

February 12, 1844, an act was approved authorizing a road from the southern line of Davis County to the northern line of Wapello County, to touch the county seats when they were established. Hugh George, John Kirkpatrick and Lloyd Nelson, Commissioners.

June 19, 1844, a road from Eddyville to the county seat of Mahaska County William McIlvain, William Black and William R. Ross, Commissioners.

January 13, 1846, a road from Fairfield, Jefferson County, to Agency City. David Sears, Henry B. Mitchell and Nathaniel H. Gates, Commissioners.

January 16, 1846, a road from Ottumwa to Bloomfield, Davis County. Lloyd Nelson, Riley Macy and Richard Fisher, Commissioners.

January 17, 1846, a road from Ottumwa to Chariton River. George Reynolds, Ira Clafin and Lafayette Bear, Commissioners.

The Legislature passed a joint resolution in February, 1847, praying for the establishment of a mail route from Iowa City southwest through Sigourney and Ottumwa to Bloomfield.

December 27, 1848, a State Road was authorized from Eddyville to Bloomfield, Davis Co. E. M. Kirkland, Silas Doggett and John Massey, Commissioners.

December 29, 1848, a road from Ottumwa to Chariton Point, Lucas Co. John Webb, John Clark and William S. Townson, Commissioners.

December 21, 1850, a joint resolution was adopted praying for the extension of the military road from Agency City to Council Bluffs.

January 4, 1851, H. B. Hendershott was authorized to sell a solar compass belonging to the State, for a sum not less than \$150.

THE FIRST PROBATE BUSINESS.

Hon. Paul C. Jeffries was the first Judge of Probate elected in Wapello County. The election took place April 1, 1844, and, under the then existing law, a special officer was chosen to adjudicate upon matters relating to wills, estates, etc.

The first case presented to this Court of Probate was recorded September 2, 1844, in Judge Jeffries' uniform and business-like handwriting. The case is an interesting one, not merely because of its being the original entry, but also because of the quaintness and humor of the inventory and administrator's bill. A literal copy of the records is here made :

WILLIAM CRAWFORD BOND TO JUDGE OF PROBATE.

Know all Men by these Presents, That we, William Crawford, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Crawford, late of Wapello County, deceased, and John Stout, his surety, are held and firmly bound unto Paul C. Jeffries, Judge of Probate for said Wapello County, and to his successors in office, in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, for the payment of which well and truly to be made, we jointly and severally bind ourselves firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals and dated this 5th day of September, A. D. 1844.

Whereas, The said William Crawford has been appointed by the said Paul C. Jeffries, Judge of Probate, Administrator of the estate of the said Thomas Crawford, late of said county, deceased. Now the conditions of the above bond are such that if the said William Crawford, Administrator

aforesaid, shall make and return into the Court of Probate, within three months from the date of these presents, a true inventory of all the real estate and all the goods and chattels, rights and credits, moneys and effects, which were of the said Crawford, deceased, which have or may come into his hands or knowledge; also, to administer, according to law, all the goods and chattels, rights and credits, moneys and effects of the said deceased, and the proceeds of all his real estate that may be sold to the payment of his debts, which may come into the possession of him, the said William Crawford, or into the possession of any person for him; also to render, upon oath, a true account of his administration, within one year, and at such other times as the Judge of Probate may require, and to deliver the letters of administration which have been granted to him into the Probate Court, in case any will of the deceased shall be thereafter duly proved and allowed; then the above bond to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue in law and equity.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, [SEAL.]
JOHN STOUT, [SEAL.]

Bond and security approved September the 2d, 1844.

PAUL C. JEFFRIES, J. P.

The case was one of administration upon an intestate estate, as will be seen by the foregoing. The accounts, inventories, etc., are presented herewith:

ACCOUNT WITH THOMAS CRAWFORD, SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE.

And now on this day, to wit, the 1st day of November, 1844, Isaac McKeon, Paris Caldwell and Sylvester Warner, returned into court the following inventory and appraisement of the property of said estate:

1 skillet.....	\$ 50	1 smoothing iron and knives.....	75
1 teakettle.....	1 00	1 pot trammel and hoe.....	50
1 pot.....	1 25	1 set harness.....	4 00
1 bottle and jug.....	50	4 sheep, \$2 per head.....	8 00
1 churn.....	75	1 mare.....	30 00
1 sieve.....	37½	1 plow.....	4 50
1 coffee-mill, jug and strainer.....	37½	1 red cow.....	11 50
1 bucket.....	50	1 ".....	10 00
1 axe.....	1 00	1 2-year-old heifer.....	6 00
1 drawing-knife and 2 augers.....	1 50	3 yearling calves at \$4.....	12 00
1 clock.....	10 00	50 bushels corn, 25c.....	12 50
1 gun.....	8 00	½ of a piece of corn at William Crawford's.....	10 00
1 table.....	1 50	½ of a piece of corn at Samuel Caldwell's.....	10 00
1 pair bedsteads.....	3 00	½ of a piece of corn at Paris Caldwell's.....	10 00
1 bed and bedding.....	7 00		
12 lbs. rolls, at 37½c per lb.....	4 50		
4 chairs.....	1 00		
A lot of flax.....	1 00		
1 bridle.....	25		
		Total.....	\$173 75

And now, on this day, to wit: November 1, 1844, the following sale bill was returned into court, viz.: Andrew Crawford, 1 skillet, 50 cts.; Jacob Marshall, 1 tea kettle, 50 cts.; David Caldwell, 1 stew kettle, \$1.00; Andrew Crawford, 1 dish kettle, 56½ cts.; Andrew Crawford, 1 churn, 25 cts.; William Crawford, 1 skillet, 12½; Jacob Marshall, 1 sieve, 37½; Jacob Marshall, 1 coffee mill, 00; Andrew Crawford, 1 wood bucket, 56½; John Wall, 1 ax, 148½; John Wall, 2 augers and 1 draw knife, 1.75; Nason Roberts, 1 ax, 1.37½; Alexander Crawford, 1 pr. check lines, 1.43½; William McClintock, 1 clock, 5.00; William Crawford, 1 rifle gun, 4.00; John Wall, 1 table, 2.37½; John White, 1 pr. bedsteads, 6.00; Job Davis, 12 lbs. wool rolls, 41 cts., 4.92; John Wall, 4 chairs, 1.18½; William Crawford, a lot of flax, 1.00; do. do., 1 bridle, 25; Andrew Crawford, 1 sad iron and sundries, 56½; Nason Roberts, 1 sad iron, 56½; W. B. Woody, hoe and pot rack, 37½; Andrew Crawford, 1 lot of bee cloths, 2.00; Job Davis, 1 lot of tobacco and cabbage, 1.87½; William Crawford, 1 pr. harness, 2.00; Alexander Crawford, 1 pr. harness, 2.00; John L. Koontz, 2 head of sheep, 4.75; do. do., 2 head of sheep, 4.00; John C. Evans, 1 plough, 2.50; do. do., 1 do. and hoe, 37½; John White, one red cow and calf, 12.37½; Nason Roberts, 1 cow, 10.00; John L. Koontz, 1 barren cow, 8.25; John Wall, 1 line-backed cow, 10.12½; William Crawford, 3 yearlings at 4.00 each, 12.00; do. do., 1 lot corn, 10.00; R. R. Jones, 1 white cow and calf, 10.75; David Glass, 1 cow and calf, 14.87½; Job Davis, 1 ox, 12; David Hall, 50 bushels of corn, at 28 pr., 14.00; =½ undivided interest in the whole field, 12.25; David Armstrong, a lot corn, 15.37½; Alexander Crawford, 1 bell and collar, 1.50; Alexander Crawford, by balance on cow, 37½.

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a correct list of property sold by me on this 19th day of September, 1844.

Attest, JOHN C. EVANS, Clerk.

WILLIAM B. WOODY, Auct.

The doctors presented their bills for service and medicines. Dr. Charles C. Warden offered a claim of \$3 on the 15th of May, 1845, and Dr. J.

Koontz, "for seven visits, etc.," solicited the payment of \$16.50, on the 19th of December, 1844.

It appears, also, that the deceased had given three promissory notes, one to Thomas Devin, of Pittsburgh, dated March 3, 1842, for \$25.53; one to A. Madison, of Ottumwa, for \$12, dated December 16, 1843; and one to David Glass, for \$9.06 $\frac{1}{4}$, dated September 14, 1842. These matters were adjusted, as well as certain other routine affairs. The most voluminous account, however, was that presented by the administrator against himself, and in favor of the estate. It appears that the administrator was somewhat given to the ardent, probably as a precaution against malaria and snake-bites. A true copy of the bill which the honest official filed against himself is here given as a curiosity in more than one sense :

THOMAS CRAWFORD, DR.

To 2 drinks whiskey.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	To 1 drink whiskey.....	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 2 do do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 1 do do	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 1 do do	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	" 1 quart do	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 2 do do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 2 drinks do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1 pint whiskey.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 1 quart do	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 1 do do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 2 drinks do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 4 drinks whiskey.....	25	" $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tobacco.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1 pint do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 2 drinks whiskey.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 2 drinks do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 1 quart do	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 2 do do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 1 drink do	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 1 pint do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 3 drinks do	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 1 drink do	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	" 1 pint brandy.....	25
" 2 drinks do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 1 drink whiskey.....	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 2 do do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 2 drinks do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
" $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tobacco	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 3 do do	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 1 pint whiskey.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 1 pint do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1 do do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 1 drink do	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 1 drink whiskey.....	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	" 1 do do	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 1 pint do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 1 plug tobacco.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 2 drinks do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 1 quart whiskey.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 3 do do	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	" 2 drinks do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1 do do	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	" 2 do do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 2 do do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 1 quart do	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 1 do do	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	" 1 drink do	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 1 plug tobacco.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	" $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon do	25
" 2 drinks whiskey.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 1 drink do	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 2 do do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	" $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon do	25
" 1 do do	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	" 1 drink do	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 2 do do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 2 drinks do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1 do do	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	" 2 do do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1 quart do	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	" 2 do do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1 drink do	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	" 3 do do	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 2 drinks do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 1 do do	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 1 lb tobacco	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	" 1 lb sugar.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1 pint whiskey.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	" $\frac{1}{4}$ do	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 1 vial liniment.....	25	" $\frac{1}{4}$ do	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 2 drinks whiskey.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$		
" 1 quart do	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	Total.....	\$9 59 $\frac{1}{4}$

The estate was settled by the payment of \$7.50, balance due from administrator to estate, but the date of final adjustment is not given. It was probably some time in the fall of 1845. It seems a trifle strange that Mr. Crawford should have been so extravagant with his tobacco, liniment and sugar, when he might have used his wealth in the purchase of more whisky. Another important fact is demonstrated by this official document, and that is, it made no difference whether a man made wholesale or retail purchases, the price remained unchanged. There was no discount to administrators. A single drink was really a serious matter in those days, since it is shown that a half-pint was

the usual allowance. Mr. Crawford manifested a sturdy determination not to be frightened at that, however, and his bill shows him in the light of a surmounter of difficulties.

The first guardian of minors appointed by the Probate Judge was Joseph McIntire, guardian of Daniel, James and John Murphy, May 10, 1845.

The first will filed was that of William B. Woody, dated October 11, 1846, and filed by the widow, Frances Woody, sole executrix, December 7, 1846.

THE MARRIAGE RECORD.

The first license issued was in favor of the marriage of Andrew Crawford and Mary Ann Montgomery, dated March 15, 1844. The intended bride was a minor, under the guardianship of Peter Walker. The following note directed to the Clerk of the Court is filed with the order granting the license:

To Henry B. Hendershott, Clerk, etc.:

You will please let Mr. Andrew Crawford have marriage license to be married to Miss Mary Ann Montgomery, and this shall be your authority for the same, the parties being under age.

PETER WALKER,

Guardian for Mary Ann Montgomery.

His
THOMAS X CRAWFORD,
mark.

Father of Andrew Crawford.

Attest, HENRY B. HENDERSHOTT.

The couple were married March 15, 1844, by R. R. Jones, Justice of the Peace, at the house of Peter Walker. The groom was 19, and the bride 16 years of age.

The second marriage license was that of Dr. C. W. Phelps and Elizabeth C. Weaver; the third that of John P. Scott and Elvira A. Weir. The latter marriage was solemnized at Agency City, by Rev. Benjamin A. Spaulding, April 17, 1844.

The authority possessed by Mr. Spaulding was filed at this time, and consisted of a license issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Jefferson County, Iowa.

On the 28th of August, 1844, the certificate of ordination, issued by Bishop Morris, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, August 29, 1841, proclaiming Thomas M. Kirkpatrick a fully consecrated Elder in the said Methodist Episcopal Church, was filed with the Clerk of Wapello County. This was to establish Mr. Kirkpatrick's authority to solemnize marriages.

A similar document was filed by Rev. Robert Long, of the Christian Church, on the 9th day of November, 1844.

During the first year of the county's existence, the following marriage licenses were granted:

George Nelson to Isabella Frances Hackney, November 9; Seth Ogg to Rebecca H. McIntire, April 28; David Glass to Eliza Jane Hall, June 19; Joseph McIntire to Mrs. Sarah Murphy, July 2; William Carter to Mary Jane Lewis, August 21; William F. Bay to Nancy J. Kirkpatrick, September 5; Alexander Kitterman to Elsie Lynch, September 24; James S. Baker to Tamas Overman, September 28; Thomas J. Linnard to Julina Lambert, September 30; Melville H. Talbott to Elizabeth Rouse, October 4; James R. Fisher to Sarah McCall, October 5; Charles Wallace to Cynthia M. Ross, October 9; George Howlet to Sarah Wilson, November 7; William Parker to Lavinia Boyce, December 2; James Stephens to Mary Ann Harrow, December 18; James D. Huffstetter to Eliza Ann White, December 30.

On the 24th of April, 1845, Rev. John Pardoe filed his certificate of ordination as a Methodist Protestant clergyman.

November 26th, Rev. Joseph Ackerman filed his certificate of authority to solemnize marriages, having his ordination papers issued by Bishop Roberts, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The papers were dated at Terre Haute, Ind., October 10, 1841.

Thirty-six marriage licenses were issued out of the Clerk's office of Wapello County during the year 1845.

THE DISTRICT COURT.

As in almost every case, the original record of the District Court in Wapello County consists of eight sheets of foolscap paper, stitched together to form a book. More permanent character has been given the records, however, by transcribing them into a substantial volume.

The following self-explanatory records are taken literally from the record-book, but we purposely omit extended mention of the incidents attending the opening of the first court, preferring to give such interesting facts a more appropriate place in the general history of the county. We quote:

And now, on this day, to wit, the sixteenth day of September, A. D. 1844, the day on which, according to law, the District Court of the United States, within and for said county of Wapello and Territory of Iowa, was to have begun, and its first or September term, at the Court House in said county, there being no Judge present, the time for commencement of said Court is adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY morning, 9 o'clock, }
September 17, A. D. 1844. }

And now, on this day there yet being no Judge present, the time for the commencement of said Court is further adjourned until to-morrow morning.

And now, on this day to wit, Wednesday, 18th September, 1844, being the adjourned day for the beginning of the September term of the District Court of the United States, for the county of Wapello and Territory of Iowa, Present the Hon. Charles Mason, Judge, etc.

The following proceedings were had, to wit:

And now, on this day, to wit, the 18th day of September, A. D. 1844, the venire which had been returned on the 16th inst., by Joseph Hayne, Sheriff of said county, being examined by the Court, it is ascertained the following-named persons have been duly summoned to serve as grand jurors to this Court, to wit:

LIST OF FIRST GRAND JURY.

James Weir, George W. Knight, Seth Ogg, Robert H. Ivers, Thomas Pendleton, Henry Smith, William Brinn, Lewis F. Temple, John Humphreys, Martin Fisher, Paul C. Jeffries, John Fuller, Finley Lindsey, William Prichell, William C. McIntire, John Clark, James R. Boggs, John Kirkpatrick, John Murry, Isom Garrett, Shannon Hackney, Philaster Lee and Thomas Wright; five of whom, to wit, Robert H. Ivers, Martin Fisher, John Fuller, John Clark and John Kirtpatrick, on being called, answered not.

The Court ordered the Sheriff to complete the panel, whereupon William A. Winsell, Peter Barnett, Richard Fisher and Jacob Hackney were added to the list. James Weir was appointed Foreman. George B. Warden was appointed Bailiff, and proceeded to take the grand jury under his charge.

The first case of record was that of "Josiah Smart, Agent, etc., who sues for the use of S. S. Phelps vs. Elias Orton." This was a land-claim case, and was dismissed, with costs assessed against the defendant to the amount of \$7.42½.

The next case, James C. Ramsey vs. John R. and W. S. Wright *assumpsit*. Damages claimed, \$67. Case compromised by the parties, with costs on defendant, stated at the sum of \$5.37½.

The third case was John McCoy vs. William Flood, *assumpsit*; damages, \$100. Case withdrawn by plaintiff, with costs on him to the amount of \$5.62½.

The next three cases were of similar character, and were between John Myers vs. Charles F. Harrow; James Foster vs. Charles F. Harrow; and Hugh George vs. Jesse C. Weeks. All dismissed with costs on plaintiff.

On the 19th of September, the Clerk issued, by order of the Court, the first naturalization papers ever issued in the county, the applicants therefor being John Wall and George Wall.

The grand jury found an indictment against Joseph S. Hendricks for larceny. The case was taken up at once, when Hendricks pleaded "not guilty," and was bound over to appear at the April term of the District Court. As this was the first indictment, it may be interesting to know that the case was again continued to the September term, 1845, at which time the Prosecuting Attorney appeared and declared that he would never prosecute the case. The defendant was discharged, and the county paid the bill.

There were forty cases on the first docket, and the term lasted five days.

The first divorce case on record is at the April term, 1845, on a change of venue from Jefferson County, and is between Mary Kinzie and John Kinzie. Bill granted by default.

The first divorce granted parties resident in Wapello was at the same term of Court; Amanda Hulin vs. Ira Hulin. Decrees granted by default.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The first session of this Court was held March 8, 1869, Hon. Robert Sloan, Judge; Thomas Bedwell, Sheriff; L. M. Godley, Clerk.

OFFICIAL ROSTER OF THE COUNTY.

The first County Commissioners' Minute-Book and the first Election Register are lost, and it was with great difficulty that we were able to verify the election of the county officers up to 1865. Still, we herewith present a roster, which will bear close inspection and which may be relied upon as correct in all the essential points. Some minor errors may exist in it, but if so, it is because of utter lack of data, and not through a lack of work on the part of the compiler. These little lists have required more labor than any other portion of the work:

County Commissioners.—L. E. Temple, J. M. Montgomery and C. T. Harrow were the original Commissioners, elected in 1844. The balance of the list may not be strictly accurate, since it is a lamentable fact that the first Commissioners' Record Book is lost. From such sources as diligent research and inquiry reveal, we have concluded that the following named persons were on the Board, and very nearly in the order given; but one Commissioner was chosen annually, unless a vacancy occurred: In 1844, John B. Gray was chosen, according to the statement of Mrs. Gray; but some of the older citizens here are disposed to question this. If he was a member at any time, it must have been in 1844, because in the summer of 1845, Kishkekosh County, in which he lived and which was then attached to Wapello, was organized. Dr. Warden thinks that the first Commissioners served but one year. If that is so, then there is a missing name in this list, for the first full Board discovered is in 1847, when Henry Smith, Charles Dudley and James B. Wright served. We are inclined to believe that one of these gentlemen—probably Smith—was chosen in 1845; James B. Wright in 1844, and Charles Dudley in 1847. Perhaps Mr. Dudley was elected first in 1845, as the retirement of Mr. Gray

would create a vacancy. If that supposition is correct, Mr. Dudley was re-elected in 1848. In 1847, the Board consisted of Messrs. Smith, Wright and Dudley; and in 1848, of Wright, Dudley and Bell. This fact bears us out in the theory that Smith was chosen in 1845, since, in three years, Nathaniel Bell was elected to succeed him. From this date, the files of the *Courier* (an invaluable authority, because of the excellence of the editorial work bestowed upon them) supply reliable data. In 1849, Samuel Gilliland was elected; and in 1850, Gideon Myers. The Commissioner system was abolished in 1851, at which time the Board was composed of Nathaniel Bell, Samuel Gilliland and Gideon Myers.

On the authority of a paper published in the "Annals of Iowa," April, 1868, by G. D. R. Boyd, we state that the second Board of County Commissioners, chosen at the first regular election, in August, 1844, was composed of John C. Evans, James B. Wright and John B. Gray. It is to be regretted that Mr. Boyd did not give a list of all the county officers therein recorded, since the book from which he gathered his information is now lost. Mr. B. speaks disparagingly of the record, because of its meager character.

The election of the *first* or organizing Board was held in April, 1844. The regular election took place always in August in those early years. The original officers, *except Commissioners*, were re-elected at the first August election in 1844.

Commissioners' Clerk.—This office was distinct from that of Clerk of the District Court. The first incumbent, 1844, was Charles Overman. In 1848, A. J. Redenbaugh was chosen, and held the office until the system was abolished.

County Judge.—In 1851–55, Silas Osborn was elected; 1857, Joseph H. Flint. Judge Flint was legislated out of office in 1861, when the Board of Supervisors came into power.

Supervisors.—Under the system of 1861, the following men were elected: William Cloyd, Thomas Bedwell, George Gillaspay, G. F. Myers, A. Major, J. C. Hinsey, William Knight, Silas Osborn, W. C. McIntire, L. Rose, George Neville, Aaron Harlan, Moses C. Israel, Peter Knox.

1862—Thomas Bedwell, William Cloyd, Martin Dickens, J. C. Hinsey, Peter Knox, William Knight, G. F. Myers, George Neville, Silas Osborn, L. Rose, J. Y. Simpson, G. W. Draper, M. C. Israel, Moses Fairburn.

1863—A. H. Butin, C. S. Carwile, Martin Dickens, T. Bedwell, George Neville, Silas Osborn, William Cloyd, J. C. Hinsey, P. Knox, L. A. Myers, H. Reinhard, G. W. Dresser, W. C. McIntire, J. Y. Simpson.

1864—S. Packwood, P. M. Warder, J. M. Hedrick, S. A. Monroe, G. Temple, L. A. Myers, William Cloyd, J. Y. Simpson, C. S. Carwile, H. Reinhard, S. Osborn, A. H. Butin, G. Neville, M. Welch.

1865—James M. Hull, George Neville, Henry Reinhard, E. C. Myers, D. R. Swope, P. M. Warder, L. A. Myers, J. W. Hedrick, Silas Osborn, S. A. Monroe, William Cloyd, W. H. Dunlap, J. R. Kerfoot, George F. Myers.

1866—George Temple, Silas Osborn, J. W. Hedrick, Joseph Myers, Isaac W. Stanley, N. Williams, John H. Carver, E. T. Neville, Charles Barbour, M. S. Godley, George F. Myers, S. A. Monroe, Henry Reinhard, William Cloyd.

1867—J. W. Hedrick, George Temple, J. H. Carver, William Cloyd, Charles Barbour, John Harlan, William Evans, M. S. Godley, John Wilcox, Edward Neville, Joseph Myers, S. A. Monroe, Henry Reinhard, A. H. Butin.

1868—J. W. Hedrick, J. D. Ladd, A. Lotspeich, J. H. Carver, E. L. Randel, C. Barbour, H. Reinhard, John Molmuby, E. T. Neville, M. C. Israel, William Cloyd, A. H. Butin, William Evans, R. W. Boyd, John Harlan.

1869—A. Lotspeich, William Cloyd, Charles Barbour, John Farlan, H. Reinhard, John Molmuby, John Carver, E. L. Randel, R. Hyatt, James D. Lance, R. W. Boyd, W. H. Kitterman, William Evans, E. T. Neville, M. C. Israel.

1870—O. D. Tesdale, William Cloyd, W. C. Reynolds, R. Hyatt, G. A. Derley, G. W. Dickens, R. W. Boyd, W. H. Kitterman, William Evans, S. A. Monroe, E. T. Neville, John Harlan, T. Slutz, T. Poster.

1871—System changed to Board of three members—H. Canfield, H. Reinhard, T. J. Nelson.

1872—H. Canfield, H. Reinhard, T. J. Nelson.

1873—H. Reinhard, D. H. Michael, T. J. Nelson.

1874—S. McCullough, D. H. Michael, T. J. Nelson.

1875—D. H. Michael, S. McCullough, S. M. Wright.

1876—S. McCullough, S. M. Wright, D. H. Michael.

1877—S. M. Wright, D. H. Michael, John Postlewaite.

1878—John Postlewaite, G. W. Fair, D. L. Hardy.

Sheriff.—1847, Joseph Hayne; 1849, Duane F. Gaylord; 1853, D. H. Michael; 1855, William H. Williams; 1857, William Lewis, Jr.; 1859, L. E. Gray. A. M. Bonnifield served during a portion of the last term for which Mr. Gray was elected, owing to Mr. Gray's resignation. 1865, George A. Derby; 1867, Thomas Bedwell; 1869, Samuel A. Swiggett; 1873, T. P. Spillman; 1877, D. W. Stewart.

Treasurer and Collector.—1844, Thomas Foster; 1845, Charles Overman; 1846, William G. Ross; 1847, J. Leighton; 1851, James Pumroy; 1855, Peter Knox; 1857, William J. Ross; 1862, Joseph Hayne; 1867, William J. Ross; 1869, Alfred Lotspeich; 1873, William H. H. Asbury; 1877, W. I. Poag.

Recorder.—1844, M. J. Spurlock; 1845, Charles Overman; 1846, William G. Ross; 1847, Joseph Leighton; 1851, James Pumroy; 1855, Peter Knox; 1857, William J. Ross; 1862, Joseph Hayne; 1866, Daniel W. Tower; 1872, Wade Kirkpatrick.

Until 1866, this office was connected with that of Treasurer and Collector.

Judge of Probate.—1844, Paul C. Jeffries; 1846, G. B. Savery (this Judge could have held office but a short time, for in 1846, we find that James Weir was also Judge); 1848, James Baker; 1849, D. M. C. Lane; 1850, George May. After 1851, this office was known as a part of the County Judge system, a plan which obtained after the abolishment of the business office of County Judge in 1861, and until the establishment of the Circuit Court, in 1869, when the Probate business passed under the jurisdiction of the Circuit Judge. After Silas Osborn and Joseph H. Flint, in 1865, came James S. Porter, until 1869.

Auditor.—1869, office created, George D. Hackworth; 1873, William H. Caldwell; 1875, M. B. Myers.

Prosecuting Attorney.—1846, H. B. Hendershott; 1848, William H. Brumfield; 1852, James Baker; 1854, Thomas Bigham. In 1858, the office was changed to District Prosecutor. The above list is complete as far as it goes, but we may have omitted one or two names. No records can be found to aid us.

Clerk of the District Court.—1844, H. B. Hendershott; 1846, John W. Ross; 1848, Thomas G. Given; 1852, Joseph Hayne; 1856, Joseph Camp-

bell; 1858, Joseph Hayne; 1860, Hugh Brown; 1864, L. M. Godley; 1878, W. C. Thompson.

Surveyor.—1844, William Dewey; 1849, George D. Hackworth; 1851, Joel B. Myers; 1853, Thomas Fowler; 1855, Walter Clement; 1859, Thomas Fowler; 1861, W. M. Clark; 1865, John Grant; 1868, George D. Hackworth; 1870, John D. Baker; 1872, L. D. McGlashon.

Coroner.—1849, A. George; 1851, Alexander Brown; 1853, — Griggs; 1855, William E. Goe; 1859, C. G. Packard; 1861, J. G. Porter; 1865, A. L. Chamberlain; 1869, J. C. Hinsey; 1873, E. L. Lathrop; 1877, A. C. Olney.

Superintendent of Schools.—1859, George D. Hackworth; 1865, B. A. Spaulding; 1867, S. L. Burnham; 1869, Henry C. Cox; 1871, N. M. Ives; 1873, Clay Wood; 1877, W. A. McIntire.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION.

In October, 1844, the first Constitutional Convention met at Iowa City. Wapello County was represented by William H. Galbraith and William W. Chapman. The Territorial Legislature, Seventh Assembly, met at the same place in May, 1845. William G. Coop represented Jefferson, Wapello and Kishkeokosh Counties in the Senate, and Reuben R. Harper in the House. The Eighth Assembly met in December, 1845. Mr. Coop was then Senator, and Joseph Fink Representative. The second Constitutional Convention met May 4, 1846. Wapello was represented by Joseph H. Hedrick.

The State of Iowa was organized in 1846. The first State Assembly met at Iowa City, November 30. Since that time the county of Wapello has been represented as follows:

Senate—Wapello and Monroe Counties—1846, James Davis; 1848, Barney Royston; 1850, Wapello, Monroe and Lucas—Henry B. Hendershott; 1852, Wapello, John W. Hedrick; Wapello, Monroe, Lucas and Clarke, Henry B. Hendershott; 1854, Wapello, James C. Ramsey; Wapello, Monroe, Lucas and Clarke, Daniel Anderson; 1856, Wapello, James C. Ramsey; 1858–60, John A. Johnson; 1862–64, J. W. Dixon; 1866, Edward H. Stiles; 1868–70, Augustus H. Hamilton; 1872–74–76, J. H. Merrill; 1878, G. A. Madson.

House—1846, Wapello, A. B. Comstock; 1848, Joseph H. Flint; 1850, Joseph H. Flint and Andrew Major; 1852, Wapello, Robert Coles, James C. Ramsey; Wapello, Monroe, Lucas and Clarke, Henry Allen; 1854, Wapello, Samuel K. Cramer, Nimrod Poston; Wapello and Keokuk, Cyrus Franklin; 1856, Wapello, Cyrus Franklin, S. G. Finney; Wapello and Keokuk, M. F. Bottorf; 1858, William Campbell, William McCormick; 1860, J. C. Mitchell, James Doggett; 1862, Joseph H. Flint, T. D. McClothlen; 1864, Peter Knox, Edward H. Stiles; 1866, Peter Knox, Charles Dudley; 1868, Samuel T. Caldwell, Charles Dudley; 1870, Charles Dudley, John H. Carver; 1872, John H. Carver, Samuel T. Caldwell; 1874, J. W. Dixon, Jacob Liberall; 1876, J. W. Dixon, G. A. Madson; 1878, W. A. Fast, J. A. Israel.

The third Constitutional Convention met at Iowa City January 19, 1857. Wapello was represented by George Gillaspay.

The Judicial Districts.—Under the State Constitution of 1846, the Third District was composed of the counties of Appanoose, Davis, Jefferson, Keokuk, Mahaska, Marion, Monroe, Van Buren and Wapello, "and the counties west of the counties of Marion, Monroe and Appanoose," or the unorganized territory to the Missouri River. In 1849, the new Fifth District took the counties of Appanoose, Marion and Monroe, and western territory. Mahaska County

was detached December 19, 1856, and attached to Eleventh District. In 1858, when abolished, this District comprised Davis, Jefferson, Van Buren and Wapello Counties. The original Third was created February 17, 1847. The Judges were:

Cyrus Olney, Jefferson County; elected April 2, 1847; commissioned December 7; resigned March 15, 1851. Judge Olney was subsequently on the Supreme Bench of California.

Joseph C. Knapp, Van Buren County; appointed by the Governor, March 15, 1851.

William H. Seevers, Mahaska County; elected April 5, 1852; qualified May 7; resigned and successor appointed January 10, 1856. Now one of the Supreme Judges of this State.

Caleb Baldwin, Jefferson County; appointed January 10, 1856. Subsequently one of the Supreme Judges of this State.

Henry B. Hendershott, Wapello County; elected April 7, 1856; qualified May 14; legislated out of office when the District was abolished, in March, 1858, act taking effect July 4, 1858, under Constitution of 1857.

The present division is known as the Second District, and is composed of the counties of Appanoose, Davis, Lucas, Monroe, Van Buren, Wapello and Wayne. The Judges have been:

John S. Townsend, Monroe County; elected October 12, 1858.

Henry H. Trimble, Davis County; elected October 14, 1862.

Harvey Tannehill, Appanoose County; elected October 9, 1866.

Morris J. Williams, Wapello County; elected October, 1870.

J. C. Knapp, Van Buren County; elected October, 1874.

E. L. Burton, Wapello County; elected October, 1878.

The District Attorneys have been:

Amos Harris, Appanoose County; elected October 12, 1858; re-elected October 14, 1862.

James B. Weaver, Davis County; elected October 9, 1866.

M. H. Jones, Davis County; elected October, 1870.

T. M. Fee, Appanoose County; elected October, 1874.

R. B. Townsend, Monroe County; elected October, 1878.

In 1869, the business of the Court was so great that a new Court was created, called the Circuit Court. The District is composed in this case, of the same territory as the District Court. Judge Robert Sloan, of Keosauqua, Van Buren County, has filled the Bench since the organization of the circuit.

MATERIAL GROWTH AND PROSPERITY.

In a State which might be made the granary of the nation, and which has the capacity of producing breadstuffs sufficient to feed the people of the United States, if a system of cultivation equivalent to that of many of the countries of Europe were to be inaugurated, one unconsciously falls into the habit of accepting marvels in the form of development with a sang froid which none but Americans can exhibit. An invention which is destined to revolutionize methods and expand capabilities in almost an infinite degree, produce a momentary ripple on the surface of society, and then is accepted with a practical estimate of its applicability to the machinery already employed.

In no quarter of the inhabited globe is this spirit of progressiveness more manifest than here in Iowa. We are willing to go even further than that, and

honestly affirm, after a careful investigation into the characteristics of the people of this State, which the work of preparing a detailed history peculiarly enables us to prosecute, that no section of Iowa evinces a more marked air of energy than does the rich county of Wapello.

Wapello is rich in the profoundest sense of the term; rich in mineral stores, rich in agricultural capabilities, rich in its vast water-power, rich in the spirit of Western energy and *push*, which permeates every avenue of trade throughout the length and breadth of its broad acres. Without the hand and brain of man to develop the stores of wealth which lie hidden beneath the soil or which are innate in the soil itself, no good could possibly result to this community; but the casual observer can perceive that the dominant spirit of improvement is the motor which will impart an irresistible impetus to the material growth of this fertile valley.

Located in the heart of the richest coal district in the West, and capable of marketing a fuel but little below the value of that produced from the mines east of the Alleghanies, Wapello would be a desirable region for manufactures, were there no other inducements offered. But coupled with that advantage is the still more noticeable one of its immense water-power. The grandest river of the State flows, with ceaseless tide, by the feet of its capital, with an energy which seems to practical minds a protest against the inactivity of man toward the utilization of the power it constantly expends.

With a gigantic water force, with a limitless mine of inexpensive fuel, what other natural advantages are needed to make this one of the most profitable places for the establishment of factories? Simply the productiveness of the soil. If there can be harvested large crops of staples, then the question is answered affirmatively whether it will pay to invest capital in the erection of mills. This can never be a successful iron or wood manufacturing country, because the mines and lands produce no staples of that character; but it can be made a point for the manufacture of oats, corn, potatoes, flax and other crops into articles of commerce.

A glance at the agricultural statistics of the county will substantiate that assertion. In 1856, which was twelve years after the settlement of the county, the census returns showed 60,973 acres of land under improvement, and 95,696 unimproved acres. Of the cultivated acreage, 5,095 acres were meadow; 6,918 acres into spring wheat, from which 52,628 bushels were harvested; 1,544 acres winter wheat, with a yield of 10,130 bushels; 7,741 acres of oats, 194,338 bushels of yield; 27,119 acres of corn, 1,388,825 bushels of yield; 308 acres of potatoes, 42,071 bushels of yield; 24,802 hogs sold, valued at \$176,654; 4,436 head of cattle, valued at \$86,842; while of dairy products there were 146,194 pounds of butter, 8,515 pounds of cheese and 25,485 pounds of wool.

Ten years later, 1866, the total wheat crop amounted to 56,461 bushels of spring, and 53,736 bushels of winter wheat, from an acreage of 10,507, nearly equally divided. The region was not regarded as a wheat-growing country, compared with some other localities. From 7,740 acres there were harvested 210,203 bushels of oats; from 47,060 acres, there were gathered 1,289,370 bushels of corn, and from 1,256 acres, 17,000 bushels of rye was secured.

Meanwhile, 56½ miles of railroad had been completed through the county. The value of manufactures was \$320,675, and 164,381 bushels (80 lbs.) of coal were raised. The value of farm implements was returned as \$162,399.

The last census, 1875, or nine years after the preceding figures were compiled, showed 150,209 acres of impr—

ber of acres actually cultivated was 135,173. There were 157,535 bushels of spring and 16,159 bushels of winter wheat raised from 18,985 acres. The year was not a favorable one for wheat in this region. From 57,000 acres, 2,143,791 bushels of corn were secured, and from 11,570 acres, 293,590 bushels of oats were harvested. There were 59,694 hogs sold for slaughter, and 63,225 pounds of wool clipped.

The manufacturing establishments are referred to in detail in the sketches of Ottumwa and other towns, and need not be specially mentioned here. It is shown that the enterprising men of the West are awake to the advantages of utilizing the crude products of this entire section, not merely of Wapello County, and thereby save freights to the seaboard or general markets. Pork-packing, oatmeal, starch, flaxseed and other factories are already making Ottumwa a depot of purchase, and benefiting the whole county.

Wherewith is given an abstract of the property assessment in 1878:

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT OF WAPELLO COUNTY FOR 1878.

Lands assessed, exclusive of town property, 268,284 acres.

Value of farm realty.....\$2,651,163

Value of town property:

Ottumwa.....	\$1,302,829
Marysville.....	673
Kirkville.....	9,385
Dahlonega.....	1,836
Bladensburg.....	2,399
Ashland.....	2,087
Eldon.....	36,656
Eddyville.....	99,869
Ormanville.....	339
Agency City.....	64,170
Chillicothe.....	8,035
Pickwick.....	3,102
Richmond.....	4,211
Blaksburg.....	9,319

Total realty in towns..... 1,544,910

Aggregate value of railroad property assessed by Executive Council, in county..... 476,238

Value personal property, including horses and cattle..... 1,627,936

Total value of county..... \$6,300,247

	Number.	Value.
Cattle assessed in county.....	15,529	\$184,900
Horses " ".....	8,420	271,725
Mules " ".....	782	32,363
Sheep " ".....	8,041	10,006
Swine " ".....	21,183	62,270

Total value of live stock..... \$561,264

ASSESSED VALUE IN 1870.

Realty in towns.....	\$1,255,155
Realty in farms.....	2,496,013
Personal.....	1,843,355

Total \$5,593,523

SOCIAL STATISTICS.

Since the organization of Wapello County, in 1844, the census reports show the following increase of population. It will be noticed that steady growth has marked each year. There has been no unhealthy haste, which always induces re-action as in case of fever, but a constant influx of substantial men, drawn

hither by the solid merit of the region. Below is given a statement of each enumeration :

1844.....	2,814	1859.....	15,060
1846.....	4,422	1860.....	14,518
1847.....	5,66C	1863.....	16,729
1849.....	7,255	1865.....	18,794
1850.....	8,479	1867.....	18,930
1851.....	8,500	1869.....	20,672
1852.....	8,888	1870.....	22,346
1854.....	10,521	1873.....	22,261
1856.....	13,246	1875.....	23,855

Subjoined is a tabular statement of the population of Wapello County, as returned in the census of 1875. This is given, not as a representation of the present size of the towns, or of Ottumwa, but for future use as a reference. The city of Ottumwa has materially increased since 1875.

TOWNS AND CITIES.	POPULATION.			Total Population.	Number of Families.
	Male.	Female.	Colored.		
Adams.....	696	625	.....	1321	225
Agency.....	287	263	14	564	117
Cass.....	386	401	.....	787	131
Center.....	923	869	3	1795	568
Columbia.....	479	429	.....	908	163
Competine.....	467	462	.....	929	173
Dahlonaga.....	295	290	4	589	118
Green.....	633	580	2	1215	219
Highland.....	492	421	.....	913	169
Keokuk.....	309	266	2	577	104
Pleasant.....	571	553	.....	1124	216
Polk.....	524	474	.....	998	192
Richland.....	721	676	14	1411	273
Washington.....	452	446	.....	898	163
Total of townships.....	.....	.....	.....	14029	2831
City of Ottumwa—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Ward.....	1389	1037	112	2538	393
Second Ward.....	484	487	49	1020	182
Third Ward.....	751	611	41	1403	179
Fourth Ward.....	622	711	32	1365	274
Addition to city.....	563	577	35	1175	.....
Total of city.....	.....	.....	.....	7501	1028
Eddyville—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Ward.....	354	363	.....	717	150
Second Ward.....	270	255	8	533	110
Total of town.....	.....	.....	.....	1250	260
Agency City.....	330	327	1	658	148
Eldon.....	217	209	1	427	98
Total of county.....	12215	11332	318	23865	4365

THE DAIRY BUSINESS.

This chapter will be far more suggestive and prophetic than historic, and might be introduced into some current publication with more propriety, perhaps, than into the pages of a work of permanent value. But we give place to this article for the sake of the prediction implied or expressed.

At the present time, one of the greatest industries within the reach of the people is almost untouched. The region is designed by nature for a dairy country. There is an abundance of everything needed in a crude state to introduce and conduct this important business. But in spite of all the advantages of soil, water and climate, there have been but two or three attempts to carry on dairying here, and those, for obvious reasons, proved only moderately successful.

In the first place, let us consider the question in a practical manner, and judge by the prosperity of other localities whether Wapello County can safely invest in the manufacture of butter and cheese.

What are the primary requisites in the case? First, a fertile soil, which will produce a perennial sod, from which hay can be cut for winter use, and also which will furnish proper green pasturage during the outdoor feeding season. Second, a soil and climate which will produce corn and small grains, artichokes, pease, etc. Third, good water, and a cheap and abundant ice crop.

These may be regarded as the fundamental conditions necessary to the economic manufacture of dairy products. There are others which may be suggested to the minds of practical dairymen, but surely these are the first and most important points to be considered. Has Wapello County these advantages? Yes. There is no longer a doubt as to the quality and durability of her sod; the abundance and richness of her grasses, of her hay crop. She has a climate between that of Minnesota and Kansas—an intermediate grade which enables her to raise luxuriant corn, and at the same time reap rich harvests of small grains. It may be said that no country surpasses this for *diversity* and quantity of yield of crops. Others are better exclusive corn regions or wheat regions, but none combine wheat, oats, corn and the small grains in the same degree. Therefore, we say that this county is adapted by natural productiveness for dairying.

Cau cattle thrive here? Yes. A grade of common stock crossed with blood of pure strain, are hearty, strong in flesh and rich milkers. We doubt if pure bloods do as well as coarser textures; but mixed stock is suited to the climate in admirable degree.

Is the water and ice supply ample? Yes. In quality and quantity there is sufficient water to warrant the erection of many creameries in the county.

If these statements are true, why is it that so few good butter makers are found in the county? We are not speaking of private dairying, but of the introduction of skilled men and approved machinery. Private butter making has no more comparison to creamery business than hand spinning has to the power loom.

In 1866, this county produced 285,980 pounds of butter and 4,682 pounds of cheese; and in 1874, 469,887 pounds of butter and 2,222 pounds of cheese. This exhibit shows that no systematic attention is paid to the work, but that the natural increase forces people into a greater production. At the same time, the quality ranks only as "grease" in the Eastern market, except in the few rare cases of choice butter-makers among the farmers' wives. This is not intended as a reflection upon the women of the county, for it is true that the fault lies fully as much at the men's door as theirs. The men have not prepared suitable places in which to make and preserve the butter that is made, and, consequently, the most careful products deteriorate because of lack of ice and dairy-rooms. We do not blame the women for not working with better heart, under such circumstances. Dairying is laborious in the extreme and

scarcely worth the time expended on it, if the butter so made is salable only at third rate or as grease.

This article is designed to benefit both men and women. It is intended to point out a way by which the men can effect a revenue 365 days in the year, instead of having two seasons of hurry and distraction and then an idle time, so far as production goes; and it is also intended to indicate this desirable improvement in a way to relieve the hard-worked women of a portion of their task.

As we have said, the present system of farming furnishes a time of bustle and expense at seeding season, and another when harvest approaches. The profit rests almost entirely upon the result of one crop. If wheat runs light, the net result of all that year's labor is most discouraging. Between harvest and harvest there is work enough to do, but it does not bring in money. The farmer feels depressed over the hazard of his main crop, and loses half the comfort of living.

Suppose the system is slightly changed. The farmer increases his pasture and meadow lands, and puts more stock on his farm. He hires men to milk his cows, and twice a day places 300 to 500 pounds of milk on the platform near his barns. The teamster employed in the neighborhood drives by and carries the milk to the creamery, a mile or two distant. When he returns he deposits the cans filled with buttermilk on the platform, and the men care for them.

Thus, day after day, an income is derived from the herd. The labor on the farm is not increased, for men perform the work that once so dragged upon the mothers and daughters.

The milk is not the only product of the herd. There is the increase of the stock. In Linn County, one man who milked a herd of sixty crossed breeds, told the writer that those cows netted him \$48 per head, the year before, in milk and calves, without counting the original herd. They more than paid for themselves in one year. This is not an isolated case. All over Linn County the farmers are going into dairying. They milk from ten to seventy-five cows each. Many of them still cling to the common stock, but the more careful find that the value of calves is greater with better grades, and that the *weight* and quality of blooded milk is more profitable, while the cost of keeping is but little increased.

Linn County has been in the creamery business but four years, and most of the factories have been going but one year; but already there are 6,000 cows milked for them, or about three-quarters as many as are milked in this entire county. We predict that Linn County will use the milk of 50,000 cows before another century begins.

But Linn is cited merely incidentally. Delaware County holds the prize. From the history of Delaware, prepared by the Western Historical Company, we make the following selection, which explains itself and our motive in using it:

"About twenty years ago, the farmers of Delaware began to turn their attention to the dairy, and gradually the industries of the county have changed, until now (1878), it has become one of the leading dairy counties in the State, and the manufacture of butter, cheese and raising pork have been its leading agricultural interests.

"Delaware butter commands the highest price in Eastern markets. Manchester has become the great butter market of Iowa, rivaling that of any other State in the Northwest, and immense quantities of the dairy products of the county are shipped every week.

"In 1858 or 1859, George Acres and Watson Childs, of Delaware Township, began the manufacture of cheese, and, in 1862, Mr. Acres was working up the milk of about thirty cows.

"In a public address, delivered last winter, before the Dairymen's Association, Mr. Childs stated that he was obliged to peddle out his cheese for two or three years, when he first commenced, and used to realize 8 or 10 cents a pound, mainly in trade.

"Asa C. Bowen, who began cheese making in 1858, just south of the county line, says that while in the mercantile business in Hopkinton, in 1856, he brought butter to the town from Albany, selling it at 33½ cents a pound, and A. R. Loomis brought butter to Manchester from Marengo, Ill., about the same time. The introduction of the cheese vat, Mr. Bowen says, made the handling of large quantities of milk comparatively easy, and he was among the first to bring the improved plan into use in Iowa.

"In June, 1866, the Delaware Cheese Company was organized at Delaware; Wm. H. Hefner, President, and K. W. Kingsley, Secretary. A building was erected there 24x40 feet, two and a half stories, and an experienced cheese maker from Madison County, N. Y., engaged to take charge of the factory, which commenced operations during the month of June. It continued in operation until about 1872, when it suspended, and the building was converted into a stable.

"A cheese factory was established at Almoral in 1870, which had a remunerative run until 1875, when cheese making was given up and butter only manufactured; which was kept open but two seasons, but with indifferent success. Soon after, R. L. and O. E. Taylor built a cheese factory in Milo Township, which was very skillfully managed, but in 1877, cheese making was given up and butter made instead. It was found that making butter was more profitable than making cheese, and now comparatively little cheese is manufactured.

"The first stimulus to the butter industry was given by L. A. Loomis, of Manchester, who made a contract in 1862 with the Northwestern Packet Company to supply its boats with butter. Buying for cash only, although at the low rate of eight or nine cents a pound, he became master of the situation, and would take only the best offered. Mr. Loomis bought butter without opposition until 1864, when W. G. Kenyon began to buy, followed in 1867, by Percival & Ayers, which made competition quite sharp.

"The manufacture of butter increased steadily until 1872, when the creamery system was introduced by Mr. John Stewart, and gave the dairy business of the county a powerful impetus. Mr. Stewart had been dealing in dairy products for several years, when, in 1872, he built the first creamery or butter factory in the county, and, it is thought, the first in the State, on Spring Branch, near E. Packer's, three or four miles east of Manchester. Here he commenced buying milk of the surrounding farmers, and making the cream into butter, according to the most approved method practiced by Eastern dairymen. His business increased, and the following year he established similar "creameries" at Yankee Settlement, Forestville, Ward's Corners and other places.

"A. C. Clark & Company started a creamery at Manchester in 1874, and at Masonville in 1875.

"Having obtained the first premium for butter for several years at St. Louis, in 1876, Mr. Stewart determined to compete for the golden prize offered at the International Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia, and received the gold medal for the best butter in the world. His success removed the prejudice

existing in New York and other Eastern markets against Western, and especially Iowa, butter, and placed Delaware butter very high in the estimation of dealers and consumers, and the best grades soon commanded a higher price than the best New York creamery butter.

"The award of this medal to Delaware and Iowa was of almost incalculable benefit to the county and State, and is worth to the farmers of the State many hundred thousand dollars annually. Mr. Stewart is of the opinion that this region possesses certain peculiarities of climate and soil that give it superiority over other dairy districts.

"An association of the dairymen was formed at Manchester, in February, 1877, under the name of 'Northwestern Dairymen's Association.' The meeting continued two days, and much instruction was given and received. John Stewart was elected President, and Col. R. M. Littler, of Davenport, was chosen Secretary. The Association met at Manchester in February, 1878, with added numbers and increased interest.

"From abroad came Messrs. Folsom, J. N. Reall and Francis D. Moulton, of New York; Mr. McGlincey, Secretary of the Dairy Board of Trade, Elgin, Ill.; and A. Ondesleys, Baltimore. The subjects discussed covered the whole business of dairying, from raising grass to shipping butter and cheese to market.

"Mr. L. O. Stevens furnished a description of the creamery at Almorai, which will answer, in a general way, to describe the system pursued:

"The Almorai Creamery was established in 1876, under the name of 'The Almorai Dairymen's Company.' It is an incorporated company, with a capital stock not exceeding \$10,000. Farmers are the stockholders. Farmers, not stockholders, patronize the institution, receiving for their milk, or rather the butter product—for butter entirely is made at this creamery—their pro rata share of the net sale in market of the butter, deducting all expenses, viz.: rents, ice, marketing, commissions, brokerage, etc. The butter is shipped weekly, and, in warm weather, in a refrigerator car, from Manchester to New York. The Company's works are equal to 500 cows. Our building is thoroughly fitted, with flagstones laid in cement as the groundwork, with all needful tanks, ventilation, etc., and with all requisites for *sweetness* and *neatness*. We require the manufacturer of the butter to be scrupulously tidy in all branches of the business, and also all packages of butter to be placed on the track free from all stains and carelessness; the milk to be delivered in first-class condition, as respects neatness in milking and proper care as to cleanliness of cans and cooling of the milk. We propose at this creamery never to make either skim butter or skim cheese; but to ever make the best article possible of cream butter, and to continue to fight it out, steadily and protractedly, 'on that line.'

"We regard the sour milk returned to the patrons of the creamery worth a very large per cent in the raising of calves to replenish the dairy, and young stock hogs. Whey is comparatively valueless, compared with sour milk, and there exists no substitute for sour milk for calves and pigs. As we run our creamery, we find it profitable, and are contented to run it in our (the farmers') best interest.

"There are now in successful operation in the county thirty-three creameries. The production for 1877 was largely in excess of any previous year, and the value of butter and cheese shipped was not far from half a million of dollars. Over twelve hundred thousand pounds of butter were sent from Manchester. The product is shipped in refrigerator cars twice a week, and most of it goes to

New York. Manufacturers estimate that the dairy product of the county for 1878 will be materially greater than in 1877. Mr. Stewart thinks the shipments of butter for Manchester alone, this year, will reach the enormous quantity of 1,500,000 pounds."

SWINE CULTURE.

A controlling factor in the question of profitable dairying is the raising of hogs. If the products of a region are not suited to the growth of swine, the scheme might better be abandoned before much money is wasted in experiment. Here the advantages of the climate stand out bold and enticing. The cultivation of the cereals necessary to hog culture is one of the established facts. Corn, Brazilian artichokes, pease, and all vegetables—roots or grains—needed by the hog-raiser, here grow in great abundance and with certainty of yield.

There is a feature of this business that has not been sufficiently enlarged upon, as yet, by the agriculturists of Wapello County. Attention has not been bestowed upon the breed of hogs raised, nor has the subject been considered in a scientific manner. Farming, hog-raising and dairying are as susceptible of scientific analysis as are any of the several branches of trade and industry. Fixed laws govern them, and these rules cannot be deviated from one iota without hazard to the enterprise.

For example, if a farmer insists that coarse stock will breed as well and sell as readily as fine strains; if he insists that care is not required to fatten pork and place it in marketable condition, he will surely find that his neighbor, who differs from him in theory and practice, wins the prize away from him in every case.

The statistics show that, in 1866, there were 36,441 hogs of all ages returned in the county; but the grades are not named. In 1874, the total number shown was 48,709, of which but 907 were Berkshire and 2,836 were Poland-Chinas. Less than 8 per cent of the entire hog crop was blooded; while the long-nosed, thin-flanked animal was pushed upon the market, bringing less in price per pound and a less number of pounds in weight than better animals would have done with the same care and feeding. Ottumwa will soon be one of the great hog markets of the State, and it will pay farmers to give closer attention to this branch of farming.

There is no animal so exceedingly sensitive to climatic changes as a hog. The best of care should be bestowed upon it. Bushes or low sheds should be furnished for protection against sharp winds or scorching sun, while stagnant pools are as injurious to a hog as they are to a man. Pens should be kept dry and clean, deodorized and disinfected several times each week by the use of carbolic acid and water. The too prevalent typhoid fever, which infects the air and the wells of so many farm homes, arises from the filthy sty or the uncared for barn-yard.

Man and animal alike demand cleanliness, or disease will surely follow the violation of natural laws.

SHEEP CULTURE.

Although the culture of sheep does not properly belong to this chapter, we introduce it here in order that our prediction may be comprehensive.

This is a grand region for sheep, when the proper grades are decided upon and necessary preparations made. The flock numbered only 18,790 in 1874, but the farmers are becoming satisfied that there is money in sheep-raising. The best informed men agree with this statement. The wool clip in 1874, was 62,225 pounds.

At present, there is little or nothing done in the way of sheep, but the product will be greatly increased during the next decade.

A PREDICTION.

On the strength of the reasonings briefly outlined herein, we feel safe in prophesying that Wapello County is destined to become one of the richest and most profitable dairying regions in the State, and that it will become noted for the excellence and size of its flocks and herds.

That it is destined to become one of the greatest hog-raising counties of the State.

That it is destined to become one of the most noted sheep-growing regions of the State.

The county is new, and men have not determined what branches of industry to pursue; but nature will settle the problem for them, and bear us out in our assertions. The historian who takes up our work fifty years from to-day will refer to this prediction, and admit that it was based on solid calculation.

FRUIT CULTURE.

The first obstacle in the way of successful fruit-growing here is an ignorance of the varieties which can be grown in this climate. This difficulty can be obviated only by careful and intelligent experiment.

When the pioneer first settled on the prairies of Wapello County, they gave neither thought nor labor to the planting of fruit-trees. The wild crab-apple, the wild grape and the prolific small fruits which filled wood and marsh, were sufficient to satisfy taste for variety of diet.

It was several years before trees were set out in any numbers, and then a majority of the farmers merely stuck small trees into the ground, and expected that the marvelous stories told by traveling venders would prove true, without care on the part of the farmer.

The result of such orcharding was naturally very discouraging. If the trees were not killed during the first Winter, they were so stunted by transplanting in unsuitable soil and climate that years of patient nursing alone could save them or make them profitable. As no such attention was given them, they struggled into a blighted life and proved barren.

In 1866, there were 25,627 fruit trees in bearing, while 79,940 were unproductive. Only 13,413 pounds of grapes were gathered in all the county. This was at a time when the fruit crop should have been abundant, but the causes assigned were too powerful to be overcome by a mere desire on the part of the farmers.

In 1875, there were 53,268 apple-trees, 12,077 cherry-trees, 832 plum-trees, 1,032 pear-trees and 6,098 other varieties of fruits, all in bearing. The number of trees not in bearing aggregated only 106,321, and these included young orchards.

These figures show that fruit can be raised here. In most parts of the county, apples will eventually become an excellent crop; but the prize can be won only by skillful management.

A farmer would not think of using an unknown variety of wheat for seed, or a new kind of corn for planting, and then expect to reap a full harvest without proper cultivation of the soil. Why, then, should he expect to grow fruit from unknown trees, without even watching them, to protect them in their early stages from weather and insects?

The best orchards in the county are those which receive the best care. In five years' time, thrifty yield of fruit may be taken from trees which are three or four years old when planted, if prudent selections of varieties are made.

Let those who wish to have good orchards, first visit the fruit farms of experienced men, and from them learn what to do. Then let the instructions so received be followed to the letter—and within a decade this county will be famous for its fruits, especially for its apples.

THE ECLIPSE OF 1869.

Every inhabitant of Wapello County, save those deprived by misfortune of sight, had ample opportunity to observe the startling phenomena attending the total eclipse of the sun on the afternoon of August 7, 1869, the whole of the county being within the line of the totality, or within the belt 156 miles in breadth in which the body of the moon completely hid the sun from view. In the absence of any local description of the sublime spectacle, recourse is had to an account written by the well-known astronomer and graphic writer, E. Colbert, who was one of the observers from the station at Des Moines. Nothing was specially noticeable during the encroaching motion of the moon, until only a slender crescent of sunlight remained, except a diminution of light, giving a pallid cast to objects in the far horizon. When the disk of the sun was almost covered and the light began to diminish sensibly, a chilliness crept into the air, not like the coolness of a summer evening, but like the biting fingers of a winter storm. This reduction in temperature was almost awful in its swift approach. Birds and domestic fowls sought their roosts, dogs and horses manifested much uneasiness and in some instances positive terror, and even cattle huddled together in fear at the swiftly approaching darkness.

The corona, as viewed through an excellent glass, was remarkably different from all preconceived notions on the subject, and from all previous descriptions, both in size and shape. It has always been represented as nearly annular (ring formed), of about equal breadth all the way round the edge of the moon, and not more than one-tenth of her apparent diameter. The corona of the 7th was exceedingly irregular in its outline, and in some places projected to a distance fully half the apparent diameter of the moon, or nearly 500,000 miles. The greatest length was almost identical with the direction of the moon's path across the face of the sun, which very nearly coincided with the plane of the ecliptic. From the east side a mass of light shot out to a distance of five or six digits; it was about thirty degrees wide at the base, and shaped nearly like the remote half of a silver-poplar leaf. Near the moon it shone with an almost uniform white light, but within a short space it broke up into brilliant rays, almost parallel with each other, and all pointing nearly toward the center. Still further out, these rays assumed more of a streaky character, seeming to lie against a darker background, and toward the summit they faded away into a more diffused and milder light, though still distinct and bright. Near the extremity it appeared more like a cumulus cloud, but the central direction of the rays was plainly visible. It melted away into the azure background almost imperceptibly, but the outline was perfect, except at the very extremity of the leaf-shaped mass. On the other side of the disk was a corresponding tongue, but less regular, and extending only about two-thirds as far into the void. This portion was more brilliant near the base than its counterpart, and was sharply defined at the very extremity, the rays blending so thickly that it required a

steady gaze to separate them. The extent of this portion was about 285,000 miles. One observer saw the light reflected from the moon's edge at a distance of 54,000 miles from the sun's body, while the light was reflected from the other edge at a distance of 74,000 miles. The total width of the corona was about 1,600,000 miles.

The broadest mass of covered light was visible on the left (in the southwest quarter). This sprung from an arc of about fifty degrees on the moon's circumference to a height of three digits, or 234,000 miles. This mass was more diffused than either of the others, and separated near the extremity into narrow leaflets of light, something like the flame from a thinly spread bed of coals, only there was no red, the light being pure white, with a faint coruscation. Opposite to this, on the right, was another leaf-spread mass of four digits in height, on a basis of twenty to twenty-five degrees, and like a parabola in general outline, which was, however, broken up on the outer side into jets. Another broad sheet sprung up on the northeast, toward the zenith, nearly rectangular in shape, and three to four digits high, the upper third part being divided irregularly into tongues of light, formed by assemblages of rays. Between these large masses the circumference of the lunar orb was filled up by radiate lines of brilliant light, extending on an average a digit and a half in height, or 125,000 miles from the sun's surface. It was noticeable that this continuous band was the narrowest on the lower left-hand side (southwest by south), averaging about two-thirds of the width elsewhere, and was badly broken on its entire outline, as if the regularity were interfered with by the action of the string of bead-like protuberances jutting up through the interior portion of its volume.

The full amount of this irregularity was not perceptible with the naked eye, but the general distribution of long and short rays was the same. To the unaided vision the narrower portions of the corona were visible and bright; but the tongue-like extensions faded out into nothingness, whereas the telescope gave a definite outline all around, except at the summit of the first-named protuberance. The apparent color of the protuberances was a pinkish red. The instant that the last film of light had vanished, leaving the sun in utter darkness, and simultaneously with the out-flash of the corona, the line of protuberances on the south limb burst into view. Soon after the western edge of the moon had advanced sufficiently to uncover the protuberances on that side, and the four largest remained distinctly visible till the last glimmer of light was visible, when they vanished with the corona, leaving the world in the deep darkness of total eclipse. A moment passed, and those occupying elevated positions could see the shadow of approaching darkness moving toward them swiftly as the ripples are raised on a placid lake by a summer breeze, but awful, intense and terrible—fearful as a procession of spirits in the lower circle of the "Inferno." A few seconds of expectancy and the light was gone. It was an interval of absolute silence and of total darkness; for the eyes of the observer had been contracted by the rays of the sun, and needed two or three seconds to dilate sufficiently to distinguish any object whatever. Nothing terrestrial could be seen, the darkness was too great; but by looking upward the stars could be noticed to creep out, one by one, until over a dozen could be discerned with the naked eye.

The eclipse of 1878, which was about two-thirds at this point, was observed by all who were able to obtain a bit of smoked glass, but was unimportant here in a scientific sense.

EDUCATIONAL.

While the question of how to get a living was the foremost one in the minds of the pioneers, the less direct though none the less important one of how to educate their children was not overlooked. Almost cotemporaneous with their own dwellings, they began the building of such school houses as they could, crude and primitive in the extreme, for such only would their appliances admit, and put together without regard to externals.

These same pioneer schoolhouses will, in the future, be a theme for the artist—quite equal in every way to those supplied by the peasantry in the old world, with their quaint, simple fashions and unpurged lives. The eye of the connoisseur delights in those realistic representations of still life—the white-haired old grandfather, whose toil of years has only brought him his cottage and bit of land; the still hard-working “gude wife,” with bent body and withered but cheerful old face; the next generation just in the prime of labor, rough, uncouth and content to have for recreation a pipe and a mug of ale; and the children, with rosy cheeks and stout limbs, dressed in the veritable costumes their grandmothers wore before them. And no wonder such a picture pleases and charms the jaded senses of the worn-out worldling. But even that is not more fresh and unaccustomed than this log shanty, with its one small room, a window of but few panes of glass, and possibly a dirt floor; and with rough-hewn benches ranged round the walls for seats, over which the pupil made a fine gymnastic flourish whenever he felt it necessary to reach his teacher, with his forefinger firmly planted on the knotty word or sum that puzzled him.

These are the picturesque features for the artist's pencil. And what “learning” there was, must have been a “dangerous thing,” for it was certainly “little;” the grading was far from exact; the system was a kind of hit-or-miss affair; but, nevertheless, it was “school,” and from the first there was a deeply rooted prejudice among the Iowa settlers in favor of schools. School for week-days and a meeting house for Sunday! this same little pen of a house served the two purposes. And could anything except the groves themselves—“God's first temples”—be nearer to nature as a tabernacle than was this, where some chance circuit preacher would have for his congregation every man, woman and child in the entire settlement. None of those hypercritical listeners there, you may be sure, who gauge the preacher by his “intellectuality,” his “magnetism” or his “culture.” It was the Word preached—welcome, pure and life-giving always—and not the preacher, which these listeners crowded to hear. If he but had the good Methodist zeal, then he was sure of devout hearers. He did not need to have “traveled,” except upon his lone circuit over the prairie; nor did he feel it necessary to use his pulpit in the interests of politics—if he knew his Bible he was qualified; nor did his flock feel called upon to put their hands into their pockets and contribute toward sending their Pastor on a Summer vacation to the sea side or to Europe. All these improvements have come in with better churches and more advanced ways of thinking. That was the old way, and a direct contrast to the new.

Now, nothing which the architect's taste can devise is too good for school house or for church. Look at the plentitude of tidy, commodious buildings in every county, and not designed for double service, either, but dedicated solely to the use of the school ma'am, who hereabouts is thoroughly skilled in her profession. She has had, aside from such education as her means have enabled her to obtain, good, practical drill in the normal institutes. She not only

knows her text books, but she knows how to *teach*. And then, the ingeniously devised school books, in which every point of information is adjusted to such a nicety that they are rather works of art and books of entertainment than but the dull means to a desired end.

The little flocks of children who run along the country roads in their bare feet and sun-bonnets, and chip hats, do not have to squirm and twist their uneasy legs all day over a page in the English reader which they cannot understand. They begin their morning's work with a chorus, which puts them all in good humor to start with. Then they come to timed classes, at the tinkle of the bell; they are entertained and diverted as well as instructed at every step. Before there is any possibility of restlessness, they go through a five-minutes round of calisthenics which puts a wholesome quietus upon their muscles and their mischief. Wise play is so mixed with teaching that they never really discover which is which until they find themselves ready to teach school themselves in turn.

This is the case of the present compared with the labor of the past. And in this way is the generality of education secured. The ways are smoothed, the tediousness beguiled and the deprivation supplanted by an affluence of aids.

In 1854, Gov. Grimes, in his inaugural message, said: "The safety and perpetuity of our Republican institutions depend upon the diffusion of intelligence among the masses of the people. The statistics of the penitentiaries and alms-houses throughout the country show that education is the best preventive of crime. They show also that the prevention of these evils is much less expensive than the punishment of the one and the relief of the other."

So, with all our new-fangled methods, our ornamental, well-ventilated and well-furnished school houses, our accomplished instructors with modern notions, we are not extravagant. We are simply taking from the expenses of crime and pauperism and putting it into enduring and beautiful shape. We are helping to sustain the government by rearing up in every town and in every country neighborhood a generation of enlightened and intelligent people, cosmopolitan in the sense of schools, if not in that wider cosmopolitanism which comes alone from actual contact with the great world.

The following statement is compiled from the last annual report of the County Superintendent of Schools, C. Wood:

Number of districts in township.....	8
Number of subdistricts.....	50
Number of independent districts.....	49
Total number of school districts.....	107
Number of ungraded schools.....	89
Number of graded schools.....	10
Average number of months taught.....	7.30
Number of male teachers.....	103
Number of female teachers.....	121
Average compensation per month, to male teachers.....	\$47 20
Average compensation per month, to female teachers.....	30 20
Number of male pupils between 5 and 21 years of age.....	4,489
Number of female pupils between 5 and 21 years of age.....	4,355
Number of pupils enrolled.....	5,009
Total average attendance.....	3,061
Average cost of tuition for each pupil per month.....	\$1 51
Number of frame schoolhouses.....	85
Number of brick schoolhouses.....	13
Number of stone schoolhouses.....	1
Number of log schoolhouses.....	1
Total value of school buildings.....	\$177,930 00
Total value of apparatus.....	1,499 00
Number of volumes in libraries.....	70

SCHOOLHOUSE FUND.

Total receipts during the year.....	\$16,812 72
Paid for schoolhouses and school sites.....	12,551 77
Paid on bonds and interest.....	1,482 54
Amount on hand.....	2,528 56

CONTINGENT FUND.

Total receipts during the year.....	\$20,170 94
Paid for repairing schoolhouses.....	5,748 28
Paid for fuel.....	2,474 26
Paid secretaries.....	405 97
Paid treasurers.....	323 35
Paid for records and apparatus.....	415 17
Paid for various purposes.....	7,844 86
Amount on hand.....	2,959 05

TEACHER'S FUND.

Total receipts.....	\$55,042 86
Paid teachers.....	37,705 35
Amount on hand.....	17,337 51
Number of teachers receiving certificates of first grade.....	119
Number of teachers receiving certificates of second grade.....	53
Number of teachers receiving certificates of third grade.....	8
Number of certificates granted.....	185
Number of applicants rejected.....	15
Number of applicants examined.....	192
Amount received by County Superintendent for services from October 1, 1876, to October 1, 1877.....	\$ 1,000 00

EARLY NEWSPAPER ITEMS.

Some casual items from the earliest newspapers are transcribed, not so much from their importance in a general way, as to bring to the mind of the old settler a vivid memory of the early days, and to produce for the younger readers the phases of living which a generation ago were actual every-day realities. It is the little incidents of weather and crops and meetings and projects and improvements that picture the life in detail, though possibly these occurrences had no vital influence upon any of the destinies involved. It is upon the same principle that "straws show which way the wind blows."

In glancing over the first number of the first paper published in Wapello County—and which at that time was the farthest west of any paper between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts—the *Des Moines Courier*, of date August 8, 1848, one is obliged to confess to a sense of disappointment. In a new country, with appliances and conveniences only of the primitive sort, and without an established exchange list, it was but natural to look for something amusingly crude, and to expect to find a zest of the half-civilized in its matter and make-up. But instead of that we find a paper bearing the stamp of thorough ease in its fine arrangement, decided in tone, composed largely of selections, it is true, but those of the best character, and wholly lacking in the savage and unfinished features which often mark the products of pioneer enterprise. We are accustomed to dwell upon the vast progress in newspapers of late years, but this would hold its own with any newspaper of its kind to day, and would not be put to the blush, either, for being old fashioned. It begins its existence as an advocate of "Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore," with "Jesse Bowen, of Johnson County; William H. Wallace, of Henry County; Stephen B. Sheldy, of Mahaska County, and Fitz-Henry Warren, of Des Moines County, for Presidential Electors." It is warm in its championship, and speaks with no uncertain voice. Gen. Cass is set up as a foil to "Old Zach," and he gets a good drubbing, very much after the fashion of to-day.

An editorial is given to "River Improvement," vigorously arguing that "a speedy completion of this work is of the most vital importance to the future growth and prosperity of this part of the State." And further, that "the toils of the producing portion of the community, as well as of all others, will be measurably in vain until this improvement is completed, affording, as it will, facilities for transporting to market the *surplus*, and—as things are now—the almost worthless productions of the soil and of our work-shops; and also putting into successful operation the various kinds of manufactures among us, to employ our surplus hands at good wages, consume our grain, beef, pork, mutton, etc., and pay *cash* for, and consume all the *raw* materials produced in the country. Thus, by getting a good price for our labor, and for all we make to sell, and by making all we wear at home, and keeping our money among ourselves, we will become truly independent, prosperous and happy."

Yet it was not, after all, the river improvement, but her railroads, that were to make Ottumwa's markets for her.

"The Election" is then touched upon, and the announcement made that "the whole Whig ticket in this county is defeated by a majority of from fifty-seven to ninety;" but the editor feels certain that it was done by unfair means, for, by examining the census returns recently taken in the county, he finds that there were a great many more votes polled in the county than there were voters in it, and concludes that these must have been "imported by the 'locos' from other counties."

The advertisements in this first issue begin with the markets. By the list it is shown that wheat was from 50 to 55 cents per bushel; oats, 15 to 16 cents; corn the same; bacon, ham and sides, 3 cents per pound; shoulders, 2 cents; lard, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and butter, 7 to 10 cents. Apples were from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per barrel; eggs, 6 to 7 cents per dozen; potatoes, 15 to 20 cents per bushel; corn meal, 25 cents, and flour \$4.00 per barrel. The first business card is that of "Lane & Devin, Attorneys at Law," following which is that of "Dr. A. T. Alt," who "may always be found at the Ottumwa House, unless absent on professional business." Below this, Dr. Chas. C. Warden tenders his services professionally to the public. Then, with the picture of a coach, L. C. Nichols announces that he has established a livery stable, and is prepared "with horses and buggies to carry persons to any part of the State. He also keeps a four-horse omnibus that will carry fourteen persons, which he will run whenever occasion requires." "S. Richards, by H. P. Graves," advertises "summer goods," which comprise "dry goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, etc.," and under the same head are offered, "also on hand, a constant supply of military land warrants, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms." A mortar and pestle heads the announcement of F. W. Taylor, that he is "constantly receiving fresh drugs." He invites physicians to call and examine his stock of "calomel, blue mass, ipecac, opium, quinine, iodine, morphine and camphor"—a list that, of itself, would throw a modern disciple of Hahnemann into an ague chill. Added to these, he has in stock "indigo, putty, paints, brushes, madder, glass, oils, pure white lead, dye-stuffs, glassware, varnishes, etc." A. Mudge & Co., were the next in order to offer dry goods and groceries, which they do in a third of a column. In their comprehensive list is to be found "rectified whisky by the barrel, at only 20 cents per gallon." "The Farmer's Cheap Store" is kept by W. S. Carter & Co., where everything from sewing-silk to a tin-plate stove, or from a saw-mill saw to pepper sauce is offered to the customer. Carter & Co. add to the Farmer's Store "a large and complete stock of drugs and medicines." Hunter & Baldwin offer a stock of



Wm Daggett

OTTUMWA

summer and fall goods, and offer the highest market price for 10,000 pounds of good bacon, 5,000 bushels of good wheat, and 500 bushels of good flaxseed. A half-column is given to a patent medicine, "Dr. Rogers' compound syrup of liverwort and tar for the safe and certain cure of consumption." And the final advertisement is of a "public sale" of household goods, live-stock, etc., by David Hall. The fourth page of the paper is made up of selections and of a prospectus of the *Courier*.

In the second number of the *Courier*, the leading editorial welcomes home the returned volunteers "from the bloody scenes in Mexico." The proceedings of the Buffalo Convention, in which Martin Van Buren was nominated for President and Charles Francis Adams, for Vice President, are given in detail with editorial comment. The attention of the citizens of Davis, Wapello and Keokuk Counties is called to the importance of petitioning Congress or the Postmaster General for the establishment of a mail route from Bloomfield, in Davis County, via Soap Creek Settlement, Ottumwa and Dahlonga, to Lancaster, in Keokuk County. The distance is only about twenty-five miles, but often three days are required to get the mail through, whereas, one day would be sufficient with this route. In this number is the first published notice of a marriage and a death; the former is "by Rev. Mr. Pearce, on Thursday, 10th, Mr. Enoch R. Gee to Miss Margaret Cuppy, both of this county," and the latter reads: "In this place, on Thursday, the 10th inst., Estelle, infant daughter of Mathew and Ann Brewer, aged about four years. 'Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.'" There is a brief letter, also, from Thomas Ping, describing a terrible steamboat explosion on the Mississippi, in which thirty lives were lost, and forty persons scalded. The boiler of the steamer *Edward Bates*, between St. Louis and Keokuk, burst, with that shocking result. We find that even thus early there was matrimonial unhappiness, for there are three divorce notices in this issue.

In the issue of the *Courier* of September 8, 1848, the announcement is made that the dams and locks on the Des Moines River Improvement have been put under contract as far up as Ottumwa. Col. Curtis, the engineer, assured the people that the river was susceptible of improvement of such a character up to this place as to render it navigable for the Upper Mississippi steamboats; but that, as no survey had been made above this place, he was unable to state with certainty what the character of the work would be there, but was of the opinion that it would be improved by canal and side-cuts.

Mention is made in this number of the damage done to wheat on account of the wet weather and a great scarcity of barns. The wheat sprouted in the shock, and the editor urges upon farmers the necessity of more commodious barn accommodations.

An accident is mentioned to a large flatboat belonging to Mr. Long, a merchant of Eddyville, which struck a rock near Kendrick's Island, and sunk in five feet of water. Mr. Long lost about twelve hundred bushels of wheat by the accident. At about this time, some ten or twelve flatboats were loaded in this county with produce for St. Louis. In this number is an outside item worthy of preservation. It is a letter from C. Ellet, Jr., published in the *Buffalo Courier*, bearing date "Niagara Falls, July 29, 1848." It says:

This morning, I laid the last plank of my foot bridge on the Canada side, and then drove over and back again in a buggy. Five hundred feet of the bridge was without railing on either

side. My horse, though spirited, went along quietly, touched up occasionally with the whip, just to show him that he was in command and give him courage. On returning, I directed one of the drivers to bring on his team—a two-horse closed carriage, weighing altogether over a ton and a half. I took his place on the box and drove over and back. The horses went quietly. The flooring is but 8 feet wide, 220 feet high, 762 feet long, and without railing, over such a torrent as you never saw, and never will see anywhere else.

At this time, the news from Ireland was decidedly bad. The ship "Ocean Monarch," between Liverpool and Boston, was burned at sea. The Socialists in Paris were disturbing the peace, and there were rumors of a revolution broken out in Russia, while the cholera raged horribly. These far-away affairs are etched with most meager outline—no amplifications or graphic correspondence. The little town of Ottumwa heard, perched upon her fine bluffs, but heeded little, since her own busy interests were enough to keep her people's hands and thoughts occupied.

The first growths of vegetables and grains in this new soil produced, as is almost universally the case, some mammoth specimens of various products. In the *Courier* of October 6, 1848, we find record of a cucumber raised by Milton Wright, in Washington Township, that measured 17½ inches in length and 12½ in circumference. Later, a notice is given of a pepper raised by Joseph Harris, which measured 10 inches in circumference, and was long in proportion; also a radish, grown by Joseph McIntire, which measured 18 inches in circumference and 17 in length. And again, Mr. W. S. Carwile, of Adams Township, exhibited a turnip which measured 2 feet 4 inches in circumference and weighed 9½ pounds. Not to be eclipsed, Mr. John A. Newman brought forward, though at a still later period, a tomato which measured 18 inches in circumference and weighed 2 pounds.

On the 27th of October, the *Courier* makes mention of having received several numbers of the *Daily Hawk-Eye*, and thus compliments it: "It is a great convenience to the country, as it gives the most important news by telegraph, which is now extended to Burlington." So it seems the world, thus early, came with its improvements out into the West. In this same issue we find that politicians were having great jollifications at barbecues at various points.

The spring of 1849 brought two exciting topics before the people—the departure of numbers of young men to California, lured there by the glitter of fabulous amounts of gold; and the other, the probable advent of the cholera, which was raging in St. Louis, and was reported at Burlington. It was in May of this year that the fearful destruction of steamboat property occurred at the docks at St. Louis, where twenty-one steamboats were burned, at a loss of \$518,000. The California fever did not reach its height until a year later, when so great was the furor for getting away that farms and all sorts of local property could be bought for far less than their actual value.

In June, 1849, Mr. Jedediah Scott was drowned in Cedar Creek while attempting to swim it on a horse. The horse, by rearing and plunging, threw him off, striking him in several places with his fore-feet, causing him to sink.

On the 16th of April, 1850, there was a severe snowstorm, which lasted for some hours and caused a great deal of surprise, as it was an unusual freak of nature for that time of year. Vegetation was far advanced, and up to that time the weather had been mild and warm. And on the 31st of May following, a very severe hail and rain storm visited this region, doing a good deal

of damage to gardens, and causing the river to rise some four or five feet within an astonishingly small space of time.

Wapello was not exempt from the gold excitement which in 1858 extended to a considerable degree through this part of the State. Gold, that was pronounced the genuine stuff by old Californians, was found in the ravines near Ottumwa and other places, but the epidemic proved to be of a mild character and of short duration. Lead and iron have at various times been found, but it is supposable not in sufficient quantities to justify mining.

THE COAL INTERESTS OF WAPELLO COUNTY.

Not only does Wapello County lie within the rich coal regions of the State, but Ottumwa is also the headquarters of large concerns manipulating mines in other counties. There is an inexhaustible supply of fuel at hand, to co-operate with the immense water-power in the Des Moines Valley in making this a most desirable locality for the development of manufacturing interests.

The largest concern, as shown in the appended report of the County Inspector, the Union Coal and Mining Company, has large mines at Avery, on the line of the C., B. & Q. Railroad, about six miles east of Albia, in Monroe County.

For many years the pioneers did not dream of the vast mines of wealth which rested beneath the surface of the earth. The fertility of the soil was the first consideration with them in selecting farms; next, the availability of timber for building, fencing and fuel. When scientists apprised them of the store-houses of mineral riches upon which their homes were built, the full value of the deposit was not understood. Then it was that the superficial strata of coal were stripped and made to yield a revenue to the owners of the amateur banks, but inexhaustible beds far under the late deposits were scarcely dreamed of.

The cause of this slow recognition of a now established fact, was the singularity of the primary coal-banks. The order of deposition in Indiana, and other sections of the coal regions, was here reversed. Instead of finding the coal in highlands, or rich deposit in the hills, the veins were seen to work out and disappear as the higher surfaces of the lands were explored.

It became apparent to skilled minds that the deposits of coal were in the valleys, in basins or cups, and were not in uninterrupted layers. Prof. White displayed an unusual degree of shrewdness in his researches in the coal regions. He predicted the finding of large amounts of marketable coal by deep mining.

Iowa coal averages much above the specimens of bituminous coals of Europe, in value. For practical purposes it falls but six per cent below the anthracite coal of Pennsylvania. As compared with the various products of this State, Wapello County furnishes an admirable quality of coal. From Prof. White's Geological Report of Iowa the following valuable table is prepared, showing the average richness of coal at that time. The development of the industry since this report was made increases the average rate of value instead of lowering it.

TABLE OF ANALYSES: AVERAGES OF COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	COMPOSITION OF UNDRIED COAL.						COMPOSITION OF DRIED COAL.					CONSUMPTION		
	Moisture.	Volatile combustible.	Fixed carbon.	Ash.	Total volatile.	Total combustible.	Coke.	Volatile combustible.	Fixed carbon.	Ash.	Total combustible.	Coke.	Carbon.	Ash.
Monroe	4.97	41.78	47.70	5.55	46.75	89.48	53.25	43.96	50.20	5.84	94.16	56.04	89.62	10.30
Marion	5.87	39.88	47.55	6.60	45.85	87.43	54.15	42.40	50.56	7.04	92.96	57.60	88.14	11.86
Mahaska	4.78	39.52	49.55	6.20	44.25	88.07	55.75	41.48	52.00	6.52	93.48	58.52	89.37	10.63
Webster	12.14	37.03	49.01	11.82	49.17	76.04	50.83	42.15	44.49	13.36	86.64	57.85	76.91	23.09
Wapello	4.96	40.94	46.25	7.85	45.90	87.19	54.10	43.07	48.69	8.24	91.76	56.93	86.24	13.76
Warren	12.27	39.95	42.38	5.39	52.23	82.34	47.77	45.54	48.33	6.13	93.87	54.46	88.77	11.23
Madison	6.75	31.85	45.43	15.97	38.60	77.28	61.40	34.17	48.77	17.06	82.94	65.83	72.36	27.64
Guthrie	12.84	36.02	45.78	5.36	48.86	81.80	51.14	41.33	52.55	6.12	93.88	58.67	89.68	10.32
Jasper	4.61	44.41	43.30	7.68	49.02	87.71	50.98	46.56	45.39	8.05	91.65	53.44	84.93	15.07
Adams	10.35	36.72	47.88	5.05	47.07	81.60	52.93	40.96	53.41	5.63	94.37	59.04	90.49	9.51
Dallas	12.83	37.30	46.44	3.43	50.13	83.74	49.87	42.79	53.28	3.93	96.07	57.21	93.14	6.86
Boone	12.37	38.19	43.72	5.72	50.56	81.91	49.44	43.58	49.90	6.52	93.48	56.42	88.22	11.78
Greene	9.92	34.39	43.53	2.16	54.31	87.92	45.69	49.28	48.32	2.40	97.60	50.72	95.27	4.73
Hardin	7.92	41.67	43.77	6.64	49.59	85.44	50.41	45.25	47.54	7.21	92.79	54.75	86.83	13.17
Poweshiek	5.94	38.95	49.04	6.17	44.79	87.99	55.21	41.36	52.08	6.56	93.44	58.64	88.85	11.15
Mean	8.57	39.24	45.42	6.77	47.81	84.66	52.19	42.92	49.70	7.38	92.62	57.08	87.25	12.75

Prof. White adds, in explanation of the table of analyses: "With regard to the practical application of these analyses to the valuation of coals, it is perhaps sufficient to state:

"1. The value of coal as fuel is inversely proportional to the amount of water contained in it; that is, the more water it contains, the less is its value. And moisture is a damage to the coal, not only because it takes the place of what might otherwise be occupied by combustible matter, but also because it requires some of the heat generated by the burning of the combustible matter to transform it into steam, and thus to expel it.

It will thus be seen that the presence of large quantities of moisture in coal seriously impairs its value. But in looking over the analysis given, it should be remembered that some of the coals were taken fresh from the mine, others had been kept for some time in a damp room, while others had been subjected to the high temperature of a heated room for a considerable length of time.

"2. The greater the percentage of ash, the less is the value of the coal.

"3. The more fixed carbon which the coal contains, the greater is its value.

"4. The same holds true with regard to the volatile combustible matter, to a limited extent, the precise limits of which cannot be determined until we know the composition of this combustible matter."

The farmers and land-owners in various parts of this county do a considerable business in retailing coal raised from the upper strata. We herewith give a copy of the last report made by the County Inspector of Mines, showing the amount of coal raised.

MINE INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Mr. F. L. McNair, County Inspector of Mines for Wapello County, made the following report, January 1, 1878, for the year preceding:

NAME OF BANK OPERATED.	NO. OF BUSHELS RAISED IN 1877.
Eakin's.....	19,000
Z. Wood's.....	8,000
J. Wood's.....	25,000
Johnston's.....	8,000
Bennett's.....	2,000
Park's	5,000
Tirrell's	5,000
Marshall's	12,000
McGlothlin's	8,000
McGahan's.....	15,000
Dixon's	2,000
Shepard's	500
Ennis'	8,000
Borvse's.....	30,000
Union Coal & Mining Co.'s.....	608,977
Postlewaite's.....	582,507
Total raised in county.....	1,338,984

"THE DAHLONEGA WAR."

One idea that had strong hold upon the minds of the early settlers, was that of justice. Their views of the goddess with bandaged eyes and scales in her hand were wholly unprejudiced and uncorrupted. They set her apart in her integrity, and demanded that she should have her dues, if not by the prescribed legal steps, why, then by summary and more certain ones. There was to be no wheedling, no evasion; and out of that spirit grew the famous "Dahlongega War." All that can be related of this war is well set forth in Judge Hendershott's address, and will not require recapitulation. It proves the fact that nothing of the nature of swindling or sharp practice would be allowed, and that, rude as the manner was in settling the right, it was determined, rapid and effectual.

THE MILLER-THOMPSON CONTESTED ELECTION.

The most interesting contest over an election which has ever transpired in this region is that of the Miller-Thompson case. The peculiar character of the circumstances attending the affair, which can never be reproduced in this State, and the closeness of the vote, as well as the bitterness of party feeling at the time, conspire to render this case an exceedingly entertaining topic for introduction here. It is not the purpose of this sketch to indulge in strictures upon the methods employed by either faction, but it is designed to give as impartial a statement of the matter as careful research enables us to do. The heat of the contest has long since passed away, and we have no doubt that the survivors of the fight will read this chapter with a feeling of enjoyment, as it revives recollections of the days gone by. The authorities from which these facts are gathered are perfectly reliable, being the official documents of Monroe County (examined expressly for the purpose), numerous files of the leading journals of the time, among which are the *Des Moines Courier* and the *Burlington Hawk-Eye*, and personal interviews with some of the most prominent men connected with the affair.

The contest arose over the alleged election of William Thompson to a seat in the Thirty-first Congress. In 1848, the candidates for the honor of representing the southern half, or First District, of Iowa, were William Thompson (Democrat), of Mt. Pleasant, and Daniel F. Miller (Whig), of Fort Madison. The election was held on August 7.

In 1848, the Democratic managers were greatly agitated over the apparent growth of Whig sentiments in this district. The eastern counties were fast becoming uncertain territory, and some expedient was essential to the life and prosperity of the party. The leading spirits among the Democrats were men of fertile resources, thoroughly posted in the ways of politics, and full of shrewd energy. A plan presented itself to their inventive minds, nor were they slow to avail themselves of it. The machinery of the party was set to work at once to secure the needed strength so opportunely, but accidentally, proffered them, as they sincerely believed.

It is necessary to revert to historic events of an earlier date, and in other localities, to explain the proceedings recorded hereafter. The Mormons, who figure conspicuously in this chapter, had suffered overthrow in their stronghold at Nauvoo, Ill., in 1846. The misdeeds of the leader, Joseph Smith, had resulted in the violent death of that head of the sect, and the ascension to power of Brigham Young. The latter saint and ruler had decreed that the society should separate into numerous bands and travel westward in search of freedom. The exodus of the Latter-day Saints began in the year 1846. Iowa was the scene of unwonted activity occasioned by the flight of the refugees from the law. Some bands moved through the State on the line of the forty-second parallel; some went through the southern tier of counties, and some passed over the territory now composing the range in which Monroe is located. The ultimate destination of all these parties was Kanesville, or what is now known as Council Bluffs. Many of the Mormons did not reach the river in 1846, nor even in 1847. Hundreds camped in Marshall County during that year, and scores of the poor wretches died from actual starvation. Women were confined in the open country during the long, cold season, and filled unmarked graves. The suffering of those people in camp, during the winter of 1846-47, will never be described by human agency, and can be but faintly realized by the comfortably sheltered readers of this brief sketch.

This chapter, however, has to deal with but one division of the Mormon party. Those who passed through this tier of counties reached Lucas County in the winter of 1846-47, and located a few miles southeast of the present town of Chariton. There rude huts were erected, and the party sojourned for several months. Subsequently, they passed on to the Missouri River, where they also tarried for a time. They were the first white "settlers" in Lucas County.

A portion of the band of Mormons did not remain in Lucas that year, but pushed westward in hopes of gaining the place of rendezvous designated by Young. Their hopes were blighted, however, for the weather was so inclement that they could not proceed. They did not reach a point beyond Clarke County. Three men, John Conyer, James and John Longley, became separated from the party and lost their way. They concluded to encamp for the winter (of 1846-47) where they were, and constructed a log hut. In this they lived, and attached to it the name of "Lost Camp," a title by which the locality is still known and pointed out. In the spring, these men found other Mormons but a few miles from them, in the same county. The village of Kanesville became the headquarters of the faithful to the creed of the Golden Book, and was the resting-place of the weary bands. There they recruited their wasted

forces, and prepared to encounter fresh terrors in the slow march across the plains to Salt Lake City.

It was thus that the year 1848 found a settlement of white men in the territory supposed to be attached to Monroe County for election and judicial purposes, and it was by virtue of their forced residence in Iowa that the Mormons became under the general statutes, legal voters in the State. Had it not been for the expulsion of the saints from Nauvoo and the unusually early winter which followed their exodus; or, had it not been for the accident of circumstances, this somewhat singular history could not now be written.

At the time of the occurrence of the events written above, the county of Monroe was composed of all the territory from the west line of Wapello County to the Missouri River. The unorganized counties of Lucas and Clarke were at that time defined in a manner preliminary to permanent establishment, the latter, however, being entirely unsettled by white men. The former contained not more than eight or ten families.

The August election, 1848, was an important one to the people of Southern Iowa, as has already been observed. The office of Representative in Congress was to be filled, and the two parties in contest, Democrats and Whigs, were violent in their determination to win the prize. The Whigs were gaining strength, and it was all-essential that the county of Monroe, then a Democratic region, should give a large majority to overcome the Eastern vote.

The investigation of old records impresses one with the fact that politicians of the old school, in the early days, were intensely shrewd; possibly no more so than those of to-day, but the methods of working were very different then, and it may be that the apparent boldness was the result of a lack of means to "cover up the tracks." At all events, it seems to one who carefully looks at the matter, that more summary ways and means were then in vogue than could be successfully employed now.

The opposing factions in 1848 were exceedingly jealous of one another. Every possible opportunity was improved to win the day. Because of this vigilance, perhaps, the Argus-eyed Democracy discovered a grand chance to effect the defeat of their hated rival. The Mormon vote was not only desirable, but was available! Happy thought! Golden possibility!

Who first conceived the plan of wheeling the Mormons into line is not clearly established. Judge Mason, J. C. Hall and, possibly, a well-known jurist, who still lives in Wapello County, might have been the authors of the shrewd scheme; but that is immaterial.

In 1847, the region lying upon the Missouri River, in a line supposed to be due west of Wapello County, was thickly inhabited for so westerly a point, thanks to the Mormon colony, and naturally asserted its right of independence. A party of representative men came east and waited upon influential men at Iowa City, when the scheme was discussed. Gen. Dodge became much interested in the matter, foreseeing the possible strength such an organization might bring them. Nothing was then done, however, to effect the formation of the county, but the Democrats did not lose sight of the tide of Mormons moving westward, and halting for breath on the shores of the river. In Nauvoo, the Mormon vote had been a powerful ally to the Democrats at general elections, and a continuance of their support was both desirable and reasonable, according to the logic of Gen. Dodge.

The organization of the new county rested with Judge Carleton, of the then Fourth Judicial District, and there is evidence which warrants the belief that the Judge counseled with the General in this matter.

As early as 1847, the Whigs claimed to know to a certainty that the Mormons were weakening in their political affinities, and the young party was not backward in aiding a change of belief in its own favor. Elder Orson Hyde was in command of the refugees, and his will was practically a law unto them. Col. Warren, in a speech delivered in Burlington, in September, 1848, after the election had been held, made what the *Hawk-Eye* termed a full explanation of the affair, and from that address is gathered a portion of the data relative to this part of our sketch.

The time elapsed by which it was necessary to create a new county at the river, prior to the election of 1848, but there still remained an opportunity to form a polling precinct there, and thus secure the vote. The only question to be decided was that of the political complexion of the district. If the Democrats could be assured of support, the necessary formalities would be proceeded with at once.

Now ensued a sharp encounter of wits. Gen. Dodge felt that he held the key to the situation, since through him alone could the desired organization be compassed. The Whigs, on the other hand, apprised themselves of the fact that the Mormons were becoming anxious to show their ill-will toward the Democratic party, as a means of avenging themselves for their expulsion from Nauvoo.

Messengers were dispatched from both camps to feel the pulse of the people in the West, and each faction returned bearing metaphorical bunches of huge grapes, while their reports were that the land flowed with oil and honey for the respective candidates. In all this bartering there was evidently an understanding between the Whigs and the Mormons; for a flat refusal on the part of the latter to vote the Democratic ticket, would certainly have prevented their voting at all. The powers that were had to be mollified, and a go-between was found to represent to the Democrats the solidity of the Pottawattamie precinct.

When the character of the vote was satisfactorily determined, there still remained the question of its legality. If the territory lay west of the last organized county, which was then Monroe, that county had the power to create a precinct. If it did not, then there was an opportunity to contest the validity of returns from the river precinct. The Democrats believed that Kanesville, as the Mormon settlement was called, did lie within the legal territory of Monroe, but a survey was deemed necessary to settle the point. In accordance with that idea, a party was engaged to ascertain the geographical whereabouts of the village, and a random line was run. Subsequent surveys have shown that the line was, indeed, a random one, but that point did not come up in the contest which followed. For all practical purposes, the place lay west of Monroe. In the decision of this question the Whigs wisely submitted to the Democrats, and the work of establishing the locality was performed by such means as the Democrats could, under no circumstances, thereafter dispute. It was highly important for the Democrats to locate Kanesville in Monroe territory, because Monroe was then Democratic, and they feared that the Whigs would oppose the organization of so strong a precinct, if they had it in their power so to do.

The Whigs, meanwhile, confident of the victory they were to win, offered no objections to the formation of the precinct, but seemed quiescent in the matter. On the 3d of July, 1848, the Monroe County Commissioners issued the following order:

Ordered, by said Board, that that portion of country called Pottawattamie County which lies directly west of Monroe County, be organized into a township, and that Kanesville be a precinct for election purposes in said township, and that the election be held at the Council

House in said village; and that Charles Bird, Henry Miller and William Huntington be appointed Judges of said election; and that the boundaries of said township extend east as far as the East Nish na-bat-na.

This public announcement of the plan warned the Whigs to work. Greek met Greek. It was known that the Board, then consisting of Andrew Elswick, William McBride and George R. Holliday, and Dudley C. Barber as Clerk, was Democratic. The latter officer made out the poll-books and sent them to the new precinct. Both parties sought the field of battle, and for a time the Mormon element became the favorites of the politicians, since they held the balance of power. The Mormons at home in Nauvoo were Democratic in sentiment, it was argued, and the Democrats were confident of their co-operation in the time of need.

The election took place on the 7th day of August. To the consternation of the Democrats and the joy of the Whigs, the vote of the new precinct was cast almost solidly for Daniel F. Miller, the Whig candidate, and the Democratic candidate, William Thompson, was left out in the cold.

No sooner was the result of the election made known than the Democratic leaders took counsel, one with another, what to do. J. C. Hall went to Albia from Burlington, and it is asserted that he and others advised the rejection of the poll-books. The messenger with the returns arrived in Albia, and the canvass of the votes was held on the 14th day of August. Dudley C. Barber, as Clerk of the Board, had a deciding voice in the matter. The canvass was made at his log cabin, one of the three or four buildings then standing on the town plat.

Among the prominent men of Albia at that time was Dr. Flint, who subsequently removed to Wapello County, and there became County Judge, and also State Senator from that county. He was brother-in-law to Barber, the Clerk who made out the poll-books, and who was authorized to pass upon their acceptance for canvass. Dr. Flint exercised a strong influence over Barber, and was an intense partisan. He urged the arbitrary rejection of the books. The little cabin was filled with excited men, and the canvass could not proceed. Among the Democrats were Mr. Hall and Israel Kister, of Davis County, who subsequently was elected State Treasurer on that ticket.

The Whigs were determined to see the Pottawattamie vote counted, since they had beaten the Democrats at what they considered their own game. Among those men was Mr. Mark, who was Postmaster of Albia at a later date. He stood directly behind Barber when the latter decided to reject the books. Mr. Mark inquired:

"Do you really intend to reject the returns made out on poll-books prepared by yourself, and in legal form, Mr. Barber?"

"Yes, sir, I do!" responded the Clerk.

At this juncture, further examination of the books was to be made, when the disputed volumes could not be found. Search was instituted and vigorously prosecuted, but to no effect. The books were gone from the table where they had lain but a moment before. It was announced that the books had been stolen, and could not, therefore, be used as returns.

It is reported by an eye-witness of the scene that pistols were drawn and a general riot seemed imminent, but no serious outbreak followed the *coup d'etat* of the Democrats. Of course it was clear that the Whigs had not stolen the books, since it was for their interest to retain them. It rested, consequently, with the opposing faction to explain the mysterious disappearance of the documents.

The evening of that day, Barber called to his aid two Justices, and, it is said, with locked doors, made a canvass of the vote of Monroe, throwing out the books from Pottawattamie entirely. This rejection of the western vote secured the election of Thompson, and he accordingly took his seat in the first session of the Thirty-first Congress.

If we may be allowed to parody a classic quotation, uneasy sits the Congressman who is not soundly elected! No sooner was he here than the Whigs made an effort to oust him. The case was laid before a proper committee, and voluminous discussion ensued. Finally, the case was remanded to the District Court at Keokuk. Before a decision could be reached, an election took place in the State for State officers and member of the Thirty-second Congress. The campaign was a hot one. During the stump-speech season, and just prior to the election in August, a meeting was held in Albia, at which A. C. Dodge, Mr. Baker, et al., addressed the Democracy. At this meeting, cheers were proposed for Mr. Barber, on the grounds that he had defeated the election of Miller.

It may be here incidentally remarked that the August election resulted in the seating of Bernhart Henn, of Fairfield, in the Thirty-second Congress from this district, his term beginning in 1851.

There still remained one session of the Thirty-first Congress, and after the August election referred to, the Miller-Thompson fight was renewed. During the controversy, Mr. Miller, or one of his friends, desired certain papers of Judge Mason, who was a strong counsel on the Democratic side. By mistake, the missing poll-books were handed to the Whig, who immediately announced the fact with an appropriate demonstration!

This startling *dénouement* completely upset the Democratic case, and a new election was ordered to "fill vacancy" in the First District. The election took place September 24, 1850, and resulted in the choice of Mr. Miller, who filled the seat in Congress one session.

The question reverts to the cause of the Mormon change of front in 1848. All manner of rumors were afloat at the time, some of them even charging that the Democrats had offered but \$1,000, while the Whigs had paid \$1,200 for the vote. On the authority of one who admits that he was a party to the barter, we state as fact that the only gift presented to Elder Hyde by the Whigs was a printing office and some ten reams of printing-paper and a keg of ink. Hyde wanted an office, and the Whigs were willing to give him one. The materials for the office were shipped to him by the Whigs prior to the casting of the vote. Hyde had a grudge against the Democrats, which he desired to pay, and therefore refused to listen to overtures of a financial character from them. It was a case of diamond cut diamond, in which the Whigs proved the hardest.

As to the missing books: it is a matter of evidence that Israel Kister placed them in Mr. Hall's saddle-bags, during the heated discussion, probably with no real intention to steal them at the time, but supposing that they would be discovered before Hall left. They were not detected, and the lawyer rode away with them. It was then too late to acknowledge the error, and so the case stood until accident brought them to light.

The Whig papers made furious onslaught against the Democrats over the affair, and there is but little doubt that it caused a decidedly good political war-cry during those days. Dr. Flint was openly charged with having burned the books, and Barber was figuratively drawn and quartered continuously. The vigorous attacks upon him finally undermined his health and he died, a victim of mistaken sense of duty. Dr. Flint's career in the county of Wapello was

one of considerable importance, until he was guilty of eloping, it is alleged, with a lady of his acquaintance, although he was an old man at the time. It is believed that he died, some years since, in Canada.

THE DES MOINES IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES.

Mr. Charles Negus, an authority in matters pertaining to the history of Iowa, published the following interesting account of the various improvement schemes connected with the Des Moines River, in the "Annals of Iowa." We give the entire article:

"The river Des Moines has connected with its history many things of interest. It is purposed at this time to notice some of the historical events connected with this river since the land through which it passes was purchased by the Government from the Indians.

"On the first settlement of Iowa, the building of railroads had just commenced, and but very few in the West knew anything about this mode of conveyance for travel and commerce. At that time, steamboats for these purposes were the great absorbing idea. This river, in high stages of water, was thought to be susceptible of steamboat navigation far into the interior of the State, and those who first settled in the vicinity of this river, eagerly looked forward to the day when steamboats would move up and down these waters in large numbers, and when from long distances from its banks, travel and commerce would seek a conveyance through this channel. And these expectations were apparently well founded. In 1836, the Sacs and Foxes, having disposed of their reservation on the Iowa River, where they had villages, moved West, and settled in the valley of the river Des Moines, in what is now Wapello County, and, as a natural consequence, trading-posts were established in this vicinity, which had to be supplied with goods; and in the fall of 1837, the few settlers along the banks of this river were, for the first time, gladdened with the sound of the shrill whistle of a steamboat, making its way up the river with supplies for these trading-posts.

"This boat was the S. B. Science, commanded by Capt. Clark, which, by forcing its way against the swift current, passing safely over the concealed sand-bars and hidden rocks, demonstrated that the waters of this river, at high stages were navigable, much to the joy and satisfaction of those who lived in the vicinity, and afforded a theme for pleasant conversation for days and months.

"By the treaty of 1842, by which the Sacs and Foxes sold all their lands in Iowa, they were permitted to retain possession of that portion which lay west of Red Rock for three years, and the Indians moved up the river and located themselves near the Raccoon Fork, and the Government thought proper to locate a body of troops at that point; and for the conveyance of soldiers and their equipage to that place, the little steamer Ione was employed and laden with stores, and a detachment of troops landed on the site where is now the city of Des Moines, on the 9th of May, 1843. This is the first steamboat that ever ventured to disturb the waters of this river so far from its mouth. The Ione having made a successful trip, added greatly to the expectation of the estimated importance and value of this thoroughfare, which was brought to the attention of Congress, and on the 8th of August, 1846, a law was enacted, giving to Iowa, for the purpose of aiding to improve the navigation of the river Des Moines from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork, an equal moiety in alternate

sections of the public lands remaining unsold, in a strip five miles wide on each side of the river, to be selected within the territory of Iowa by an agent, or agents, who should be appointed by the Governor of the Territory, subject to the approval of the U. S. Treasury.

"When this grant was first made, it was not supposed by any one that it extended above Raccoon Fork, and Gov. Clark, in communicating the intelligence to the Legislature, estimated the grant to amount to about three hundred thousand acres. This part of the Governor's message was referred to a select committee, for them to take into consideration whether it was advisable for the State to accept the grant, and if so, to devise the method of disposing of the lands and the mode of improving the river.

"The committee, after having the matter under consideration several weeks, through their Chairman, Dr. James Davis, of Wapello County, made a very lengthy report, in which they took the ground that the grant was not limited to lands below the Raccoon Fork, but extended to every alternate section for five miles on each side of the river to the northwestern boundary of the State, if not to the source of the river. They estimated the grant to contain 400,000 acres below the Raccoon Fork, and 560,000 above, making 960,000 acres of land. The report of the committee at first was looked upon as visionary, and but very little calculation was made on getting any land above the fork of the river; but a matter of so much importance was not passed over without examination and full discussion.

"From this time on, for several years, the improvement of the river Des Moines entered largely into the politics of the State. Politicians became interested in it; the construction put upon the grant by the committee, was the popular side, and found many advocates, and scarcely any one opposed it. The committee reported in favor of receiving the grant, with provisos, and a bill for creating a Board of Public Works. On this report the Legislature passed an act accepting the grant, with the proviso that it was not to form a part of the 500,000 acres which the State was entitled to by an act of Congress of 1841, giving to each new State that amount of land for internal improvements. This was conceded by the General Government, and it also permitted the State to divert 500,000 acres from works of internal improvement to the purpose of education. The Legislature, on the 5th of February, 1847, also passed an act creating a Board of Public Works, and providing for the improvement of the river. The Board consisted of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, who were to be elected by the qualified electors of the State, on the first Monday of the following August. The President was to be the active agent of the work, and was required to make monthly reports of his doings, and of the progress of his work to the Board; the Secretary was to record the proceedings of the Board and to sell the lands; the Treasurer was to receive and disburse the moneys. The officers were required to commence the work on the Mississippi, near Keokuk, at the mouth of Dead Slough, or of the Nassaw Slough, and then up the Slough to the river. And subsequently the work was commenced by undertaking to dig a canal from the mouth of the Nassaw Slough to St. Francisville, the first place on the river where it was thought practicable to build a dam.

"About \$150,000 were expended in the effort, but the attempt proved to be an impracticable undertaking, and, after expending this large amount of money, the work of digging a canal was abandoned. At the August election, Hugh W. Sample, of Jefferson County, was elected President; Charles Corckery, of Dubuque County, Secretary, and Paul Braton, of Van Buren County, Treasurer. The officers elected were qualified, and at first opened their offices at

Fairfield. Samuel Curtis, from Ohio, was selected by the Board as Chief Engineer; but there was very little done this season toward improving the river, further than making surveys. The necessary surveys having been completed, early in the spring of 1848, the work was commenced. The canal and three dams were put under contract, and about five hundred hands were put at work. On the 21st of August, the building of ten more dams was contracted for, and there seemed to be a fair prospect for the speedy completion of the entire improvement.

"There was at this time but very little known of the resources of the upper valley of the river Des Moines. This year, by authority of the United States, provisions were made for a geological survey in Iowa, and a party was sent up this river, which explored it to its source. The report made by this party was very flattering. They reported that coal was found for two hundred miles on the Des Moines, and from indications, heavy deposits of iron ore were believed to exist; that gypsum in abundance, forming cliffs for miles, was encountered; and that limestone that makes a superior hydraulic lime existed in abundance; limestone, suitable for lime, clay suitable for brick, rock suitable for polishing, for grindstones, whetstones and for building purposes, some of superior quality, were found in abundance along the Des Moines. And Col. Curtis, in speculating upon the future, in his report to the Legislature, led the people to anticipate great results from this improvement. He said: 'No country can afford like accommodations to manufacturers; no country can produce more agricultural wealth than that within sixty miles on either side of this river.' And further: 'That, taking all things into consideration, the matter is mathematically certain (except in times of high water in the Missouri), the trade of Council Bluffs will incline to follow down the improvement. But it is not this point alone that is reached; we enter the great valley of Nebraska, and the upper branches of the Missouri, and offer the commerce of these valleys the cheapest and most expeditious route for their products. A country of a thousand miles extent, capable of furnishing vast and unknown agricultural and mineral products, may, by wise and discreet energy in the prosecution of this work, become tributary to the improvement now in progress on the Des Moines.'

"These glowing reports of the country and the advantages to be derived from the improvement of the river, excited the public mind to the highest expectations, and the people became very anxious to secure as much of the public lands as possible, that this great undertaking might be speedily completed; and to ascertain the construction put upon the grant by the General Government, application was made to the Land Department for a decision. Richard M. Young, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the 23d day of February, 1848, in a letter addressed to the Board of Public Works, gave it as his opinion, that the State was entitled to the alternate sections within five miles of the Des Moines River, through the whole extent of Iowa. This decision gave assurances that the amount of land claimed would be received. The Board of Improvement made great preparation for rapidly pushing on the work, and the public mind was exhilarated with the greatest hopes of speedily realizing the great advantages represented to be derived from this undertaking.

"But, as it is the lot of man to meet with disappointments, such seems to have been the result in this case; for it was found that the lands could not be sold fast enough to meet the expenses of so extensive a work as had been undertaken. To remedy this difficulty, the Board of Public Works recommended to the Legislature 'that bonds, bearing the sanction of the supreme

power of the State, should be issued by the Board, and pledging the proceeds of the sales of the lands, as well as the tolls of the improvement, for their redemption.' But this policy did not meet with the sanction of some of the leading Democrats of the State, who regarded such a measure as not being in accordance with Democratic principles, among whom were Ver Plank Van Antwerp. Van Antwerp, having held the office of Receiver in the first land office established in Southern Iowa, and then holding the same office at Fairfield, and also, for a while, editor of a paper, was extensively known, and at that time exerted much influence among the people, and he took a very active part against the proposition recommended by the Board. He claimed that the measure was not only Anti-democratic, but impolitic, and went to Iowa City as a lobby member, and made himself very busy with the members to defeat it; and the opposition with which it met from Van Antwerp and other private individuals, had its effect with the members of the Legislature, and the measure was defeated, much to the discomfiture of Sample. This interference of Van Antwerp with the recommendations of the Board, created a coolness between Sample and Van Antwerp which caused some singular results in the future political matters of the State.

"During the summer of 1848, a portion of the land above the Raccoon Fork was brought into the market and offered for sale at the land office at Iowa City, and some of the lands which it was supposed were embraced within the river grant, were sold by the general Government. The failure of the Board to get the Legislature to authorize them to issue bonds, and the selling of these lands by the General Government, greatly frustrated the plans of the Board and put a damper upon the public expectation. For the purpose of securing the full amount of land claimed, the Legislature passed a memorial asking Congress to enact an explanatory law confirming to the State the quantity of land claimed. But Congress did not feel disposed to do this, and the extent of the grant was a disputed question for several years.

"At the August election in 1849, the officers of the Board of Public Works were to be again elected, and the old officers were desirous of holding on to their offices, and Sample made great efforts to have the old officers renominated by the State Convention for candidates before the people. Those who were in favor of issuing bonds for the speedy completion of the work were in favor of re-electing the old Board; those who were against this measure were opposed to them. Among those who took an active part against the old Board was Van Antwerp, and his opposition was particularly made against Sample, which got up much ill-feeling between them. Van Antwerp, to accomplish his ends before the convening of the Convention, prepared a stricture on Sample's political acts, which 'showed him up' in no very enviable light. Van Antwerp went to Iowa City, where the Convention was to be held, a short time before it convened, and had his strictures printed in handbill form, and on the morning of the Convention circulated copies all over the city, so that a copy found its way into the hands of every delegate. This had the effect to beat Sample, and the other officers of the old Board, and William Patterson, of Lee County, was nominated for President; Jesse Williams, of Johnson, for Secretary; and George Gillaspy, of Wapello, for Treasurer.

"These individuals were all elected, entered upon the duties of their trust, and with energy undertook to complete all the work which had been put under contract. But they soon found that they could not sell lands fast enough to meet their expenditures, and had to suspend a portion of the work. But they did not do this until they had contracted a large amount of debts, which they

had not the means to pay. The new Board, on making settlements with the contractors, not having the money to pay them, issued bonds, or certificates of indebtedness, pledging the lands for their payment, and binding the Board to redeem them as soon as they had the means to do it. So the new Board, without the sanction of law, did what the old Board had tried to get the Legislature to authorize them to do by law, and for which policy they were turned out of office and others put in their place. Those contractors who were stopped from going on with their work claimed damages; legal proceedings were had, and some of them recovered large amounts.

"The course pursued by the new Board met with much censure from the public and the newspapers; particularly the Whig press was very severe in its strictures. The course which had been pursued by the Board of Public Works made the improvement of the river Des Moines a prominent matter before the Legislature which convened in December, 1850. The issuing of bonds did not meet with the approval of that body, and a law was passed abolishing the offices of President, Secretary and Treasurer, and the offices of 'Commissioner and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement' were created, which, instead of being elected by the people, were appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate.

"As soon as the law abolishing the Board of Public Works went into effect, the Governor appointed Ver Plank Van Antwerp Commissioner, and George Gillaspay Register of the Improvement, who, on the 9th of June, 1851, entered into a contract with Bangs Brothers & Co., of New York, in which they stipulated to complete the whole work, from the mouth of the river to the Raccoon Fork, in four years from the time, when for the improvement of the river a confirmation should be secured of the extension of the grant of land above that point. When the contract was closed, Bangs Brothers & Co. and the officers of the Improvement went to work and succeeded in getting the Land Department of the General Government to reconsider the decision in which it had been held that the grant of land only extended to the Raccoon Fork, and obtained a decision that it extended to the northern boundary of the State, which gave hopes that the river would soon be made navigable. On the first reception of the news there was much rejoicing, but when the details of the contract with Bangs Brothers & Co. were made public, it was found that the contract provided that the lands below the Raccoon Fork were not to be sold for less than \$2.00 per acre, and those above for not less than \$5.00.

"This gave great dissatisfaction, for a great portion of these lands was occupied by claimants who expected to buy their claims at \$1.25 per acre, as others had done who had settled upon Government lands. This provision stirred up much ill-feeling among the settlers; public meetings were held, and this part of the contract was condemned in the strongest terms; and such were the feelings that there were apprehensions of serious difficulties if this part of the contract should be enforced. But when these excitements were at the highest, news came that Bangs Brothers & Co. had failed, and probably their contract would be annulled, and this allayed the public feeling. Bangs Brothers & Co. did not comply with their contract in furnishing means, and the work on the river did not go on, and the public expectation of a speedy completion of the proposed improvement vanished.

"The officers of the Improvement were appointed for only two years, and at the expiration of their term of office, Van Antwerp was re-appointed Commissioner, and Paul C. Jeffries was appointed Register. But these last appointed officers held their trust but a short time, for during the past two years the

work on the river had progressed very slowly; the contract with Bangs Brothers & Co. had been declared forfeited, and it was understood that other sources were to be looked to for going on with the work. The officers appointed by the Governor not being successful in their undertaking, the Legislature, on the 1st of January, 1853, repealed the law authorizing the Governor to appoint, and made these officers again to be elected by the people, and on the first Monday in the following April, Josiah Bonney, of Van Buren County, was elected Commissioner, and George Gillaspay, Register. And, for the purpose of aiding the Commissioner in conducting and concluding any contract on the subject of improving the river, the Legislature appointed George G. Wright, of Van Buren County, and Uriah Biggs, of Wapello, his assistants, 'with equal powers of the Commissioner in making and determining such contract.'

"From past experience it was not deemed advisable to parcel out the work to many individuals, and consequently these officers were required by the Legislature not to make any contract, unless such contract stipulated for 'at least \$1,300,000 to be faithfully expended in the payment of the debts and liabilities of the Improvement, and its completion to the greatest extent possible.' And to this end, if it was necessary, they were authorized 'to sell and dispose of all and any lands which had been or might hereafter be granted by Congress for the improvement of the river, and, if it was necessary to effect a contract, they were authorized to convey the right to tolls and water rents arising from the Improvement, for the length of time and upon such terms as they might deem expedient. But in disposing of the lands, they were not to contract them for less than \$1.25 per acre;' and if no contract of this character should be made before the 1st of September, 1853, then the pay of all the officers connected with the work, except the Register and one engineer, was to cease, and all operations, connected with the work, except such parts as were under contract, were to be suspended until further action by the Legislature. The Register was required to put all unfinished work then under contract in such a condition as to prevent it from injury, and to see that all property of the State connected with the work was carefully preserved. If the Register, at any time subsequent, should receive propositions which he deemed sufficient for consideration, he was to submit the same to the Commissioner; and should a contract be made on the terms required by the Legislature, then the pay of the officers should commence and the work go on as though it had not been suspended.

"The new Commissioner, being conscientious about the expending of money, immediately after taking charge of the work, dismissed all the engineers, except Guy Wells, the chief engineer, and employed no officer or other persons, except when the necessity of the work imperatively demanded it. There were in several places of the river snags and bowlders, which much obstructed the navigation, and had become a source of much inconvenience and complaint; but during the official term of Bonney, the river was 'cleaned of snags, bowlders and other obstructions to such an extent as to make the navigation of the river, at proper stages of the water, safe.'

"The Commissioner and his associates, after assuming the duties of their trust, entered into correspondence with such persons and companies as they thought likely to embark in such an enterprise. And by this means they succeeded in eliciting the attention of capitalists to such an extent that a number of persons came to the State for the purpose of investigation. These persons, by an examination of the valley of the Des Moines personally, and making themselves acquainted with the resources of the country, on their return East, imparted to others the undeveloped wealth and advantages of the valley, which

was the means of bringing many good and enterprising citizens to the State. Among others who visited Iowa for the purpose of investigation, was Henry O'Rielly, a man who had acquired some considerable notoriety as a contractor in putting up telegraph wires, and he proposed to undertake the work. Such was the known reputation of O'Rielly as a contractor that the Commissioner and his associates commenced the negotiating of a contract. And 'on the 17th of December, 1853, Henry O'Rielly, Esq., of New York, entered into a contract with the Commissioners, in which, for the consideration of the unsold lands belonging to the Improvement, and tolls and water rents and other profits arising from the work, for the term of forty years, agreed to complete the entire work within a period of four years from the 1st day of July, 1854, according to the original surveys and specifications made by the engineers.'

"Immediately upon entering upon this contract, O'Rielly returned East and organized a company, under the laws of Iowa, called the 'Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company,' to which O'Rielly assigned his contract, himself being one of the officers of the Company. On the 9th of June, 1854, by the consent and request of O'Rielly, and with the approbation of the officers of the River Improvement, the contract with O'Rielly was canceled, and another contract was made with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company. In this contract, the Company agreed to pay all outstanding debts against the Improvement within ninety days from the date of said contract, to settle and pay all damages against the State of Iowa, on account of the prosecution of said work, to mill-owners, or others who have, or might thereafter, sustain damages on account of the same; to pay the salaries and expenses of the officers and engineers in charge of the work; to complete the Improvement from the mouth of the Des Moines River to Fort Des Moines, in accordance with the original plans and specifications of the State Engineer, by the 1st day of July, 1858; and to construct the whole work in such a manner as to assure the navigation of the same for the longest period each year practicable, and to complete at least one-fourth of the work each and every year, commencing on the 1st day of July, 1854.

"In consideration of this understanding, the Commissioner agreed to convey to the Company all the unsold lands belonging to the Improvement, the use of the work, the tolls and water rents for the term of forty-one years. And afterward, in consideration of the Company enlarging the works and making some other improvements in the navigation of the river, and also on account of there not being as large a quantity of land undisposed of below Fort Dodge as was understood to be by the Commissioners and the Company at the time of making the contract, a majority of the Commissioners, Bonney and Biggs, entered into an article of agreement with the Company, in which they promised to extend the time of the Company's use and control of the work to seventy-five years.

"Under this contract, the public expected that the work would be immediately commenced by the new contractors and speedily completed. The great expectations which at first had been raised by the contractors, under the name of the 'Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company,' soon after they undertook the work began to diminish; for there soon arose disagreements and misunderstandings among themselves. The Company had been organized under the general incorporation laws of Iowa, and, consequently, was subject to the laws of the State. At the called session of the Legislature, in 1856, Donald Mann, a stockholder of the Company, memorialized the Legislature to correct the 'manifold abuses' of which he charged the Directors of the Company to have been guilty. In this memorial he charged that the managers of the Com-

pany had, in various ways, 'corruptly, and for corrupt purposes,' violated the laws of the State, 'greatly to the injury of the people thereof, and to the great loss and damage of the stockholders,' and showed in detail wherein they had acted corruptly and violated the laws under which the Company was incorporated. Among other things, he stated that, 'for the purpose of deceiving the people and individuals in relation to their means,' they had represented to the public and to individuals that there had been paid into the treasury 'enormous sums of money, on account of stock sold, for much larger amounts than had been' received. And the better to accomplish and maintain such deceptions, the managers (or a majority of them) caused to be issued certificates of stock to the amount of, nominally, \$630,000, or six thousand three hundred shares of \$100 for cash, of which shares they had represented to the public and individuals that the holder had paid the sum of \$100, amounting to \$630,000, when, as a matter of fact, there was only 5 per cent paid on each share, by which means the public and many individuals were deceived.'

"Henry O'Rielly, the individual with whom the contract had first been made, a stockholder and one of the Directors also memorialized the Legislature for an investigation of the affairs of the Company, in which he re-asserted the charges made by Mann, and stated that he held himself ready, if the Legislature would order an investigation of the doings of the Company, to prove, from the records of the Company and from other evidence, 'that there was scarcely an important provision in the code of Iowa (applicable to corporations), scarcely an important point in the Des Moines Improvement laws, scarcely an important provision in the contract which the Company agreed to fulfill, scarcely an essential provision in its by-laws, or even in the charter which gave it legal existence, which had not been violated, and violated with a recklessness that will form a memorable feature in the history of Iowa.'

"A joint committee was appointed from both branches of the Legislature, at the called session, to investigate the alleged abuses; but, owing to the short time in which they had to act, it was impossible for them to make the necessary investigation. An attempt was made to create a committee for this purpose to act after the Legislature adjourned; but this failed, so that the alleged abuses passed by without examination at that time. These memorials to the Legislature and the discussion of these matters by the newspapers, greatly prejudiced the public mind against the Company; and while these discussions were going on, W. C. Johnson, the President of the Company, requested the Governor to examine into its affairs, in person or by committee, and proposed to pay the expenses of such an examination. The Governor did not feel disposed to comply with the request, but referred the matter to the Legislature, which convened the following December, and recommended that a committee should be appointed, with power to administer oaths, and to send for persons and papers, with instructions to inquire into all the transactions of the former Commissioners and Registers of the Improvement.

"This part of the Governor's message was referred to a committee of twelve, consisting of members of both branches of the Legislature, who immediately proceeded to the discharge of their duties. After a careful and thorough examination, this committee reported that they did not consider the contract made by the Commissioners with the Company a valid contract on behalf of the State, for the law which authorized the Commissioner and Register to make contracts required that any contract made by them, to be valid, must be approved by the Governor, and that the subsequent law, which created two Assistant Commissioners, did not do away with the provision requiring the Governor to approve

of such contracts. And, as the contract made with the Company had never been approved by the Governor, they did not regard it as binding on the State. The committee also reported that the Company had acted in bad faith, and violated their charter in many ways; and, among other things, they found that over \$1,000,000 of full-paid stock had been issued by the Company, upon which had been received but \$167,000, leaving a deficit of \$833,000, for which certificates of full-paid stock had been issued, for which not a farthing had been received by the Company, which had been sold to innocent purchasers for a valuable consideration, who had purchased, believing its full value had been paid into the treasury of the Company. The Company had come far short of completing the amount of work which they were required to do under their contract, and their acts gave strong indications that their object was to expend money enough to get possession of all the available lands, and then abandon the work; for more than one-half of the time which was given for completing the entire contract had expired, and on a work which was estimated to cost about \$2,000,000, they had expended about \$185,957.44 for an actual construction of the work, while the Company claimed that they had expended \$104,180.74 for incidental expenses, the most part of which did not, in any manner, benefit the Improvement. Yet the Company claimed that they were entitled to land at \$1.25 per acre in payment for the whole amount.

"On the 2d of April, 1855, William McKay, of Polk County, was elected Commissioner, and John C. Lockwood, of Louisa County, Register; but in November, 1856, McKay resigned, and Edwin Manning, of Van Buren County, was appointed by the Governor to fill his place. Manning bore the name of a good business man and close financier, and he was not willing to audit the claims for incidental expenses, as one for which the Company were entitled to receive land; and this became a matter of dispute between the Company and Commissioner, and, in order to have the matter adjusted, the President proposed to make an abatement of \$72,000; but Manning did not feel disposed to settle the matter himself, and referred the whole claim to the Legislature.

"Manning, in his report to the Legislature, showed that there had been sold by the State, through the Board of Public Works, during the six years that the State prosecuted the work, about \$75,000 worth of land; and for this sum only 'three stone-masonry locks' and two dams had been completed; and there had been certified to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, by Bonney and Gillaspy, 88,853 19-100 acres of land, and by McKay and Lockwood, 116,636 4-100 acres, at \$1.25 per acre, making \$256,861 53 worth of land, which had been disposed of to the present Company, a part of which amount was for old debts which they had paid.

"The report of the Committee and Commissioner having been made to the Legislature, that body, acting upon the premises that the contract which had been made by the Commissioners with the Company was not binding upon the State, on the 29th of January, 1857, passed an act by which there was to be a Commissioner appointed by the Governor, who, with the regular Commissioner, was authorized to contract for the speedy prosecution of the work, and it was made their duty to ascertain and pay off all just claims against the Improvement; and they were authorized to contract with any company for the sale of all lands, tolls and water rents who would give satisfactory evidence and security for the completion of the Improvement. But they were not to bind the State by any contract further than the appropriation of the land and the income of the Improvement; and no contract made by the Commissioners was to be valid

until approved by the Governor. And by this act, the offices of Register and Assistant Commissioner were abolished, and the Register was required to deliver over to the State Land Office all books and papers in his office; and the Register of the State Land Office was required to perform all the duties which the Register of the Improvement had done. And by thus doing, the Legislature gave the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company to understand that they did not regard the contract made by them with the Commissioners as binding upon the State, though by this act they made arrangements for auditing their claims and paying them their just dues.

About this time, the question was brought up in the Land Department at Washington, as to the extent of this grant of land, and the opinion was made public that the original intention of Congress was to only give to the State the lands below the Raccoon Fork; but a disposition was manifested to compromise by the Department recognizing as being in the grant all lands adjacent to the river within the State. But assumptions had heretofore met with success, and now those interested in the land grant claimed and contended that this grant embraced all the lands to the source of the river. This difficulty about the extent of the land grant, together with the action of the Legislature, nearly suspended all operations on the river, and much was said by the Company about enforcing their claims by law.

"The Commissioners appointed to audit and pay the claims against the Improvement did not succeed in adjusting the claims of the Company, and the matter was again referred to the Legislature; and, on the 22d of March, 1858, there was a joint resolution passed by the Legislature, defining the basis upon which the State would settle, and the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company were given sixty days to consider whether they would accept of and ratify this proposition; and if they did not, within that time, then it was made the duty of the Governor to enjoin them from further proceeding with the work of the Improvement. Also, on the same day of adopting this resolution, there was an act passed giving all the lands which remained after settling with this Company, 'and also all the stone, timber and other materials turned over to the State by the Company,' to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Keokuk up the Des Moines Valley, to the northern line of the State, except the material which it might be necessary to use for the completion of the locks and dams at Croton, Plymouth, Bentonsport and Keosauqua, which the Railroad Company were to complete; and also, all debts which grew out of the Improvement, which at that time remained unsatisfied, or were, in some manner, provided for. But in this grant there was a provision made that it should not, in any manner, conflict with the lands which had, previous to that time, been given to the State by Congress for railroad purposes, which, on the 15th of July, 1856, had been given by the Legislature to the companies formed to build the four roads designated by the grant. But it was understood that these lands, having been donated by Congress for the improvement of the navigation of the river Des Moines, could not be diverted to the building of a railroad without the consent of Congress, and measures were immediately taken to get Congress to sanction the diversion; but this attempt failed, so that the action of the Iowa Legislature did not avail the Railroad Company anything that session. The Railroad Company determined to make another effort at the next session of Congress; but before the time for this effort, another difficulty arose in the way of obtaining the lands for the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company.

"In setting up the claims that the grants for improving the river Des Moines extended above the Raccoon Fork, the citizens of Iowa were united, until after the grant of lands by Congress for railroad purposes was made. After this, the railroad companies became interested in the lands claimed for the River Improvement, and claimed that the grant did *not* embrace any lands above the Raccoon Fork, on which the citizens of Iowa were now divided, and both sides of the question were represented. Upon this phase of the case, the officer of the Land Department at Washington had but very little hesitation in deciding against the claims of the River Improvement. After this decision was made, the legal tribunals were resorted to, and a case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the same decision was given as in the Land Office.

"On the 3d of March, 1860, there was an act passed abolishing the office of Commissioner of the Des Moines River Improvement, and George G. Wright, Edward Johnson and Christian W. Slagle were appointed a Board of Commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining all the liabilities against the Des Moines River Improvement, and against the State of Iowa, growing out of the Improvement. They were required to meet at Keosauqua, and were clothed with power similar to the District Court, to hear and determine all claims growing out of the Improvement, and were authorized to sell all the interests of the State, and all dams and improvements, and the lands appertaining thereto. These Commissioners proceeded with their duties, and with their labors closed all official acts, as far as the State was concerned, in applying the proceeds of this land grant toward the improvement of the navigation of the river Des Moines.

"This was a most magnificent grant, embracing some of the best lands in the State; and if the proceeds had been judiciously and properly expended, would have made a great thoroughfare for steamboats, besides affording an immense water-power for driving machinery. But, through the incompetency of managing the means, and the intrigues of designing men, the whole of the lands below the Raccoon Fork, and a large quantity above, were disposed of, and very little practical good accomplished toward the navigation of the river."

ORIGIN OF THE NAME DES MOINES.

In Nicollet's "Report of the Upper Mississippi River," made to Congress, February 16, 1841, and published in 1843, he gives the following account of the origin of the name of the Des Moines River:

"The Des Moines is one of the most beautiful and important tributaries of the Mississippi, north of the Missouri; and the metamorphosis which its name has undergone from its original appellation is curious enough to be recorded.

"We are informed that Father Marquette and M. Joliet, during their voyage in search of the Mississippi, having reached the distance of sixty leagues below the mouth of the Wisconsin, observed the foot prints of men on the right side of the great river, which served as a guide to those two celebrated explorers to the discovery of an Indian trail, or path, leading to an extensive prairie, and which they determined to follow. Having proceeded about two leagues, they first saw one village on the bank of the river, and then two others upon the slope, half a league from the first. The travelers, having halted within hailing distance, were met by the Indians, who offered them their hospitalities, and represented themselves as belonging to the Illinois nation.

"The name which they gave their settlement was *Moningouinas* (or *Moin-gona*, as laid down in the ancient maps of the country), and is a corruption of the Algonquin word, *Mikouang*, signifying *at the road*, by their customary elliptical manner of designating localities, alluding, in this instance, to the well-known road in this section of the country which they used to follow as a communication between the head of the lower rapids and their settlement on the river which empties itself into the Mississippi, to avoid the rapids; and this is still the practice of the present inhabitants of the country.

"Now, after the French had established themselves on the Mississippi, they adopted this name; but with their custom (to this day also that of the Creoles) of only pronouncing the first syllable, and applying it to the river as well as to the Indians who dwelt upon it—so they would say, '*la riviere des Moines*' (*the river of the Moines*):' '*allez chez les Moines*' (to go to the Moins people). But in latter times the inhabitants associated this name with that of the Trappist Monks (*Moines de la Trappe*), who resided with the Indians of the American bottom.

"It was then concluded that the true reading of the *riviere des Moines* was the '*riviere des Moines*,' or river of monks, by which name it is design^ated on all the modern maps. The Sioux, or *Ndakotah* Indians call the Des Moines *Inyan-sha-sha-watpa*, or Redstone River, from *inyan* stone; *sha-sha*, reduplication of *sha*, red; and *watpa*, river. They call the upper east fork *Inyan-sha-sha-watpa-sunkaku*, the Brother of the Redstone River."

THE CRIMINAL RECORD.

The propriety of admitting to these pages accounts of the criminal events which have occurred in the county is a question which, naturally, is susceptible of different decisions. Some of our readers will contend that the dark side of life ought to find no abiding mention here, while still another portion will argue that no omissions should be made from the calendar of crime. We have concluded to adopt a rule of our own in this chapter, straining the prerogative of an historian thereby, perhaps, but rather on the side of prudence than that of license. We shall give accounts of only the three tragedies which have crimsoned the records of Wapello County, and resulted in the execution of the guilty offenders against the sacred law of human life. Several homicides have been committed in the county since its organization, but in all cases, save the ones here related, the perpetrators of the deeds have either been adjudged guiltless before the law, or have received sentences of imprisonment for terms ranging from twenty years downward. Minor crimes have also been committed, at various times, but the average character of the official records is far above that of many other counties of the State. It is deemed proper to omit all allusion, in detail, to such events, and give merely the important cases, which are decidedly a part of the county history.

First, we transcribe from the *Courier* the following graphic account of the Laura Harvey tragedy and the final punishment of McComb, the murderer. This is the only legal execution which has taken place in Wapello County.

THE LAURA HARVEY MURDER AND EXECUTION OF McCOMB.

"On Tuesday, March 27, 1860, a party consisting of three persons—two men and a woman—arrived in this city, and put up at the Jefferson House, then kept by John Potter. They came in a common two-horse wagon, with an extra

horse tied to the back of it. The team was put up at Mr. Blodgett's livery stable while they remained here. During their stay at the Jefferson House, they attracted the attention of Mr. Potter's family, as the conversation between the members of the party was anything but friendly toward the young girl. While here, the men did not express themselves very freely as to their destination or designs, but did on several occasions say that they thought they would locate somewhere near here, as farmers, without, however, coming to any definite conclusion. They remained here until Wednesday, about 2 o'clock, when they left for Eddyville, where they arrived the same evening. Here, also, the suspicion of the landlord was aroused by the conversation heard in their room. The girl was heard to say that she wished to return to her mother, from whom she had been stolen. We might here say, however, that, before they left this city, the men called at Dr. Taylor's drug store and requested him to send for the Rockford, Ill., *Daily News*, from March 19, for two weeks, and copies of the Rockford *Register*, to be forwarded to Eddyville. They hesitated to give their names, but finally gave the name of William Moore. They left Eddyville on Thursday morning, crossing the bridge southward. Before leaving, they said they were going a few miles into the country to look at a farm. About 11 o'clock that morning, they were seen on the Chillicothe road, heading toward this city.

"Nothing more was seen or heard of them until about 11 o'clock the same night, when Mr. John Prosser, the proprietor of the ferry, Mr. Barnes and two others were going home from town. They had crossed the river, and had gone some twenty rods—or about half-way to Mr. Prosser's house—when a wagon, drawn by two horses, and one horse following, and two men aboard, passed rapidly quite near the party, driving toward the ferry. Prosser sent his son to the boat to cross them over, if they desired. The boy went, but they had already driven into the river, and he saw the two men stooping over the side of the wagon and looking into the water, as if they were throwing something into the stream. It being quite dark, however, he could not see distinctly what the men were doing. The team drove on in a few minutes, and the boy went home. About an hour afterward, a wagon was heard passing Prosser's house, and as they could not be found next morning, it was supposed they had recrossed.

"On Friday morning, March 30, the body of the woman was found a few feet below the lower ford. When found, it was nearly covered by water, and to some extent by sand. It had been thrown into the channel of the river, but, coming into contact with a root, it had lodged. Mr. Aumack, the milkman, first discovered the body. He, with Mr. Prosser and others, placed it in a skiff and brought it to this side of the river, where it remained until the arrival of the Coroner. It was conveyed to a building in town, where a jury was impaneled and an inquest held. A large number of witnesses were subpoenaed, and testified. The body was subjected to a post-mortem examination, which proved that she had not committed suicide. There were wounds on the head and face which were severe and fatal; one eye was black and blue, and much swollen, and on the throat were marks of fingers deeply indented, enough to choke a person to death. The jury, after hearing all the testimony, etc., returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death by blows inflicted upon her head by a person or persons to them unknown. As soon as possible, officers and men were sent out in every direction to secure the perpetrators of this brutal murder. Up to this time, we believe, no names could be found of the girl or murderer, although she was identified as the same person who had been at the Jefferson House a few days before.

"A week passed by, and large rewards were offered for their arrest, and yet there were no tidings of the murderers, only that they had been traced to Iowa City, where a man had sold the horses and harness, which were identified as the same the party of three brought to this city. After that, all efforts were in vain. Meanwhile, letters were written to Rockford, Ill., and, in answer, the whole matter of the names and character of the men were given. It appeared that all were from Rockford, and their names were George Lawrence, Benjamin A. McComb and Laura J. Harvey.

"Miss Harvey had been receiving the attentions of Lawrence for some time, against the wishes of her parents, and it seems that some ten days before they left for Iowa, they had gone to Beloit, Wis., and there were clandestinely married, as she showed her mother the marriage certificate afterward. In a few days after, she and Lawrence started off in the cars for the Mississippi River. It appears that McComb, with two of Lawrence's horses and one of his own, started after them. It seems to have been a concerted movement between Lawrence and McComb. Lawrence had some \$700, which, it is said, he stole before he left. Nothing more was heard from them until the body of the girl was found dead.

"The general impression was, at the time, that Lawrence and McComb were both equally guilty of the murder; but, as it afterward proved, Lawrence met the same fate as the girl.

"On the 28th of July, 1860, just four months after the murder of Laura J. Harvey, the body of a man was found in a ravine heading Copperas Creek, about four miles from this city, eastward. The Coroner impaneled a jury, and soon the mystery was solved. The flesh was nearly gone, but the skeleton, with the exception of one leg, was there. The clothes, including coat, vest, pants, gaiter-boot on one leg, and silk cravat around the neck, were in pretty good preservation, so much so that they were readily recognized by the witnesses as those worn by Lawrence while here. Witnesses testified to peculiar seams in his pants, to the buttons on his coat, and to other articles, so that there could be no possible doubt of the identity of the man. After hearing all the testimony, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased was George Lawrence, and that he came to his death by means of a wound inflicted on the head with a murderous instrument by some person or persons unknown.

"The place where the remains were found is, perhaps, as well adapted to the purpose of concealing a dead body as could be found in the vicinity. It was so near the head of the ravine, and the banks on each side were so steep and precipitous, that everybody would find it easier to go round the head of the ravine than to attempt to cross it.

"So it was, that the mystery of crime was unraveled link by link, until the chain reached to the criminal, and brought him, sooner or later, to justice. There was no doubt that McComb was the real murderer of both victims. But where was he? No clue had yet been found of him. Was it possible that he could escape the punishment that was due him? It is an old saying, that 'murder will out,' and so it proved to him. Four years had elapsed, and yet he was free in the world, carrying his double crime with him, until at last his career was run.

"On the 2d of March, 1864, three officers of Davenport arrested, at a small saloon, a man supposed to be McComb. He was brought here on the 4th of the same month. His arrest, as nearly as we can learn, was about as follows: A young soldier, stationed at Camp McClellan, and who knew this man McComb previous to his committing the murder, happened to meet him and

recognize him. McComb had been in the employ of this young soldier's father for three years, near Rockford, Ill., and was recognized by him instantly. The soldier, being cognizant of the murder and of the fact that McComb and the girl left Rockford together, immediately informed the proper officers of the fact, who started at once to find the individual. He was found at the saloon just as he had concluded a trade with a man for a horse, for which he had paid \$180. When arrested, he quietly asked 'What for?' but made no resistance. The man who had sold him the horse agreed to give him back \$170, and retake the horse, which was agreed upon. He seemed flush with money and did not evince the least uneasiness. He said nothing about the affair, and only remarked that all he wanted was a fair trial. His business at that time appeared to be bounty-jumping.

"When brought to this place, he appeared cheerful and conversed freely with visitors. He admitted that he was the McComb they were after; that he once lived near Rockford; but said his name was Lansing B. McComb, instead of Benjamin A. McComb. He said he had been here before, and that he knew George Lawrence, but knew nothing of the murder nor of the Harvey family. Soon after being lodged in jail, he employed attorneys to defend him, but we have never learned whether he made any effort to get proof of his innocence or not; at least at his trial he had none.

"On Tuesday, June 7, 1864, the trial of B. A. McComb commenced before the District Court, then in session. When the case was called, he appeared by his counsel and filed his plea of 'Not guilty.' Two applications were made for a continuance, one of which was overruled and the other granted, but the continuance was avoided on the part of the State by admitting that he could prove the allegations set out in his affidavit.

"About one hundred persons were summoned before a jury could be formed. There was some excitement attending the trial, but it was not of such a character as to prevent his having a fair and impartial hearing. The trial was ably conducted on both sides. The testimony of the witnesses corresponded. The charge of the Judge to the jury was able and comprehensive. During the trial, the prisoner seemed perfectly calm and easy, apparently taking great interest in the testimony.

"After the charge of the Judge, the jury retired, and remained out some three-quarters of an hour, when they returned with the following verdict: 'We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree.'

"On Wednesday, June 14, the time having arrived for the sentence, the prisoner was brought into court and the sentence of death passed upon him. When the Judge asked him if he could show any cause why sentence should not be pronounced against him, or if he had anything to say, he replied: 'I don't know as I have.' The Court then sentenced him to be hanged on the 27th of July, at 12 o'clock M. The prisoner received the sentence without any apparent emotion, preserving the same indifference that he had throughout the trial.

"The case was taken to the Supreme Court, and consequently he was not hanged on the day appointed.

"On the day fixed by the District Court for McComb to be hanged, a great many people from the country who had not, perhaps, heard of the postponement of the execution, or who did not believe it, came in to witness the prisoner receive his punishment. By noon of that day the streets were crowded with people, old and young, but up to this time nothing transpired to indicate any unlawful purpose on the part of the multitude. Shortly after noon, however,

impelled, seemingly by a common purpose, the crowd gathered around the Jail, and the leaders, some dozen persons, avowed their purpose to take the prisoner out and hang him. Several persons addressed the crowd, urging them to desist, and let the law take its course, which, however, had no apparent restraining effect. The Sheriff resisted the execution of their purpose to the best of his ability.

"A vote was taken by the mob—now numbering some hundreds—which was decided in favor of hanging, after which a rush was made for the door of the Jail. After a good deal of maneuvering, they finally broke open the back door and entered, breaking also the locks on the cell of the prisoner and taking him out. He asked for an hour, which was given him, to prepare for death. He was taken into the Catholic Church, and baptized, after which the mob again took him in charge. The crowd could not decide upon a proper place to execute him, but, after some time, they placed him in a wagon, and took him about a mile east of town, where they found a bent tree, and a place fit to carry out their design. They got the rope adjusted around his neck, and were about throwing it over a limb, when McComb requested time to make a few remarks, in substance, that they were hanging an innocent man; he said that he could prove that George Lawrence was still living, and that he did not murder Laura J. Harvey.

"At this point a cry was raised all through the crowd, 'Take him back!' Others yelling out 'Hang him!' Then a short struggle for the possession of the rope ensued, when some one called out, 'Cut it!'. This was no sooner said than done, and the prisoner rescued from the hands of the mob, placed in a wagon, driven rapidly to town and lodged again in jail. It was a daring act on the part of those who rescued him but they could not stand by and see mob law rule our county.

"On Wednesday evening, August 24, McComb escaped from the jail, in brief as follows: Knowing that the Sheriff (who resides in the Jail), was absent from home, he, by the means of offering a little boy of the Sheriff's, only about 11 years old, large sums of money, etc., induced him to unlock his cell and the back door, so that the prisoner had nothing to do but to walk out and escape. He took the boy with him for a short distance, but for some reason drove him back home.

"It appeared that McComb and another prisoner had been tampering with the boy for some time before, and, taking advantage of the Sheriff's absence, consummated their design on that evening. We will here state, that after a full investigation of the matter, no blame was attached to the Sheriff or Deputy, as they had watched the Jail alternately every night, and on that evening the Sheriff supposed he would be at home in time to watch that night, which he was at 8 o'clock.

"The prisoners were pursued in every direction, and on the following Saturday morning McComb was recaptured some fifteen miles east of this city and brought back the same day, and once more lodged in his old quarters.

"On Wednesday, August 31, another mob assembled for the purpose of again trying to execute the prisoner. It was composed mostly of the same persons who constituted the first mob. They found, however, on their arrival here, that the Jail was so guarded by the military as to render the execution of their purpose dangerous to those who attempted it. After having given the mob time to survey the precautions taken to preserve the law, the Sheriff ordered them to disperse, which, upon consultation among themselves, they concluded to do, and did disperse without any further demonstration. The

citizens of this city had determined previous to this, that mob law should never again reign over civil law.

"The Supreme Court convened in the beginning of December last, and the case of McComb was argued in its turn. The Court affirmed the decision of the District Court. It was then left to the Governor to fix the day of execution. He being absent then, and for some time afterward, the day was not fixed until a few weeks ago, and indeed the Sheriff of this county was not officially advised of the time until last Saturday (the 11th), when he received the warrant of the Governor, fixing the 17th for the execution. When the prisoner was advised officially of the time, he, as on all occasions, received it calmly and indifferently, saying nothing, and seemingly caring nothing about it.

"The morning of the 17th of February, the day appointed for the execution of the great crime was cloudy and snowing moderately. The streets were wet and unpleasant for locomotion. A military company from Kirksville arrived at an early hour, and with Companies A and B, of this place, repaired to the Court House to act as guard. Up to 10 o'clock, the number of strangers in town was considerable, but not noticeably large. About that time, however, the people began to arrive more freely, until at 12 the crowd probably numbered 2,000.

"The Mayor of the city had issued his proclamation requiring all the saloons to be closed, and the order was universally respected as far as is known. It was a wise precaution to preserve order. The following twelve persons composed the jury summoned by the Sheriff, according to law, to witness the execution: E. H. Stiles, R. W. Boyd, J. W. McGlasson, Charles Dudley, Thomas Foster, A. Melick, B. D. Baker, John Newman, William A. Nye, M. J. Williams, T. J. Zollars and Thomas C. Harkins.

"The prisoner did not sleep well the night before the execution, as he had not for several nights previous. He was cheerful, however, as he has been generally throughout his imprisonment. He partook of food in the morning moderately. About 9 o'clock, Rev. Father Kreckle, Catholic priest of this city, with clerical assistance from abroad, attended in the prisoner's cell to prepare him, according to the rites of that Church, for the great change about to take place.

"The gallows had been erected during the night in the west end of the hall, in front of the cells, the platform raised about five feet from the ground. At about half past 11 the jury were sworn and proceeded to the place of execution. No other persons were admitted except the guard, clergymen, physicians, Drs. Williamson and Hinsey, and two or three representatives of the press. The hour of 12 drew near. The officiating priests were still engaged with the prisoner in his cell, he still appearing calm and collected.

"The clergymen left the cell, and the Sheriff, assisted by Deputy Reed, proceeded to robe the prisoner for the execution. While this was going on, McComb remarked to Reed, 'Bill, I'd make a good priest.'

"At precisely 12 o'clock, allowance being made for difference in time-pieces, McComb, accompanied by Revs. Father Kreckle and McCailly, the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff Reed, came from the cell. He walked with a firm step. At the foot of the gallows, a pause of a few minutes was made, while the priest offered prayers, the prisoner responding. At the conclusion of the exercises, the prisoner walked quickly back across the length of the hall to the cells of his fellow-prisoners, of whom he took leave; returning toward the gallows through the crowd, he shook hands with such persons as he knew, pausing a few minutes and speaking in a low voice to Judge Trimble. He then ascended the scaffold,

walking steadily and firmly, and at once deliberately took hold of the rope, apparently testing its strength. Being called upon by the Sheriff, he stepped forward near the front of the platform, and spoke distinctly as follows:

“You have come to see an innocent man hung. I am here upon the gallows with but a very few minutes to live, and I say to you I am an innocent man. I want you to recollect that I am about to suffer on false testimony. My life has been sworn away. There is no other State where I could have been convicted upon this evidence but the State of Iowa. Still, I do not blame any of you. I don't know that I have any enemies here. I may have, but I don't know them. But, although my enemies will cheat me out of my life, they can't cheat me out of heaven. I have no confession to make. I have made none, and I can give you, if there should be anything published purporting to be McComb's confession, that you will know that it is false. I want you all to recollect this (repeated several times in the course of his remarks), I am an innocent man, and in three or four years, when it is too late to restore me to life, you will know it. I have only one request to make, that my body, after I am dead, may be taken down to the Court House and exhibited to those who are my enemies.”

“The rope was now adjusted around the neck of the prisoner, the black cap drawn over his face, and his hands and feet tied. The Sheriff, having shaken hands with him, at 12:30 the drop fell, and the soul of McComb was launched into eternity. He struggled some ten minutes, and then all was still. The physicians, Drs. Hinsey and Williamson, at 12:51 pronounced life extinct.

“The body was taken down, dressed, placed in a coffin, and conveyed between files of soldiers to the lower hall of the Court House, where the people were permitted to see it. The remains left that evening by express for Rockford, Ill.

“Thus ended this drama. McComb was a man of great fortitude, of immense physical endurance. He is the man the public have from the beginning believed to be the man who committed this awful crime. He persisted to the last in asserting his innocence; but he had a fair trial, was convicted by a jury of his countryman, and we doubt if any execution ever received the more unanimous approval of public opinion.”

THE WILLIS MURDER—LYNCHING OF KEPHART.

The most atrocious murder ever committed in the county of Wapello was that of the Willis family, mother and two children, by John Kephart. The tragedy occurred near Eddyville in June, 1860, but belongs rather to the history of Jefferson County than to Wapello. The triple murder was performed on the soil of the last-named county; but the discovery of the crime and the summary administration of justice took place within the limits of Jefferson County.

The details of the shocking affair are here briefly narrated. John Kephart formed the acquaintance of the Willis family, then consisting of William and Jane Willis, the parents, and Joseph T., a lad of 12; Maria Jane, a girl of 7, and James Harvey Willis, a lad of 10—children of the aforesaid parents—in Muscatine. He had lived in different parts of the State, and seems to have been, like his victims, of the lower walks of life.

In the spring of 1860, Kephart agreed to move the Willis family into Missouri. He performed his work, and while they were stopping at a Widow Snyder's, in Cass County, Mo., Willis suddenly sickened and died. There is reason to believe that Kephart administered poison to the man, probably for the purpose of securing to himself the woman Willis, and what little wealth the

poor fellow possessed. Mrs. Willis, it is alleged, charged the crime on Kephart, but still consented to remain with him, and made no effort to avenge her husband's tragic taking-off. This fact demonstrates the character of the participants in the subsequent events.

After the death of Willis, the party lived a vagabond life, and in early June started for Kansas. The night of the tragedy they camped near the bridge at Eddyville. It was subsequently shown that the man and woman quarreled about some money affair, and in the night, the man Kephart, a hoary-headed old sinner of about 60 years of age, killed Mrs. Willis with an ax, and the two children, Joseph and Maria, with a hammer. The boy James escaped through some good fortune. Willis concealed the bodies in his wagon, and retraced his steps toward Missouri. He drove thirty miles with an ox-team before disposing of his ghastly freight, and then sunk the bodies of his victims in Cedar Creek, near Batavia, Jefferson County.

Three or four days after the hiding of the bodies, a fisherman chanced to discover the horrid deed. Search was at once instituted, and the wretch overtaken in Missouri. The crime was easily traced, because of the bungling manner in which it had been performed.

Kephart was taken to Fairfield, and there incarcerated in the County Jail. Public sentiment ran so high that lynching was openly advocated. July 5, the feeling crystallized into action, and an immense concourse of people assembled about the Jail with the intent to administer prompt judgment. Many of the leading citizens addressed the mob in vain; and finally the guilty wretch was taken out by force, placed in a wagon, and driven to the spot where the bodies were found. There a rude gallows had already been erected, a grave dug, and all was in readiness for the victim of an indignant populace. At about half past 2 the prisoner was brought to the scaffold after a ride of nearly thirteen miles. He was, as his deeds showed, a miserable coward, and had nearly fainted from fright several times. Finally all was made ready, and the trap fell, launching the murderer into eternity. The body was allowed to hang an hour or more in sight of at least one thousand five hundred persons, a third of whom were women and children, it is said. The corpse went, in all probability, into the dissecting-room of some Jefferson County surgeon.

The authorities and law-abiding portion of the people of Jefferson County bitterly condemned the hanging, since the law at that time provided for the death penalty, and there was no danger of the prisoner's being allowed to escape. Upon the question of the righteousness of the deed, there naturally is a diversified opinion; but there can be no difference of opinion as to the just deserts of the man. The manner, and not the infliction of the punishment, alone furnishes food for adverse criticism.

THE SHOOTING OF ALBERT M. LOGAN, AND THE LYNCHING OF HIS MURDERER, JOHN SMITH.

The most tragic event which has ever occurred in Ottumwa, was the cold-blooded murder of Officer Albert M. Logan, at the hands of John Smith, or John Scott Smith, as he was also called. The scene was intensified by the subsequent lynching of the murderer, and his execution, in broad daylight, in front of the City Hall, in Ottumwa. The circumstances of the terrible affair are as follows:

About 9 o'clock on the evening of the 28th of June, 1875, Officer Logan was performing police duty near the depot building, in Ottumwa, in conjunction with Officer John H. McGee, who had been sent there by Marshal Vannaman

on the report of some petty disturbance. The two policemen discovered nothing to demand their services, and proceeded to patrol the neighborhood. As they approached the depot platform, they detected a company of three men lounging there, and overheard one of them remark that he "was getting d—d drunk." Logan stepped up to the speaker and said, "Come with me." The fellow demanded the officer's authority, when Logan displayed his badge of Assistant Marshal. The man recognized the insignia of office, and quietly proceeded to accompany Logan up the track toward the business part of town. McGee noticed that one of the men who was first seen with the prisoner got up and followed Logan, and immediately started in the same direction to prevent interference with the arrest. When Logan had reached a point on the railroad track midway between College and Union streets, Officer McGee saw a flash of light in front of Logan and heard the sharp report of a pistol. He saw Logan jump to the right, when he beheld the prisoner fire a second shot. McGee drew his own revolver and ran forward to Logan's assistance. Meanwhile, Logan had fallen to the ground, pierced through the chest, and expired. McGee did not wait to attend the victim, but pursued the murderer, who fled down Union street to the alley, thence along the alley, and jumped a fence into an adjoining garden. A crowd of men had assembled by this time; and the bloody wretch, who had escaped a shower of bullets in his flight, was dragged into the alley and there secured.

At the foot of College street lay the corpse of one of the bravest and most highly esteemed officers ever on the police force of Ottumwa. Young in years, but full of courage; prompt to perform duty, no matter how dangerous or involved, the officer had come to his untimely end at the hands of a desperate character, who was unworthy to receive even passing recognition from his victim when alive.

It is not strange that the people of Ottumwa were thrown into a whirl of excitement, and that the news flew like wildfire throughout the city. Soon the streets were filled with an angered crowd, and speculations as to where that lawlessness would end were generally indulged in.

What added to the feeling of indignation was the recollection that, although the known murderer was then in the hands of the law, that very law prevented the meting-out to him a just reward for his brutal crime. The State laws, at that time, did not permit of the carrying-out of that vigorous old Mosaic mandate—a life for a life. Talk of lynching was freely indulged in that night, but no effort to carry out the threats so frequently made was put in definite form.

The following day, an inquest was held on the body of Logan, and the crime of willful murder fixed on Smith. The hardened sinner admitted that he did the killing, but supposed that he was shooting Marshal Vannaman instead of Logan.

All the morning of the day following the murder, while the inquest was in progress, a silent determination to rid the world of a plague grew in the public mind. Where it was originated, or by whom, no one knew; still, everybody was impressed with the opinion that the tragedy was not yet ended.

At about 2 P. M., the prisoner was taken to the City Hall for preliminary examination. Marshal Vannaman had charge of him. The street in front of the Hall was filled with an orderly but ominously quiet crowd of people, while every foot of room was occupied within the building. Esquire Fetzer presided over the examination, which was merely formal, since Smith waived full examination, and was bound over to trial at the District Court, without bonds. The prisoner was not in the court-room many minutes.

The mittimus was made out, and Marshal Vannaman proceeded to return his charge to the Jail. The crowd in the Hall and on the stairway rushed down into the street in advance of the culprit. As the officers in charge of Smith reached the doorway on the street, a cry of "Hang him!" was raised. Immediately, with remarkable unity of action and without noise, the Marshal and his men were violently pushed away from Smith. They fought like tigers for their charge, but were overpowered almost instantly. In the melee Smith had been carried some little distance up the street. When the crowd captured him, and forced Vannaman away, he was taken on a quick walk to the lamp-post just in front of the City Hall, on the outer edge of the walk. There he stood, with sullen and dogged look, viewing the crowd. He realized at that moment what violent death meant. He had sent a human being out of life but a few hours before, and now an avenging people were to perform a deed which would end his own reckless existence. What his thoughts were, no man can tell. He was of too low an intelligence to suffer much more than a brutal agony of fear, like the coward he was; but it is certain that he did experience all the torments capable of realization in such a mind as his.

A moment of awful inaction, but merely a moment. From somewhere, no one knows where, a rope appeared. A noose was formed and placed about the murderer's neck. A dozen hands swung the rope, as though a child were playing at skipping-the-rope. The first efforts to reach the arm of the lamp-post failed. At last it lodged across the slender beam, and stout hands hauled upon the farther end. They pulled the fellow from his feet, and the rope caught in the post. Some one reached down and lifted the man up. Another pull at the rope and Smith's body hung between heaven and earth. The end of the rope was fastened about the post, and the victim left to sway slowly in the air. The body hung for about ten minutes, when life was pronounced totally extinct, and the corpse was lowered.

There are several very remarkable facts connected with this hanging. In the first place, although several hundred persons witnessed the tragedy, not one in all that crowd can swear as to who furnished the rope, who placed it around Smith's neck, who pulled him up, or who fastened the end of the rope about the lamp-post. Second, it is said by those who have beheld several executions, that Smith died more easily than most men do from such causes. He was dead before the crowd pulled him up! Fright deprived him of life. He made but one slight convulsion of the neck and shoulders, and was dead. His hands were cuffed, but his arms and legs were free; still he moved not a single muscle.

As to the merits of this case, we have no right to speak. Had Logan been spared, that his life would have been a useful one, there is no doubt. Now that Smith is dead, probably the world is not much the poorer.

Albert M. Logan was born in Decatur County, Ind., and at the time of his death was twenty-three years of age. He had been a resident of Ottumwa for four years, first as an employe of the Johnston Ruffler Company, and then in various clerical capacities, until he finally obtained a place on the police force of the city, only a few weeks prior to his death. He was a warm-hearted, open-countenanced young man, who had hosts of friends. He was a nephew of Sheriff Spillman, then acting in that official character; and a touching coincidence is the fact that the murdered man and the murderer were taken to the same building, the County Jail, where Sheriff Spillman then lived.

The man Smith came of bad stock, and declared himself to be a "bad one." His father lived at Batavia. At the time of his execution he was about thirty years of age.

THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On the 24th of January, 1852, the Wapello County Agricultural Society was organized. The meeting of citizens convened at the Court House in Ottumwa, for that purpose, and the officers elected were as follows: President, John W. Hedrick; Vice President, G. D. Hackworth; Treasurer, Bela White; Secretary, J. W. Norris. The Board of Managers was made up of one from each township, as follows: Center, Uriah Biggs; Dahlonga, William Rowell; Agency, Jesse Brookshire; Pleasant, James Hill; Washington, Franklin Newell; Richland, J. D. Bevans; Highland, B. B. Stephens; Compétine, Andrew Majors; Columbia, Levi Jenkins; Cass, William A. Nye; Polk, Edward Pedigo; Adams, Joseph Wood; Greene, D. H. Michael; Keokuk, W. C. McIntire. This meeting passed off very harmoniously, and a good many persons became members of the society. Though a fair was planned for the first year, it did not come off, owing to the fact that the farmers throughout the county had hardly become waked up enough in interest for such an event. But on the 14th of October, 1853, the first fair took place, and very successfully, too. There were at least two thousand persons present, and a very commendable show of stock and articles for competition. The number and variety of cattle on exhibition was a source of pride to all interested in the quality of farming stock. After the fair was over, an election of officers took place, when Mr. J. W. Hedrick was again chosen President, E. Washburn, Treasurer, and R. H. Warden, Secretary. The second list of township Directors was as follows: Columbia, J. W. Norris; Cass, John Johnson; Richland, J. H. Devol; Highland, M. W. McChesney; Compétine, H. Risley; Pleasant, A. B. Persons; Washington, T. Foster; Agency, Charles Dudley; Keokuk, Joseph McIntire; Greene, M. Tullis; Adams, J. P. Brock; Dahlonga, Jonathan Thompson; Center, U. Biggs. As there was no member of the society at that time from Polk Township, that was not represented in the Board.

The records of this society have been so fully preserved in the books, as well as in the county newspapers, that we feel it unnecessary to elaborate the proceedings here. From the first, the society has prospered, and has been as complete a success as might naturally be expected in so good a county. Annual meetings are kept up, and reference to the Secretary's books is made, if our readers desire a detailed account of them at any time. A transcript of them here would occupy too much space.

SPECULATIVE AND PROPHEPIC.

The man who cannot find something to love and applaud in the land he has chosen for a home is devoid of the elements of patriotism—that devotion which cements these States and preserves the Union in indissoluble bonds. But where one finds a region so abundant in natural advantages, so enchanting in landscape, and so salubrious in climate as this in which we write these lines, the lack of patriotic enthusiasm falls little below a crime in magnitude and character.

That such a deficiency does not exist in the hearts of Wapello County men and women we have learned by personal investigation. The residents are proud of their homes and ambitious that the world should know of it. Nature smiled when these broad acres were perfected. The gradual action of the elements resulted in artistic forms of hillock, plain and valley, as though the creative



Chas. L. Blake

OTTUMWA

force had endowed the agents of transformation with esthetic attributes. The crude touches of the landscape are found where the water-courses still push their way through gorge and marsh, and offer a protest against criticism, as though to impress one with the idea that their work is but half performed. As an artist might turn in angry warning upon one who was bold enough to speak harshly of his sketch when but half completed, so do the smaller streams speak volumes to the thoughtful mind which is prepared by culture to commune with Nature. The graceful sweep of field, which now gladdens the heart of the expectant husbandman, was once the bed of such a stream as this. Ages ago, the process of evolution began, and countless years have passed since first the impeding twigs or pebbles changed the direction of the waters. The results of Nature's ceaseless workings are now beheld in the lovely range of prairies, dotted with homesteads and beautified by waving grain.

There is a township in the county known as Richland. The traveler may well pause to admire the scene and speculate upon the comparative beauties of the original and modern region. It is almost impossible for man to conceive of a more delightful combination of hill and dell than that which uprolls itself before his eye, in grateful succession, as he journeys slowly through it. The popular Eastern idea of Iowa is that the monotony of landscape is wearisome to eye and brain; that the prairie reaches away like some limitless sea, which is unruffled by a breeze until the horizon swallows it up in very desperation. The truth is, that no Eastern field presents the variety of conformation that these fertile ranges do. From some elevation one may see far away, but from a carriage one's vision is intercepted before the eye is fairly satisfied with the glimpse obtained. The waves of land are not in mathematical regularity, like some humanly planned creation, but are as broken in outline as the face of some great mountain. The characteristic difference between mountain and prairie is that the former is crude, from upheaval of rock and from the action of mighty tempests, while here, the gradual mounds have been shaped by the constant deposit of sediment from the stream that lapped the base. The sinuous course of rivers is traceable as distinctly as when the northern waters rushed through their winding beds. Here a gentle ascent widens and lifts itself into a ridge which bends with graceful sweep, but increasing proportions, far out of sight behind the mound yonder. Two rivers met here, one day, and ever after separated, to unite again where the ridge descends to the level of the plain. The mound was once an island, caused by the eddy that swirled just beyond the force of the river stream.

Thus has the prairie land been made, as is explained in the article upon the geological formation of the county.

How marked have been the transformations in the social world since the organization of Wapello County! The slow-moving ox-cart has given place to the stately family carriage; the patient beast to the spirited, blooded horse. Those who made pilgrimages to primitive altars for the worship of God now bow their heads in costly piles of stone and brick, and offer devotional sacrifices in the scores of church edifices which stand so thickly in every portion of the land.

Schoolhouses have been erected at almost all the crossings of section-line roads, and educational advantages are offered the children of the pioneers. Nor is the system of instruction as of old, but a slow, inadequate exercise of the mental powers. The methods then were like the ox-cart itself in movement and result; all was plodding, heavy, ungraceful, unskilled. But now the youthful brain is stimulated by the most carefully arranged gradations. The child, from

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the first, has just the point of intelligence appealed to that is necessary for his swiftest growth. And with the mental stimulus the physical is roused as well; the whole nature is included in the training. By rapid and certain stages, the pupil is brought to the desired knowledge, and the result is a quick and well-balanced development that shames the cumbrous growth of earlier years. There need no longer be any proportion of illiterate persons in the census returns. The avenues to education are as open as the highways, and he who will not walk at least a little way in them must be indeed a blind and unworthy creature. That which a large proportion of our fathers and forefathers lacked was opportunity. With capacities equal to those of the present, circumstances often dwarfed and misdirected them. But this cannot be urged now. In all directions the scope has widened; male and female alike have the range of all fields of learning. But a few years ago, the question of the equal education of the sexes was one that agitated the enlightened world; to-day it is practically settled; and what then seemed to involve momentous resolution, and possibly large social destruction, is now one of the smoothest-running wheels in the whole machinery of life. Thus rapid have been the steps toward enlightenment—thus long and grand the strides toward universal freedom.

A prophet who should in this day attempt to forecast the future could scarcely dip his wand in too bright colors. He would be safe in exaggeration, safe in seeming to exceed even the bounds of possibility. From the near past, what may we not hope and expect in the near future? We are growing to look upon miracles as commonplace. The bump of wonder is likely to be wholly obliterated from the phrenological chart. And the West, young and vigorous as it is, is not a whit behind older civilization, but leads off already in many ways, and is likely yet to distance all by the strength of its sinews and the courage of its health.

These reflections come up naturally from the contemplation of a portion of country like this county of Wapello, which we have been studying in all its phases, with a view to a thorough understanding of its present status and of its future possibilities. It would be too much like flattery to apply them strictly to Wapello; but it is simply truth to apply them to the West as a whole, and surely no one will deny that Wapello is a typical Western region.

One sure sign of continued progress is that progress no longer startles people. With what *sang froid* even the wonders of the telephone are accepted; for within the year of the application of that wonderful principle, we find that business men here, as in older places, make nothing of connecting their houses and offices with the bewitched wire on which speech travels audibly. It is not a matter of wonder; it is accepted as the most natural and commonplace thing in the world. No one's equanimity is disturbed, no one's pulse quickened.

The tendency is to universalize. Regions no longer produce types—all are cosmopolitan. The West, which was for a long time the synonym of the New, the Crude, the Out-of-reach, is to-day just as accessible, just as central, has just as many advantages as the East, and it is a little younger and spryer, and more eager and more daring, and, for that reason, rather leads in the march. We have said that the West wonders at nothing, and yet the world wonders at the West.

It is by comparison that we best mark progress. It will be interesting, and no doubt even amusing, a quarter of a century hence, to take, for example, the pages of this history, and, reading of Wapello County as it was, to note how old-fashioned and moderate were our estimates of its possibilities; from the height of its achievement to look back to the level of its aspirations. Some may then

speak of its early days with perhaps the half-pitying, half-charitable affection with which men speak of their youth. Yet there never will be a day when Wapello will not be proud of its youth—of that youth's mighty brawn, of its equal courage, of its efforts that would not be stinted, of its determination that would not be balked. There never will be a day when the men who began the structure, and laid its foundations so strong and broad, will not be gratefully remembered by those who are at work on its towers and pinnacles, and adding the finishing beauty to its vastness. Had the pioneer been shiftless and idle and uncivilized, the generations that followed him would have been the same. But we are safe in hoping what we do when we remember from what seed the present has sprung. It is not arrogating all the greatness to To-day, but it is giving honor to Yesterday, when we boast of what is being done, and augur for the future still more remarkable achievements. It is because the root was sound that the plant has thriven and flowered so beautifully. Honor to the pioneer! Honor to the good right arm that turned the fruitful furrow! Honor to the patient ones who helped him to toil and build and endure!

OTTUMWA.

Ottumwa, the city of perseverance or self-will, as the name implies, according to authorities cited further on in this chapter, stands on more hills than Rome can boast, and is beautiful for situation. Before we enter upon the work of telling how the hand of man wrought the mighty changes everywhere apparent, let us step upon one of the commanding eminences and view the scene of to-day.

Here, from this hill, can be seen the river, winding far away. The valley at our feet teems with life. To the northward, the enterprise which gives movement to the industrial institutions of the town—the water-power—utilizes the vast force of the river and brings it under the control of man. Southward, along the lowland, are seen the nucleus of future developments. Unfinished walls tell of the confidence reposed in the locality by men of capital, and attract to themselves still other manufacturing interests. Like unto the mysterious influence of the magnet are those silent forces with which investments are controlled by preceding ventures. Where once the movement is begun, the tide of prosperity is almost certain to flow. And all this is natural enough, since the first effort is likely to be made only after serious consideration of advantages to the investor. Let that vital question be once decided and it remains settled for all time, or at least for so long a period as the leading local agencies prove worthy of foreign aid. Ottumwa is fortunate in the character of her leading men. They are alive to modern enterprise and court the sustaining power which foreign wealth can impart to the town.

Hence, we notice from our post of observation the evidences of two essential elements of prosperity. First, the work which nature did in this region was well performed; and second, the men whom fate located here are of the right stamp to use the gifts of nature prudently and to their full value. The river is broad, the supply of water is practically limitless and the means of diverting it into practicable channels for daily use are both economic and easy of control. The region roundabout is fertile and, as yet, in its infancy of productiveness. Beneath the surface of the earth lie vast beds of rich coal, which can be employed readily for fuel or as an article of commerce.

As we stand here, gazing at this busy town, with the churches and school houses, its streets of business blocks and its homes of elegance and refinement,

which betoken so high a degree of prosperity among its people, we find ourselves asking: 'From whence came all this? Let us take up the answer in its fullest sense.

THE APPANOOSE RAPIDS COMPANY.

When it became apparent that the flood of emigration was moving in the direction of the Des Moines, westward from Jefferson County, there were shrewd men ready to perceive the possibilities incident to so marked a growth in settlement. Before the binding acts of legislation had been approved, by which the boundaries of this county were defined, it was practically decided that the new counties west of Jefferson were to be of uniform size. Each division was to be twelve Congressional townships, or eighteen miles north and south by twenty-four miles east and west. In 1842, the cession of Indian land included a range westward almost to the western line of what is now Monroe County, and left Wapello in full possession of the whites after the expiration of the date of limit, May 1, 1843. Ample time was afforded those who were speculatively inclined to consider ways and means of effecting judicious investments. Such men brought to their aid the well-known facts that the new counties would be regular in shape, as intimated above; and, also, that it was the intent of those in authority to locate the seat of justice in each county as near the center of the county as natural conformation of the land would permit.

Wisely basing their calculations on these premises, a company of men perfected an organization for the purpose of improving the opportunity offered for investment in the lands soon to become part of the public domain. The restrictions placed upon the people by the terms of the treaty prevented an accurate survey in the lands of this county prior to the 1st of May, but, notwithstanding the vigilance of the dragoon, it is a fact that a random line was run westward from Jefferson County through this section, in the fall of 1842 or winter of 1843, by John Arrowsmith, and the geographical center of the county thereby established. It was the intention of these men to lay claim to the lands at the center and in the vicinity thereof, and patiently await the inevitable location of a town thereon. No records could be made or permanent organization accomplished until the all-important 1st of May, but the unwritten history of those days shows a spirit of watchfulness that must ever eventuate in success.

The time arrived when overt acts were possible. The claims were made on what was estimated to be the center of the county.

On the 20th day of May, 1843, J. R. McBeth, Uriah Biggs, John Lewis, Thomas D. Evans, Paul C. Jeffries, Hugh George, David Glass, Sewell Kenny, William Dewey and Milton Jamieson met in the embryonic metropolis of Ottumwa, and entered into formal articles of association "for the better organization of the Appanoose Rapids Company."

The quoted portion of the above paragraph proves that a preliminary organization had been made. By these articles, the original of which is before the writer, it is shown that the Company were "proprietors of the following property or claims near and adjoining the Appanoose Rapids of the Des Moines River, known by the Indian name of Ottumwa, in Wapello County, Iowa Territory, viz.: What is supposed to be the northeast quarter and the southeast quarter and the east half of the northwest quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 24; and so much of the north half of Section 25 as lies on the left bank of the said river, including the island therein, in Town 72 north, Range 14 west; and also the west half of Section 30, Town 72 north, Range

13 west, and the southwest quarter of Section 19, Town 72 north, Range 13 west." The articles of agreement continue as follows:

Each of said proprietors, or their successors, shall pay a portion of the expenses and debts of the Company, proportionate to the share held by him, whether said debts and expenses may have been previously contracted in the prosecution of the designs of the Company and for their benefit, or may be hereafter incurred to carry out this agreement. It is further agreed that the aforesaid proprietors shall continue to lay out, and cause to be platted and numbered, the town now in part surveyed by John Arrowsmith. And the aforesaid proprietors hereby bind themselves and their assigns to use all legal and honorable means, jointly and separately, to procure the location of the seat of justice for the said county of Wapello at said town; and in furtherance of this object, the aforesaid proprietors do hereby bind themselves, their heirs and assigns, to donate to said county of Wapello every alternate lot in said town, or that may be laid out in said town, the proprietors holding the one-half of said town, and the said county the other half, so as to make as legal a division as practicable; provided that the county seat shall be located in said town; and provided, also, that the said donation shall not exceed one quarter section (160 acres), including streets, alleys and public grounds. It is also agreed, and the said proprietors hereby bind themselves, their heirs and assigns, to donate the mill seat at the rapids aforesaid, with a sufficient quantity of ground for milling purposes, to any good and sufficient person or persons who will bind him or themselves to erect a flouring or saw-mill thereon, at such time as the Company may hereafter determine, and build a dam and sufficient lock. [The ambiguity of that last sentence has been explained to mean that the building of the dam and lock also devolved on the party accepting the donation of lands for milling purposes.—Ed.] It is also agreed that the parts of the claims not laid out in town lots shall be held as the joint property of the Company, as tenants in common, and is hereby reserved from sale as a fund to insure the perfecting of the title to the land sales, and then to be divided between the parties, or their heirs or assigns, agreeably to the shares they may represent.

Any proprietor, or his heirs or assigns, failing to furnish and pay his due proportion of the purchase money when the said claims are offered for sale by the General Government, he or they are to forfeit his or their right and share to those who pay.

The Company shall hold regular stated meetings for the transaction of business, and the officers of said Company shall be a President and Secretary. The duties of the President shall be to preside at all meetings of the Company for business, etc., but in his absence the Company may select one pro tem. The duties of the Secretary shall be to keep a record of the proceedings of the Company, and such other duties as the Company may direct. A majority of the Company shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and any number may call a special meeting at any time by giving reasonable notice to the different members of the Company of the time and place of meeting. For convenience in the transaction of business, it is agreed that the aforesaid claims shall consist of twenty-four equal shares, to be held by the proprietors as tenants in common, to wit: J. R. McBeth shall hold and be entitled to two shares, Uriah Biggs two shares, John D. Elbert two shares, John Lewis two shares, Paul C. Jeffries four shares, Hugh George two shares, David Glass two shares, William Dewey one share, Sewall Kenny one share, Thomas Devin two shares, and Thomas D. Evans four shares.

Then follow the attestation and signatures. The inconsistency in the apportionment of shares is not explained. The four shares assigned to Mr. Jeffries were to be divided between himself and Milton Jamieson whenever Mr. Jamieson should sign the articles of agreement. The shares held by Uriah Biggs were to be transferred to Thomas Devin on the same conditions.

At this first meeting, Uriah Biggs was appointed President pro tem., and J. R. McBeth, Secretary pro tem.

The second meeting of the Company was held May 22, or two days after the signing of the articles of association. At this time the following bills were allowed:

J. R. McBeth, cash paid out for Company in 1842.....	\$11 88
Uriah Biggs, for same [meaning similar service].....	3 37½
John Arrowsmith, for surveying.....	29 00

The latter claim, coupled with the facts set forth below, are evidence that the statement in the body of the articles, viz.: " * * * the proprietors shall *continue* to lay out * * * the town," implied the platting of the town site early in May of that year, by Mr. Arrowsmith.

The Company proceeded at this meeting to set aside the lots designed as a donation to the county, provided the seat of justice was located thereat. The

act organizing the county was not approved, it should be remembered, until the following year, or February 13, 1844. All that the Company could do was to offer an inducement for the selection of the site of Ottumwa as the seat. It was, therefore, agreed that the following-named lots be designated as county property under the circumstances mentioned herein :

Lots 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 in Blocks 1, 3, 5 and 7; Lots 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 in Blocks 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19; Lots 2, 6, 8 and 10 in Blocks 2, 4, 6 and 8; Lots 1, 3, 5 and 7 in Blocks 20, 21; Lots 2, 4 and 6, in Blocks 22 and 23; Lots 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 in Blocks 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 39; Lots 1, 3 and 5 in Blocks 38 and 40.

There appears evidence of certain concessions on the part of David Smith, William H. Galbraith, George F. Buckhalter and John W. Ayers, in the records at this point; for the Company "confirmed to the donees" an undivided half of Lot 4, Block 37 (to Smith) and Lot 6, Block 20, Lot 10, Block 15 (to Galbraith and Ayres) and Lot 10, Block 11 (to Buckhalter). These men do not appear as proprietors of the town, but merely as having a right in equity to a certain share of the property.

The terms of sale were fixed at one-third of the purchase money in six months, one-third in twelve months, and the balance when the title became perfected in the company through formal entry. The lands included in the Indian "New Purchase," as the ceded tract was usually called, were not subject to entry for some years after the date now written about. The Company, to induce cash payments, offered a discount of 20 per cent on sales where the first two installments were met in advance, and still another discount of 15 per cent to those who should build houses on their lots within three months from the time of purchase. The houses were required to be of "hewed logs, with shingle roofs and stone or brick chimneys, and two floors of planks."

J. R. McBeth was chosen Agent of the Company pro tem., and "authorized to sell lots and give bonds for deeds when the titles shall be perfected, and to take notes from purchasers according to the terms agreed upon" in the articles.

On the 6th of June, the Company resolved to set off three lots to each share, so that the members might act independently in the matter of improvement. The division was made by drawing numbered slips of paper from a receptacle of some sort. Prior to the drawing, the following lots were reserved, to be sold at the prices indicated, for the mutual benefit of the Company :

Block 20, Lot 2.....	\$100	Block 29, Lot 12.....	\$100
Block 20, Lot 8.....	110	Block 30, Lot 8.....	100
Block 21, Lot 2.....	75	Block 30, Lot 10.....	100
Block 21, Lot 8.....	120	Block 30, Lot 12.....	150
Block 22, Lot 1.....	140	Block 31, Lot 6.....	130
Block 22, Lot 5.....	110	Block 31, Lot 10.....	100
Block 23, Lot 1.....	110	Block 31, Lot 12.....	130
Block 23, Lot 5.....	100	Block 32, Lot 6.....	100
Block 29, Lot 8.....	75	Block 32, Lot 10.....	75
Block 29, Lot 10.....	75	Block 32, Lot 12.....	100

George Arrowsmith was appointed to prepare the list of lots, or to arrange as many lists of three each as there were shares represented by the Company. The drawing resulted as follows :

J. R. McBeth drew Lot, Block 30; Lot 10, Block 36; Lot 9, Block 4; Lot 12, Block 13; Lot 6 Block 39; Lot 4, Block 29.
 Uriah Biggs drew 4, 31; 8, 36; 7, 4; 8, 19; 6, 29; 12, 25.
 Uriah Biggs, as agent for Thomas Devin, drew 6, 33; 10, 28; 10, 10; 12, 37; 8, 24; 8, 3.

Thomas D. Evans drew 8, 31; 8, 34; 2, 35; 2, 32; 12, 28; 10, 11; 6, 23; 2, 19; 6, 5; 12, 33; 8, 12; 6, 11.

Milton Jamieson drew 6, 19; 8, 28; 6, 28; 4, 30; 4, 19; 10, 3.

J. Lewis drew 8, 32; 6, 35; 8, 5; 2, 37; 12, 11; 2, 14.

J. D. Elbert drew 10, 19; 12, 24; 10, 25; 5, 21; 12, 10; 10, 5.

Paul C. Jeffries drew 8, 22; 10, 33; 6, 14; 2, 31; 12, 36; 6, 3.

William Dewey drew 6, 36; 10, 12; 8, 10.

Sewall Kenny drew 4, 32; 10, 24; 4, 14.

Hugh George drew 12, 19; 2, 29; 12, 27; 6, 37; 10, 34; 4, 35.

David Glass drew 10, 37; 8, 13; 8, 11; 2, 23; 8, 33; 12, 14.

At this meeting, Lot 4, Block 28, was donated to David Hall; and the undivided half of Lot 4, Block 27, half of which had already been given him, was transferred to David Smith.

On the 3d day of July, the Company forbade any one cutting timber from the "southern face of the hill in and adjoining town." It was also resolved that "no streets and alleys be hereafter fenced in, and all fences now built on any street or alley be removed as soon as the present crops are gathered."

July 4, the Company celebrated by holding another meeting. There seems to have been but little diversion, except to meet and "transact business." John Lewis sold one-half of his interest in the Company to John D. Elbert, at this meeting.

It was agreed that a further disposition of lots be made, conditional upon each member building "a hewed-log or framed house in the town within three months," provided the same could be done out of the proceeds of the sale of lots.

The Company met on the 5th of July and proceeded to entertain itself by a second game of chance in drawing lots. As this seems to have been a favorite occupation, it is needless to give further record of the transfers.

A street, "66 feet wide to run around the sides and rear of town," was ordered surveyed.

August 3 was the regular date for the next meeting, and the Secretary, William Dewey, thus casts a fadeless stigma on the Company for its dereliction of duty:

OTTUMWA, August 3 (Thursday), 1843.

Present, nobody. Business, none. Proprietors not deeming the hour of sufficient importance to be attended to, did not meet.

WILLIAM DEWEY, *Secretary*.

THE FIRST MILL.

On the 11th of August, the Company received a proposition from Francis W. Harrow and others, of Indiana, to erect a dam, lock and mills, both saw and flouring, on condition of a donation of three and a half acres of land. The consent of William Ross, who owned the claim on the opposite side of the river, was obtained, and formal articles of agreement were entered into.

From November 2, 1843, to June 3, 1844, no meetings were held by the Company, so far as any records show. At the latter date, a committee was appointed to "confer with the County Commissioners in relation to the exchange of bonds for deeds to lots, etc." An important fact had been accomplished meanwhile. Wapello County had been legally organized; a commission had been appointed by the Legislature to locate the seat of justice therein, and the Appanoose Rapids Company had been eminently successful in the attainment of its purpose.

OTTUMWA WAS CHOSEN AS THE COUNTY SEAT.

The selection was made in May, 1844, by Joseph B. Davis, of Washington County; John H. Randolph, of Henry County, and Solomon Jackson, of Lee

County, who were designated in the organizing act as Commissioners for that purpose.

An amicable arrangement was made between the County Board and the Company, about the 1st of June, and an exchange of bonds was made.

Messrs. Kenny, Biggs and Lewis were appointed a committee to select a site for a Court House, and reported in favor of the lot nearly opposite the present City Hall.

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE.

The Company bound itself to erect a Court House, Messrs. John Fuller, Paul C. Jeffries and J. R. McBeth acting as a Building Committee.

An amusing and suggestive item is obtained from the minutes of the meeting of July 1, 1844. Mr. Jeffries was allowed 5 cents per folio for transcribing the records of the Company, and also 75 cents for a suitable book in which to write them. The book into which the important transactions were transferred was nothing less than an old hotel register, or a common three-quire blank book, which had been used in some Kentucky (we infer from the places) inn, as far back as 1839. Books and stationery were scarce articles in those days, and Mr. Jeffries was obliged to utilize such materials as were at hand.

The Recorder was allowed \$7.50 for recording the town plat.

John Fuller was allowed \$1.75 for carrying the surveyor's chain during the platting of the town,

Paul C. Jeffries was also paid \$5.50 for driving stakes and hauling corner-stones to mark the outlots.

In the original division of lots, certain parcels of land were transferred to David Glass, Paul C. Jeffries, David Smith, J. R. McBeth and Hugh George, which were desired by the Mill Company, when a selection for that purpose was made. On that account these men relinquished their title to their first choice, and placed the lots at the disposal of the all-important mill men.

A public sale of lots was held July 4, 1844.

At a meeting held September 18, 1845, a bond executed by David Armstrong, Joel Myers and Thomas C. Coffin, dated December 5, 1843, but for some reason not entered on the Company's records, was duly entered and attested, showing an agreement between the parties to erect a dam across the river at Ottumwa.

During the years 1846-47, no meetings of importance were held, but when the time arrived for the pre-emption of the land, when it was offered for sale at Fairfield, the meetings were more frequent and urgent.

In March, 1848, Uriah Biggs and David Glass were appointed agents to make the required purchase, and on the 23d of that month a distribution of the property among the shareholders took place.

No further records of the Company can be found, although careful search has been made several times by legal gentlemen interested in suits growing out of the questions of titles.

The Company no longer exists. It has gone the way of earthly organizations, and has entered the great list of the majority who have gone on before. The doings and the sayings of the original band of speculators would form a most interesting chapter for those who are concerned in Ottumwa, and the absence of fuller records is to be regretted.

THE NAME.

The Indian name Ottumwa was retained by the Appanoose Rapids Company, although for a time, in 1844, the new village was called Louisville, at the sug-

gestion of the Locating Commissioners. That title was soon discarded and the original name resumed. The good sense of the proprietors in thus perpetuating an Indian name, and attaching to their town a distinctive designation, appropriate because of its selection by the aborigines and desirable because of its dissimilarity to all other names in the country, is clearly shown. The act which made Ottumwa the name of the future metropolis of Southeastern Iowa was wise and sensible.

One authority on the signification of Ottumwa says that the name came about in this wise: There was a time when the Sacs and Foxes then residing upon the Iowa, Cedar, Skunk and more eastern streams in the State found it convenient or necessary to extend their borders toward the setting sun, and for that purpose sent out colonies, one of which located on the banks of the Des Moines, in this vicinity, the place receiving the name of "Ottumwa," or "the place of the departed." Mr. Smart, once the interpreter for the Indians, when they lived in this region, disputes the above, and says that "Ottumwanoc" (swift water) was the name applied by the Indians to the rapids in the Des Moines River at this place. Still another version, given by one familiar with the Indian tongue, is that Ottumwa is applied to one or a small number of persons who live alone or off by themselves. Noc means place. The Indians called it Ottumwanoc, or the place of the hermits, because Appanoose and his band left the rest of the tribe on the Iowa River and built a village where Ottumwa now stands. The rest of the tribe called them Ottumwa, and the village "Ottumwanoc." The term was applied to old Appanoose by Wapello and others, one authority declares, in a spirit of disgust at his strong will, which enabled him to resist the earnest invitations of his brothers to leave his lone camp and unite with them. The "Lone Chief" was treated to many a "Ugh, ugh!" because of his strength of mind and determination to abide in Ottumwanoc. This last interpretation seems peculiarly fitted to the place, and should be, in justice to the people of Ottumwa, esteemed the proper one. The spirit of Appanoose dwells here still. Determined, strong and devoted to their locality, the modern inhabitants emulate the example of Appanoose. They make their town an abiding-place of a powerful will, and through the exercise of that power achieve success.

Uriah Biggs, one of the original Appanoose Rapids Company, is authority for the statement that "Ottumwanoc" means "the place of perseverance or self-will," because of Appanoose's dogged determination to remain there. Mr. Biggs declared that the Indians themselves so informed him.

LOCATION OF THE POST OFFICE.

According to the statement made by Mr. Biggs in the "Annals of Iowa," October, 1865, the post office was located at Ottumwa early in 1843, while the name of the place was still Louisville. A sharp fight ensued over the question of a name, but Ottumwa was finally decided upon.

THE ORIGINAL PLAT OF OTTUMWA

contained 467 acres. It was designed to erect the Court House on the southeast fractional quarter of Section 24. The land was legally pre-empted, under the act of Congress of May 26, 1824, on the 9th day of September, 1845. The original company of proprietors no longer exists, even by succession of interests.

INDIAN CAMP-GROUNDS.

In 1840 and 1841, Major Beach used to hold Indian counsels in front of where Judge Hendershott's residence now stands, and under the shade of a tree, near a spring which bubbles forth in the rear of the present Episcopal Church. Modern improvements have not only driven the children of Nature from their homes, but they have rendered unavailable Nature's delicious fountains. The spring no longer quenches the thirst of the weary traveler. The high land north of Gen. Hedrick's house, and places near the Adams Schoolhouse, were also the camping-spots of the Indians. Several excellent springs were known to the red men at that time.

OTTUMWA, IN 1844,

contained nine log cabins, and one small frame house, built by Elder Jameson, a pioneer Methodist preacher, who had a large circuit. Seth Richards built the first store-building this year, and Heman P. Graves had a stock of goods therein. The Ottumwa House, near this store, was put up that summer, under the direction of David Hall, the pioneer landlord.

THE FIRST HOUSE

was erected May 10, 1843.

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION.

The first Fourth of July celebration in the county was held at Ottumwa, in 1844. George May read the Declaration, and H. B. Hendershott and Charles Overman made the speeches. We do not learn of this from the Judge himself, but from one of the ladies who was present. The day passed off with great success, and the night following was enlivened with a dance, in the only building large enough to be called a hotel, and then known as the "Ottumwa House." The tavern was a double log edifice, and is still standing.

FIRST PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

In a paper published in the "Annals of Iowa," in 1867, Mr. G. D. R. Boyd said :

"The first building used for the sessions of the Commissioners' Court, and which was occupied by their clerk in vacation, was a very ordinary log cabin of limited dimensions, one story high, built of round, unhewn logs, chinked with clay and sticks and covered with clapboards. It was situated between Fourth and Fifth streets, immediately east of the public square, on a lot now the property of Mr. Inskeep, in Ottumwa. The old log house was torn down and removed some years since, and the spot would scarcely be recognized by the 'oldest inhabitant' as the place from whence emanated the acts of those intrusted with the guardianship of the civil affairs of the people of the county—the place where roads were legally located, ferries and dram-shops licensed, allowances made for juries and bailiffs, judges and clerks ; for commissioners, their clerks and attaches, etc.; in short, the grand fountain-head of county organization, wherein assembled the combined wisdom, the helmsmen, the real, live, genuine gubernators of the sovereign county of Wapello. But the last remnant of that rude temple of sovereignty was some years since swept away. Not a vestige remains to mark or perpetuate the remembrance of that interesting locality, and, in a very short time, those who retain the remembrance of its whereabouts will, like it, have passed away, and, like it, their dust will mingle in common with the mother-earth of both.

"The room occupied by the District Court, at its first session, is still standing (1867). It was, at that time, a respectable-looking hewn-log house, a story and a half high, covered with shingles and neatly chinked. Compared with the room occupied by the Commissioners, it was a splendid building—about the best that Ottumwa then afforded. It was, some years since converted into a ware-room, and the place where justice was first administered to the Wapellos is now a dilapidated, sway-backed looking repository of divers goods and merchandize. This building, this primitive fountain-head from whence flowed the first stream of justice for the people of Wapello, that sent abroad its equitable decisions, its mandates and executions, 'without fear or favor,' gently settling their disputes, and gently, very gently, curbing the tumultuous and riotous disorders of the times, is situated in the rear of Mr. Thomas Devin's store, on Front street, in Ottumwa."

PRIMITIVE JUSTICE.

Mr. Boyd also writes, concerning the administration of early law :

"During a period of seven years, from 1844 to 1851, our statistical information is extremely limited, and almost wholly disconnected. From the county records it is impossible to ascertain a correct statement of the population and wealth of the county for any of those years. Nor do we deem it very important. The increase was very gradual, and proportionably about the same for each of those years. The population of the county in 1844, was about 800 ; in 1848, 7,000 ; in 1850, 8,471. During this period, there are a great many incidents that demand notice, as being intimately connected with the first settlement of the county, and showing the temper of the people and the state of society in those early days. The most important event connected with the early history of this county, was the organization of the 'Claim Regulators,' an organization peculiar, we believe, to the first settlement of Iowa, and which was, as is well known, the *lex loci* throughout this portion of the country, from the appearance of the first infant colony of settlers until all the public lands were entered ; and the necessity for its existence only ceased by the extinction, in this manner, of the old pre-emption claim rights. These organizations pervaded the entire community, and in many places there would be two or three clubs of this character in one township. At these club meetings, mutual protection was pledged, and joint assistance guaranteed to every bona-fide settler who had a land 'claim,' and summary vengeance was threatened to be inflicted on the stranger, the speculator or even their own neighbor who should dare infringe upon the claim laws, or have the audacity to purchase from the Government any lands which had already been claimed or taken possession by one of their own number. This pre-emption law gave the claimholder the exclusive privilege of entering the land whereon he had made a residence, within a given period—we believe one year—but if, at the end of that time, the occupant did not pay for it, then any other person was privileged to do so, and he not only became the possessor of the land, but all the improvements hitherto made by the delinquent claimant. Very few of those settlers were able to pay for their lands within the time specified, and to forcibly resist the operations of greedy speculators, who continually manifested an impatient avidity for immediate gain at the expense of the hard-working settlers, whose inability to enter their lands within the given time was almost universal, was the immediate and primary object of the 'Claim Club Laws.'

"But however pure the motives of those who belonged to this organization, and however moderate they were in enforcing its mandates, it was yet liable to

abuses, and neither the justice nor the policy of its measures can be defended. It was fundamentally wrong, and struck at the very root of our most sacred and cherished institutions, being a forcible resistance to the legally-established laws of the land, a premeditated opposition to municipal regulations, and a determination to carry out their own designs in violation of law and the well-established principles of sound policy and good government. It was the action of a mob, of a faction, upon whose caprice and passions and wild, ungovernable prejudices there was no restraint, no check, no limit. The mild voice of reason pleaded subordination to established authority, and the cause of a more enlarged and a more permanent interest is drowned in these assemblies by the clamors of an impatient thirst for immediate and summary vengeance. The supreme majesty of the law is a proposition that should receive the assenting voice of every good citizen, and the direful consequences of its violation should ever be uppermost in his thoughts that he may cherish toward it a due attachment, and be able to set a due value upon the proper means of preserving it.

"Yet we doubt not but that the operation of these club laws, in some instances proved salutary, and that in those days, under the circumstances, it became apparently necessary to make an occasional example in order to admonish and terrify others, but it opened a boundless field for abuse, established a dangerous precedent, and there is a contagion in precedents which few men have force of mind to resist."

In 1845, the appearance of the town was primitive enough. From a series of papers, published in the *Democrat* in 1876, from the pen of J. W. Norris, many facts are gleaned, and, among others, this description of the place at that time: "No streets had been opened. Paths ran across lots, every which way, like they were made by cows going to pasture. Indian wickeups were scattered over the bluff, a cluster of them being on the lot where we now live, on College Hill. There was

ONLY ONE BRICK BUILDING,

a one-story residence, built by Dow Davis and occupied by Charles F. Harrow, on the lot where Lawrence & Garner's store is, on Main street, between College and Union. Thomas Sinnamon had a log house and brick-yard. James Tolman and A. M. Lyon commenced a tannery this year (1845) on the lot corner of Main and College. D. P. Smith had a log cabin and blacksmith-shop on Main street, where Union Block is. James McFarland had a log residence and tailor-shop on lot opposite where Union Block is. Peter Barnett had a log tavern on the Bigham lot. Seth Richards had a log store near where the First National Bank stands, and commenced a frame store nearly opposite, that year. H. P. Graves lived in a cabin where Dr. Warden's store is, on Main street. H. B. Hendershott and Judge Jeffries lived in a log house on the site now occupied by them. On each of the corners of Market, on lower side of Fourth, were cabins. John Lewis had a cabin on the William Daggett place, and Charles Overman had a cabin between Mrs. Hawley's property and Third street.

THE OTTUMWA HOUSE,

built and managed by David Hall, was a story and a half house."

THE FIRST FERRY.

The Board of Commissioners granted the first ferry license in the county, at their extra session—the first one—held May 10, 1844, to J. P. Eddy. The loss of the Commissioners' minutes prevents our giving a copy of the rates of ferryage imposed.

FIRST JAIL.

In 1845, a contract was written by the County Commissioners for the erection of the first Jail, a very primitive affair, in Ottumwa.

SAMANTHA SHAFFER

was the first white woman in Ottumwa, and a street was named Samantha, in honor of her.

A GLANCE IN 1845.

Mr. Norris described the village in 1845 as given below. The sketch was written in 1876:

"Ottumwa, up to 1845, though having the advantage of central position in the very heart of the great Des Moines Valley, and the prestige of prophetic pre-eminence, at least—for it was conceded that here was to grow up *the* large town—had not made any special progress toward material prosperity. But in 1845, new settlers began to come in in considerable numbers. In the spring of that year there was but one store, that of Seth Richards. Mr. Heman P. Graves had charge of the establishment, as he continued to have for many years afterward, since Mr. Richards was not a resident of the county. The post office was kept in this store, Paul C. Jeffries being Postmaster, and the first one holding that office in Ottumwa. Some time in 1845, Richards' store was removed to the opposite side of the street, into another log building, on one of the lots—the northwestern one—on which the present Richards Block is built. The building on the bank corner which Mr. Richards vacated was almost immediately occupied as a store by Mr. Thomas Devin, of Pittsburg, Van Buren Co., the business being in charge of his son, Mr. Thomas J. Devin. There was another store, on the lot now occupied by George Haw & Co., also a log building, with which Tolman, Lyons and Albert Mudge were connected. This house subsequently became A. J. Davis & Co., and finally A. Mudge & Co., Davis being a resident of Van Buren County. These were the three mercantile establishments where the settlers in town and the surrounding country got their domestic supplies, and, to a large extent, upon credit, their accounts being settled at the end of the first year by note, bearing 10 per cent interest, and finally, if not paid at maturity, being extended with mortgage security on real estate. This system, though very convenient at first, finally resulted in many a farm being lost to its owner by foreclosure.

"If a photograph could have been taken of this infant city at that time, it would have afforded a striking contrast to the present stalwart young giant. There were three stores, and, besides, a tin-shop, a blacksmith-shop, a tailor-shop, two hotels, a whisky-shop, and about fifteen log houses, more or less, scattered about. There were no churches, no schoolhouses, and no public buildings except a little temporary jail, though there was a civil corporation, a county organization, with the various offices and officers and courts and terms of court. Ottumwa had not long to wait, however, for public improvements.

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE.

"In 1846, a Court House was built, in compliance with a contract of the Town Company with the county, at the time of the location of the county seat. It was situated on the corner of Market and Third streets, was built of wood, twenty-four feet square, two stories high—the lower story being used to hold court in, for preaching, by all denominations, and for school purposes. The second story was divided into three rooms, and occupied by the Clerk of the

Courts, the County Treasurer and the Recorder. It was a very necessary and useful building when first erected, and, indeed, continued to be so for many years. Besides its legal uses, it served a multitude of purposes, for all sorts of public gatherings were held there—political, agricultural, plankroad, railroad and river-improvement meetings. The first meeting in behalf of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad enterprise was held there.

“When the county built the present Court House, the old one was sold to the Christian Church, and was used by them for a place of worship for several years, until it was purchased, with the lot, by W. C. Grimes. It was incorporated by Mr. Grimes, with other structures erected by him, for a wagon manufactory, and was consumed by fire on the 22d day of October, 1872.”

THE FIRST MILL BUILT.

The records of the Appanoose Rapids Company show that an effort to secure grist and saw mill was early made. The men who really accepted the donation of lands and erected the mill were John Myers, David Armstrong and T. C. Coffin. The lands granted them are now the most valuable in the city. The area bounded by Market, Main, Green streets and the river was the selection made. The mill was begun in 1845, and was completed in 1846. It stood on the margin of the river, under the bank, at the foot of Market street. The western half of the plat was used as a mill-yard for several years. Upon the logs therein scattered about, the people used frequently to assemble for public meetings, or for the purpose of passing leisure moments in conversation.

THE FIRST SETTLERS OF OTTUMWA.

The prominent men of the first years in Ottumwa were H. B. Hendershott, Paul C. Jeffries, Dr. C. C. Warden, S. W. Summers, Rev. B. A. Spaulding, H. P. Graves, Peter Barnett, Joseph Hayne, George May, John Lewis, N. C. Hill, Charles Overman, David Glass, David Hall, Uriah Biggs, Hugh George, William Dewey, Sewell Kenny, John Myers, J. Tolman, A. M. Lyon, Paris Caldwell, David Armstrong, William H. Galbraith, Levi Buckhalter, John W. Ross, John Harkins, S. S. Norris, Thomas Sinnamon, William Snodgrass, David P. Smith, James McFarland, John Newman, Bela White, Charles F. Harrow. Most of these men had families.

In the country adjacent and tributary to Ottumwa were many whose names are still remembered. Among others were William Fisher, J. M. Peck, R. R. Harper, Clark Williams, David Whitcomb, Farnam Whitcomb, Nason Roberts, Peter Hall, Seth Ogg, Michael Tullis, John Tullis, John Overman, J. W. Hollingsworth, William McIntire.

THE LAND SALES.

On the 16th of September, 1848, the citizens of Center Township met to make arrangements for attending the land sales at Fairfield in the coming October. Their purpose in so doing was one of mutual protection against speculators and claim-jumpers. James Baker, John C. Evans, J. Thompson, N. Bell and R. Fisher were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. They were, in effect, that the settlers' interests, being endangered by Eastern capitalists and moneyed land-sharks, must be summarily protected; that the claimholder was entitled to have his land at \$1.25 per acre; that they regarded any one who should enter or jump a claim or improvement, without paying a good and sufficient consideration to the claimholder, in no other light than a thief and a robber, and that they would deal with them

accordingly. And, furthermore, they pledged themselves to attend the land sales and not permit any person to bid on a settler's claim, except the owner, under the above penalty. A mass-meeting of the citizens of Pleasant Grove Township was held for similar reasons, and a "caution" given the public through the *Courier*.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

In the issue of the *Courier*, of October 6, 1848, mention is made that the enterprising contractors on the route from Keokuk to Fairfield, and from Fairfield to Oskaloosa, via Ottumwa, carry the through mail three times a week, when they are paid for only carrying it once a week from Keokuk to Fairfield, and twice a week from Fairfield to Oskaloosa. Here, too, are to be found the germs of that California gold fever which spread throughout the State, in such paragraphs as this: "Gold-mines of very productive character, it has been stated, have been discovered in California. Some of the laborers working there make as high as \$60 and \$70 per day with an iron spade, which are very scarce and valuable. It is said, too, that men with nothing but a rude wooden shovel make as high as \$20 per day. The population of some of the principal towns are forsaking every other pursuit to engage in this golden harvest. The mine is said to be from ninety to one hundred miles in length, and about twenty in breadth. We hope everybody wont emigrate."

OTTUMWA IN '49.

In the spring of 1849, building in Ottumwa was very brisk, hindered, however, by the extreme scarcity of lumber, owing to a lack of saw-mills. Breadstuffs, too, were very scarce, for though there was an abundance of grain in the country, there was difficulty in getting it ground. The mill at this place had not been able to grind for more than a month, on account of high water. Messrs. Coffin & Myers were planning to build a large flouring-mill during the season. A large flatboat went down the river from Eddyville to the mouth of the Des Moines, heavily loaded with grain, and she took on besides, at Ottumwa, 800 hides and a large quantity of wheat. Steamboat arrivals began to be quite frequent, building in freight and carrying out grain. This lasted as long as the high water continued, and gave unusual bustle and activity to the business of the town. Mention is made at this time of the death of Mrs. Carter, about six miles below this place, on the south side of the river. She started on a horse, with her only child (quite small) in her arms, to go to a neighbor's. There was a slough in her path, which, as it was quite narrow, she attempted to cross, but it proved to be twelve feet deep, and she and her child were drowned.

"MARINE."

Quite an excitement was created in Ottumwa early in April, 1849 by the arrival of the steamer Revenue Cutter, it being the first steamer to come up the Des Moines for several years. The water was unusually high, and in that way she was enabled to get over the dams near the mouth of the river. She came in sight a little after daylight, and as the noise of her escape-pipes echoed through the town, its citizens, just aroused from their slumbers, might be seen, young men and old, and boys in plenty, pouring from the houses and taking a bee-line for the boat. A large party of ladies and gentlemen from Ottumwa joined a similar one from Farmington and Keosauqua on board the steamer, and she proceeded to Eddyville. The day was warm and pleasant, they had a fine brass band on board, and the novelty of a steamboat excursion on the Des Moines added a zest to the pleasure. The farmers and their families, living

near the river, lined the shores, anxious to see the novel sight. At Eddyville she took on board a large quantity of lard and wheat, as at Ottumwa, on her return, she also took in a quantity of wheat.

LYCEUM.

A literary lyceum was organized in Ottumwa, November 23, 1849. The citizens were requested to get together at early candle-light. Already over \$75 had been subscribed toward a library. The following officers were elected: Rev. B. A. Spaulding, President; H. B. Hendershott, Vice President; Bertrand Jones, Recording Secretary; J. W. Norris, Corresponding Secretary; R. H. Warden, Treasurer; James Leighton, Librarian. Their meetings were to be held weekly during the winter, and the programme was to include a short lecture on some interesting topic, which was to be followed by debates. The opening lecture, by Rev. Mr. Spaulding, was upon the "Influence of Literary Institutions." The committee who drafted the Constitution and By-Laws consisted of Messrs. Baker, Norris and Warden. The first question discussed was: "Does the true policy of this country consist in the further extension of its territory?" At this first meeting, after organization, on the 7th of December, the audience was not large, owing to the tempestuous character of the night, but it was otherwise very satisfactory.

PLANKROAD FEVER.

In February, 1850, after some previous agitation on the subject, a plankroad meeting was held to discuss the construction of a plankroad from Ottumwa to intersect the Burlington & Mt. Pleasant Plankroad at Mt. Pleasant. Uriah Biggs was appointed President of this meeting; Thomas Ping and John C. Evans, Vice Presidents, and Bertrand Jones, Secretary. There was a universal sentiment in favor of such a road, and a committee of prominent citizens was designated to represent the county at a Plankroad Convention to be held at Mt. Pleasant on the 27th of February, consisting of J. W. Norris, J. D. Devin, H. B. Hendershott, J. C. Ramsey, Thomas Ping, F. Newell, J. H. D. Street, S. M. Wright, Judge Baker, Dr. Flint, Gideon Myers, B. Boyston, B. Jones, Joseph Hayne, J. M. Peck, Dr. Yeomans, Uriah Biggs, G. B. Savery, Dr. Wood and W. S. Carter. When the subscription-books were opened, Ottumwa responded with \$8,700, Agency City with \$5,000, and Ashland with \$4,500. At a subsequent meeting, ten more names were added to the delegates to represent Wapello County at Mt. Pleasant, as follows: Dr. James Nosler, Madison Wellman, J. G. Baker, D. P. Inskeep, E. G. McKinney, W. G. Martindale, A. Ingraham, Andrew Major, William M. Dunlap and Joshua Marshall.

At the same time of the plankroad interest, the people of Eddyville were wrought up to a fine fervor of enterprise over the construction of a toll-bridge across the Des Moines River at that place.

STAGING IN 1850.

The *Courier* of June 7, 1850, says: "On Tuesday last our citizens were delighted to see a splendid new four-horse coach rolled into town by four fine bays, bearing the name of the present indefatigable Second Assistant Postmaster General, F. H. Warren, formerly of this State. This coach belongs to those prompt, obliging and gentlemanly men, Frink, Walker & Co., to whom this part of the country are so much indebted for the promptness and regularity of the mails and kindness and attention to passengers. By the way, we have neglected

to notice the highly praiseworthy exertions of the agent on this line, Mr. Walter Cross, of Eddyville. He has by his industry and perseverance in making contract time at all times, in all sorts of weather and roads, and by his attention and kindness to passengers, won for the line a high character and for himself an enviable fame."

OTTUMWA IN 1853.

In November, 1853, Ottumwa was a thriving village with busy streets and an active, wide-awake population. One sign of prosperity was constantly intruded upon the citizens, and that was the eager inquiry for houses and places of business to rent, which conveniences could not be had, as the town was completely full. There were then eight dry goods stores; two drug stores; one clothing store; one grocery store; one stove store and tin-shop connected; one saddle and harness shop; two hotels; two churches—Congregational and Catholic—and a Methodist Church in process of erection; an excellent tannery; two steam saw and grist mills; a carding machine; one wagonmaker's shop; three cabinet-shops; one chair-shop; one gunsmith-shop; also a wheelwright; three blacksmith-shops; four shoe-shops; three tailor-shops; one bakery and confectionery; one printing office, the *Courier*; a land office, for the sale of river lands, and one daguerrean gallery. The various charitable orders were well represented, as there was a Masonic Lodge, an Odd Fellow's Lodge, a Division of Sons of Temperance, and a Section of Cadets of Temperance. There were seven lawyers and six physicians. An excellent chain ferry was kept constantly running immediately opposite the town by T. Sinnamon. There was a railroad actually surveyed from there to the Mississippi, where it was to connect with the Peoria & Burlington Road. In the neighborhood of \$600,000 had been subscribed to build this road. Another railroad had been surveyed to the mouth of the Platte on the Missouri, but this was not in expectation of being completed so soon as the one first named.

FALL OF A LANDMARK.

The *Courier* of July 26, 1876, contains an account of the falling of the first two-story brick building ever erected in Ottumwa. Saturday evening, July 22 of that year, the old Bonnifield Bank Building, as it was called, fell to the earth with a loud crash. The edifice was put up in 1849 by James McFarland, the only tailor at that time in Ottumwa. For years the building remained unfinished, and was used as a public hall, dancing-room, etc. The agricultural fair was held therein. The building was subsequently used as a bank by Temple Bros., W. B. Bonnifield, and the First National Bank. Later it was used as a jewelry store, and lastly as a shoe store.

POSTMASTERS OF OTTUMWA.

Paul C. Jeffries, Richard H. Warden, Stephen Osborn, Thomas J. Holmes, J. W. Norris, J. M. Hedrick and A. H. Hamilton complete the list of Postmasters from the date of the institution of the office, in 1843, to the present time. This office was the first established in the county.

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION.

In 1851, Ottumwa was organized as a town. The first election resulted as follows, according to the official publication of roster in 1871:

George Gillaspay, President of the Board; Bertrand Jones, Clerk. Mr. Jones resigned October 24, and was succeeded by William H. Bonnifield. Duane F. Gaylord, Treasurer; Joseph Leighton, Assessor; T. A. Taylor,

Marshal. The Marshal was removed June 14, and was succeeded by William L. Bastin. Trustees: J. W. Caldwell, A. Mudge, Silas Osborn, John Myers, Sr.

The elections since that time, under the original system have been:

1852—Albert Mudge, President; H. B. Hendershott, Clerk; D. F. Gaylord, Assessor; J. Leighton, Treasurer; James Hall, Marshal; Trustees: George Gillaspay, J. W. Caldwell, James Hawley, Erastus Washburn.

1853—Albert Mudge, President; H. B. Hendershott, Clerk; James Hall, Treasurer; William J. Ross, Assessor; John A. Newman, Marshal; Trustees: George Gillaspay, J. W. Caldwell, James Hawley, Erastus Washburn.

1854—A. L. Graves, President; William L. Orr, Clerk; Thomas J. Holmes, Treasurer; C. Hickenlooper, Assessor; John A. Newman, Marshal; William Lewis, Collector; Trustees: C. C. Warden, Stephen Osborn, J. Leighton, Thomas G. Given.

1855—C. C. Warden, President; William L. Orr, Clerk; Josiah Myers, Assessor; John Graves, Treasurer. Mr. Graves resigned January 7, 1856, and was succeeded by N. C. Hill. H. B. Jones, Marshal; J. W. Ireland, Collector; Trustees: A. L. Graves, H. B. Hendershott, J. Leighton, David Gephart.

1856—James Hawley, President; Charles Lawrence, Clerk; Joseph Leighton, Assessor; Charles F. Blake, Treasurer. Mr. Blake resigned January 30, 1857, and was succeeded by W. L. Orr. Richard Fisher, Supervisor; J. W. Ireland, Marshal and Assessor; Trustees: E. Washburn, N. C. Hill, P. C. Daum, J. H. Griffith.

In 1857, the city of Ottumwa was organized under a special charter. Duane F. Gaylord was chosen Mayor; James D. Devin, Recorder; Erastus Washburn, Treasurer; S. W. Summers, Solicitor; Hosea B. Jones, Assessor; S. W. Hartwell, Engineer; John A. Newman, Marshal, and the following gentlemen Aldermen: First Ward—D. B. Abrahams, F. W. Hawley, Thomas Bigham; Second Ward—H. P. Graves, A. Hawkins, James Milligan; Third Ward—Charles Lawrence, William L. Orr, J. A. Hammond.

On accepting the office of Mayor, Mr. Gaylord delivered an address of congratulation over the prosperity of the new city, which was of a most interesting character. He reviewed the prospects of the town, and spoke a prophecy which has since been amply fulfilled. The address told of the contemplated improvements in railroad facilities, and of the need of a continuance of the enterprising spirit which had theretofore controlled the town. The opening paragraphs are here introduced, as an evidence of the actual condition of Ottumwa at the date of its incorporation.

In accepting the office to which your partiality has called me, I cannot refrain from alluding to the fact that since my residence in this place, it has grown up from a mere hamlet of only fourteen buildings to its present size and prosperous condition. Then its buildings were of the crudest character, and its streets almost impassable. We now behold a flourishing city with some fifteen hundred inhabitants, well defined with passable streets, and ornamented with many buildings which would do credit to older and larger places. This rapid increase and these improvements are owing not only to the peculiar local advantages we enjoy, but in a high degree to the industry, enterprise and morality of our citizens. The rapid progress which our place has made from a wilderness to an incorporated city, authorizes each of us proudly to reflect upon the agency we have had in effecting this great and interesting change.

Ottumwa, we all know, has had little aid in effecting its permanent improvements from foreign capital. It has been settled and built up in the main by citizen laborers, professional men, merchants and mechanics, whose capital was economy, industry, intelligence and perseverance; and we may now look around us and say these are the fruits of our honest industry, unflagging perseverance and persistent economy, applied to one of the most highly-favored places in the State. These elements of individual and social prosperity have converted a wilderness into a city. And to us, surely, this must be a day of pride and joy. We have founded and reared a city before we have passed the meridian of life. In other countries and other times the city of

Ottumwa would have been the result of the labor and accumulations of successive generations; but the men who wrought this change are now sitting within the sound of my voice and at the council-board of our city.

The official roster is here continued:

1858—A. H. Hamilton, Mayor; Newton Doggett, Recorder, resigned Oct. 18, succeeded by Walter Goldsmith; S. J. Warden, Treasurer; A. A. Stewart, Solicitor; C. F. Blake, Assessor; J. H. Myers, Marshal. Aldermen: First Ward—James Hawley, P. C. Daum, John Potter; Second Ward—F. J. Hunter, J. W. Caldwell, J. Prugh, (resigned December 27, succeeded by J. W. Dixon;) Third Ward—J. Milburn, Thomas Neville, C. A. Bradshaw.

1859—George Gillaspay, Mayor; W. Goldsmith, Recorder, resigned July 11, succeeded by A. W. Gaston; J. A. Milligan, Assessor; E. Washburn, Treasurer; J. H. Myers, Marshal, resigned October 18, succeeded by D. F. Gaylord. Aldermen: First Ward—H. B. Hendershott, J. N. Simons, John Potter; Second Ward—H. B. Jones, F. J. Hunter, A. Lewis; Third Ward—J. G. Baker, A. L. Graves, C. F. Blake.

1860—W. L. Orr, Mayor; S. B. Thrall, Recorder; James Hawley, Treasurer; W. H. Clifton, Marshal; E. L. Joy, Solicitor; J. A. Milligan, Street Commissioner; J. Prugh, Assessor. Aldermen: First Ward—J. W. Dixon, D. C. Mitchell (resigned February 4, 1861, succeeded by William Daggett), J. Williamson; Second Ward—R. H. Warden, A. Baldwin, A. Lotspeich (resigned October 1, succeeded by J. W. Caldwell); Third Ward—C. W. Kittridge, J. O'Connor, T. H. Milburn.

1861—Erastus Washburn, Mayor; S. B. Thrall, Recorder; C. W. Kittridge, Treasurer, resigned July 1, succeeded by W. L. Orr; E. L. Joy, Solicitor; A. Mudge, Assessor, resigned March 5, 1862, succeeded by John Coyan; William H. Clifton, Marshal, resigned October 14, succeeded by J. F. Lewis; J. A. Milligan, Street Commissioner. Aldermen: First Ward—William Daggett, E. L. Burton, J. H. Merrill; Second Ward—William J. Ross, Charles Miller, J. W. Caldwell (resigned August 5, succeeded by A. H. Hamilton); Third Ward—J. M. Hedrick (resigned November 5, succeeded by S. W. Hays), Thomas Neville, T. H. Milburn.

1862—Samuel Gossage, Mayor; A. W. Gaston, Recorder; William J. Ross, Treasurer; T. Riordan, Assessor; A. W. Gaston, Solicitor; Thomas O'Sullivan, Marshal. Aldermen: First Ward—E. L. Burton, A. M. Bonni-
field, F. W. Hawley; Second Ward—J. R. McLeod, A. Dumbach, Robert Porter (resigned June 16, succeeded by James Cullen); Third Ward—Thomas Neville, T. J. Douglass, A. L. Graves (resigned October 6, succeeded by George D. Temple).

1863—Samuel Gossage, Mayor; A. W. Gaston, Recorder; Francis Bliley, Treasurer; A. W. Gaston, Solicitor; T. Riordan, Assessor, resigned February 4, 1864, succeeded by A. D. Temple; John Danihy, Marshal. Aldermen: First Ward—M. B. Murphy, John Potter, E. L. Burton (resigned December 7, succeeded by H. B. Hendershott); Second Ward—E. H. Stiles, William Sower, Joseph Wagg; Third Ward—T. J. Douglass, James Eakins, George D. Temple.

1864—Manlove McFarlin, Mayor; J. M. Douglass, Recorder; E. L. Burton, Solicitor; George M. Wiltfong, Assessor; Charles Lawrence, Treasurer, resigned January 20, 1865, succeeded by Thomas Neville; H. B. Jones, Marshal, resigned January 16, 1865, succeeded by C. P. Mason. Aldermen: First Ward—L. E. Gray, J. Guzman, M. B. Murphy (resigned June 30, succeeded by H. B. Hendershott); Second Ward—E. H. Stiles, H. C. Grube,

H. B. Jones; Third Ward—George D. Temple, James Eakins, Hugh Brown.

1865—Samuel Gossage, Mayor; J. M. Douglass, Recorder; E. L. Burton, Solicitor; John Graves, Treasurer; John Cohan, Assessor; I. L. Milligan, Marshal. Aldermen: First Ward—A. D. Moss, A. M. Bonnifield, D. B. Abrahams; Second Ward—J. W. Carpenter, A. Huggins, William Wallace; Third Ward—James Brady, A. T. Holly, A. W. Gaston.

1866—James Hawley, Sr., Mayor; Robert Burke, Recorder, resigned November 5, succeeded by S. B. Thrall; E. H. Stiles, Solicitor; R. H. Warden, Treasurer; A. F. Hoddy, Assessor; I. L. Milligan, Marshal; J. J. Adams, Street Commissioner. Aldermen: First Ward—A. H. Hamilton, H. B. Sisson, P. C. Daum; Second Ward—J. C. Hinsey, C. C. Peters, J. McBride (resigned December 13, succeeded by J. W. Carpenter); Third Ward—W. B. Armstrong, R. J. Williams, T. Riordan.

1867—James Hawley, Sr., Mayor; S. B. Thrall, Recorder; E. L. Burton, Solicitor, resigned July 2, succeeded by C. E. Fulton; W. B. Armstrong, Treasurer; John S. Wood, Marshal; John Cohan, Assessor; M. McFarlin, Street Commissioner. Aldermen: First Ward—F. W. Hawley, G. A. Roemer, G. C. Barnes (moved from Ward in June, succeeded by P. C. Daum); Second Ward—J. C. Hinsey, C. C. Peters, A. Dumbach, (died in August, succeeded by J. W. Caldwell); Third Ward—P. G. Ballingall, T. Riordan, W. B. Littleton.

1868—This year the city was re-organized under the general incorporation laws of the State. C. E. Fulton, Mayor, S. B. Thrall, Clerk; C. C. Blake, Solicitor; J. A. Schworm, Treasurer; John S. Wood, Marshal; John Cohan, Assessor; M. McFarlin, Street Commissioner. Trustees: First Ward—P. C. Daum (resigned November 16), J. G. Meek; Second Ward—J. C. Hinsey, W. W. Pollard; Third Ward—W. B. Littleton, James Eakins.

1869—C. E. Fulton, Mayor; S. B. Thrall, Clerk; C. C. Blake, Solicitor; W. B. Armstrong, Treasurer; J. S. Wood, Marshal; J. J. Adams, Assessor; N. A. Coday, Street Commissioner; office abolished October 5. Trustees: First Ward—S. D. Pierce, T. Riordan; Second Ward—C. F. Blake, F. J. Clarke; Third Ward—J. G. Hutchison (resigned November 16); P. Brady; Fourth Ward—W. W. Pollard, B. B. Durfee.

1870—W. B. Littleton, Mayor; W. H. Caldwell, Clerk; Eugene Fawcett, Solicitor; D. W. Tower, Treasurer; John S. Wood, Marshal; John Cohan, Assessor; C. L. Waterman, Engineer. Trustees: First Ward—T. Riordan, P. G. Ballingall; Second Ward—C. F. Blake, J. S. Porter (resigned May 2, moved into Third Ward and was succeeded by R. H. Warden); Third Ward—P. Brady, William Daggett (resigned July 2, succeeded by J. S. Porter); Fourth Ward—R. N. Harlan, John E. Cummings.

1871—W. B. Littleton, Mayor; John Gray, Marshal; Eugene Fawcett, Solicitor; D. W. Tower, Treasurer; John Cohan, Assessor; W. H. Caldwell, Clerk. Trustees: First Ward—P. G. Ballingall, John Shea; Second Ward—R. H. Warden, C. Inskeep; Third Ward—P. Brady, J. S. Porter; Fourth Ward—R. N. Harlan, B. B. Durfee.

1872—W. L. Orr, Mayor; G. F. Foster, Clerk; Eugene Fawcett, Solicitor; resigned and succeeded by William McNett; D. W. Tower, Treasurer; John Cohan, Assessor; T. J. Hall, Marshal, resigned and succeeded by John Gray. Trustees: First Ward—P. G. Ballingall, John Shea; Second Ward—C. Inskeep, C. F. Blake; Third Ward—John L. Moore, P. Brady; Fourth Ward—W. W. Pollard, B. B. Durfee.

1873—W. L. Orr, Mayor; G. F. Foster, Clerk; D. W. Tower, Treasurer; John Cohan, Assessor; J. B. Ennis, Solicitor; John Gray, Marshal. Trustees: First Ward—N. Baker, P. G. Ballingall; Second Ward—C. F. Blake, George Sheffer; Third Ward—P. Brady, J. L. Moore; Fourth Ward—W. W. Pollard, B. B. Durfee.

1874—W. L. Orr, Mayor; W. H. Resor, Clerk; D. W. Tower, Treasurer; John Cohan, Assessor; O. M. Ladd, Solicitor; John Gray, Marshal. Trustees: First Ward—P. G. Ballingall, N. Baker; Second Ward—J. J. Miller, George Sheffer; Third Ward—S. Chaney, P. Brady; Fourth Ward—B. B. Durfee, C. C. Peters.

1875—W. L. Orr, Mayor; W. H. Gorsuch, Clerk, resigned April 26, succeeded by W. H. Fetzer; D. W. Tower, Treasurer; J. F. Lewis, Assessor; O. M. Ladd, Solicitor, resigned, succeeded by W. H. C. Jacques; A. Vannaman, Marshal. Trustees: First Ward—W. B. Armstrong, P. G. Ballingall; Second Ward—J. J. Miller (resigned in June, succeeded by H. L. Waterman); James Hawley; Third Ward—S. Chaney, J. L. Moore; Fourth Ward—C. C. Peters (resigned, and succeeded by B. J. Boulton), J. M. Lamme.

1876—O. D. Tisdale, Mayor; W. H. Fetzer, Clerk; J. P. Ennis, Solicitor; D. W. Tower, Treasurer; J. S. Porter, Assessor; E. B. Davis, Marshal. Trustees: First Ward—P. G. Ballingall, W. B. Armstrong; Second Ward—James Hawley, W. D. McClue; Third Ward—W. A. McGrew, J. L. Moore; Fourth Ward—J. M. Lamme, B. J. Boulton.

1877—J. S. Porter, Mayor; W. H. Fetzer, Clerk; J. B. Ennis, Solicitor; J. F. Lewis, Assessor; Wade Kirkpatrick, Treasurer; E. B. Davis, Marshal, resigned, succeeded by T. B. Trotter. Trustees: First Ward—P. G. Ballingall, K. Jordan; Second Ward—C. F. Blake, W. D. McCue; Third Ward—W. A. McGrew, I. N. Mast; Fourth Ward—B. J. Boulton, L. E. Gray.

1878—J. S. Porter, Mayor; W. H. Fetzer, Clerk; Calvin Manning, Solicitor; Wade Kirkpatrick, Treasurer; J. L. Harmon, Assessor; T. B. Trotter, Marshal. Trustees: First Ward—P. G. Ballingall, K. Jordan; Second Ward—C. F. Blake, O. M. Ladd; Third Ward—W. A. McGrew, I. N. Mast; Fourth Ward—C. B. Rounds, L. E. Gray (resigned, succeeded by Jacob Chilton).

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Ottumwa, being a city of the second class, or one having less than fifteen thousand inhabitants, is within the limit of the law empowering the Mayor to sit as a Police Judge, having concurrent jurisdiction with Justices of the Peace. The Police Court is in daily session in the City Hall, Mayor J. S. Porter on the Bench.

The law provides for the appointment of Marshal, who is the Chief of Police, and sufficient force to preserve the quiet and dignity of the city. At present, the very efficient corps is composed of T. B. Trotter, Marshal; L. J. Allen, J. E. Cummings and Dan Hannon, regular policemen. A special night watchman is employed by the merchants, James Noonan, and the baggageman at the C., B. & Q. depot, James Ray, is empowered to make arrests, although he is but nominally employed by the city. The Mayor has authority to appoint extra policemen at any time, to serve on special occasions. The four regular guardians of the city are uniformed, and are chosen because of their peculiar fitness for the place. The city is an orderly one, and the duties imposed on this branch of the government are well attended to.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Among the numerous departments of government, none is more worthy of especial liberality than that which defends life and property against fire. The city is well supplied with water works, a description of which forms a separate section of this history. To properly utilize the facilities thus offered, a volunteer Fire Department is maintained, composed of some forty members, and called Ottumwa Fire Company No. 1. This Company was formally organized in December, 1868, although it had existed some time prior, and is under the general supervision of a Chief Engineer, who is appointed by the Council, but usually at the suggestion of the members of the Company, thereby securing harmony. At present, the position is filled by Chief Engineer J. W. Nichols, who is serving his third year. Next in order comes the Assistant Chief, at present James M. Winn, who is also Secretary of the Company. The Foreman of the Company is John Bliley, and three assistants are required to work the several stations, which are described as follows: Station 1, located at the City Hall, is composed of two hose-carts, supplied with 1,000 feet of superior quality hose, and a No. 2 Silsby steam engine, which is used only as a reserve in case of the failure of the water-power from the general works. It is believed that the supply ample, but, as a commendable precaution, this engine is held in readiness to take water from the river. When the Water Works are fully perfected, the steamer will be unused. This district is under the immediate supervision of the Foreman, as well as the Engineers, and is headquarters, where the uniforms, etc., are kept. Station No. 2 is located on the corner of Second and McLain streets, and is supplied with a hose-cart and 500 feet of hose. Assistant Foreman Ham Fleer, is assigned to duty at this point. Station No. 3 is located on Birch street, and is supplied with hose-cart and 500 feet of hose. Assistant Foreman John Mountain is in charge. Station No. 4 is on West Court street, and also has a cart and 500 feet of hose. Assistant Foreman D. Lapham is the one assigned to this station. The record made by the Department is a good one, and both its material condition and the pride of the members in their own devotion to duty is constantly increasing. Ottumwa may feel secure from heavy losses by fire if a spirit of liberality is manifested toward the fostering of such an institution as her volunteer fire brigade.

The records of the Company are not preserved prior to the date of formal organization, in December, 1868. At that time the Foreman was John Wood. Since then the position has been held by John Gray, and the incumbent, Mr. Bliley. The Secretaries have been W. H. C. Jacques, C. B. Hendershott, J. Harsch and J. M. Winn.

The first record of fires goes back only to 1870, but we take from other sources the information relative to

THE LARGE FIRES IN OTTUMWA.

January 22, 1868, a fire extended from Moriarty's to O'Sullivan's corner, consuming the furniture store of Wilson & Co., S. D. Pierce's boot and shoe store, Taylor & Co.'s collar factory, James Fisher & Co.'s saddle shop, James Crowley's residence and business place, Solon Gray's store, and Cochran's upholstering shop. Eight buildings were destroyed, involving a loss of \$25,000, on which there was \$8,000 insurance.

The fire of October 30, 1868, was the greatest calamity that has visited Ottumwa. When the comparative infancy of the town is considered, the appalling character of this conflagration will be understood. Twenty-two build-

ings in the heart of the city, in which wholesaling trade was carried on, were consumed, involving a total loss of about \$400,000. Upon this enormous sum there was an insurance of \$225,000. The fire was considered at the time the work of an incendiary, but upon this point there is a diversity of opinion. One reliable authority informs the writer that the cause was, in his opinion, accidental. Since careful investigation failed to discover evidence against any party, it is reasonable to place the origin of the calamity within the realm of accident. The fire was discovered at 1 o'clock, Friday morning, October 30th, in Charles Betts' hat and cap store, on the south side of Main street. This was a one-story frame, standing about where Dr. Warden's store now is. Those who suffered by the fire were: J. A. Schworn, Henry & Haw, J. Prugh & Co., F. W. & J. Hawley, Cope & Porter, W. C. Moss, Jr., & Co., T. Neville, C. C. Peters & Co., D. M. Harmon, T. Devin & Son, H. C. Grube, Adam Kiser, Clark & Tuttle, H. Nunamaker, J. G. Meek, J. Leighton, George Branderburg, F. W. Smith, Charles Betts, W. D. Earl & Bro., Michael Maguire, J. Loomis, Dr. C. C. Warden, Shreve & Yates, L. Danbaum, Dr. J. L. Taylor, J. W. Huggin, E. Washburn, P. C. Daum, James Hawley, Sr., George Godfrey, Mr. Kranmer and others.

October 24, 1871, W. C. Grimes' wagon-shop was consumed by fire, involving a loss of \$20,000, upon which there was an insurance of \$11,000. The building was located on Market street, between Second and Fourth, on the site of the old Court House. The residences of Mrs. Reynolds and Mr. Roemer were destroyed, as well as a barn belonging to James Hawley. Turners' Hall, corner of Market and Fourth streets, was also burned. These buildings were more or less insured. The shops were rebuilt, and again destroyed by fire in 1877.

October 8, 1873, J. D. Ladd & Co.'s pork-packing establishment was destroyed by fire. The hand of an incendiary is supposed to have been the cause of the conflagration. The total loss on building and machinery was estimated at \$40,000, with an insurance of \$24,500.

January 21, 1874, a fire broke out in Seth Richards' frame building, on the south side of Main street, used by Spragg & Co. as a restaurant, and in a few moments the four frame buildings, to the corner, were in flames. The fire spread from these to the two-story frame building occupied by Boulton & Bro., and the two buildings adjoining, belonging to Mrs. Johnson and E. H. Stiles. There were several wooden buildings adjacent.

The losses on buildings were: S. Richards, \$3,000; Mrs. Johnson, \$1,000; Boulton & Bro., \$1,200; E. H. Stiles, \$800; Taylor, Blake & Co., damaged by heat from across the street, \$1,500; First National Bank, same cause, \$500; Daggett & Edgerly, same cause, \$200. Total, \$8,200.

Loss on stocks: T. Washburn, \$6,000; A. M. Ewing & Co., \$500; William O'Malley, \$1,000; O. D. Tisdale, \$2,000; J. A. Schworn, \$500; Spragg & Co., \$1,200. Total, \$11,200.

On these losses there was \$10,600 insurance.

August 19, 1874, Bauer & Craner's brewery burned, involving a loss of \$12,000; insured for \$5,000.

March 17, 1874, Duckworth & Harper's foundry and machine-shop were destroyed. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$12,000.

A fire occurred January 22, 1873, which destroyed about \$142,000 worth of property. It originated in the third story of the building occupied by W. A. Jordan & Sons, in Union Block, as a clothing store and tailoring establishment. The block was the pride of the city, and in less than three hours it

was a mass of ruins. The flames communicated to all parts of the block, and involved the loss of property owned as follows: D. Eaton, on the corner of Main and Green streets, \$8,000; insured for \$5,500. Eaton & Arthur, furniture, \$5,000; insured for value. J. H. Merrill, building, \$7,000; insured for \$5,000. J. H. Merrill & Co., groceries, loss \$25,000; insured for value. W. A. Jordan & Sons, building, loss \$7,000; insured for \$3,000; loss on dry goods, \$20,000; insured for value. A. Simpson, building, loss \$7,000; no insurance. Egan & Harper, hardware, stock, \$12,000; insured for \$10,000. R. N. Harlan, building, \$7,000; insured for \$4,000. S. B. Fuller, dry goods, \$3,000; insured for \$2,000. J. W. & G. A. Huggins, building adjoining Union Block, loss \$15,000; insured for \$9,000. The Harlan Building was occupied by Mrs. Frances Williams and Miss Mary King, as millinery-shops; loss \$500; also by Mr. Friedlander, as residence; loss \$400; and by J. M. Wallace, as a photograph gallery; loss \$1,000. No insurance on any of these losses. Dr. H. B. Sisson lost his dental furniture, value \$800, and J. W. Davy, clothing, etc., value \$400, in the Jordan Building. W. B. Ketcham & Co., grocers, had in stock, in rear of Eaton & Arthur's building, which was damaged to the extent of \$1,000.

There were innumerable small losses to buildings and property in the vicinity of the center of the fire, but which cannot be ascertained now.

This was the second great fire in Ottumwa, and, in the character of buildings destroyed, far surpassed that of October 30, 1868. Still, the amount of loss sustained was not equal to the first heavy fire. The total did not fall short of \$142,000; but, fortunately, the loss was largely covered by insurance, so that the injury to the town was not permanent. The total insurance was \$113,450. Enterprise, which only the West can equal, soon placed massive blocks where the ruins fell, and now no trace of the calamity of 1873 is visible.

March 1, 1877, the block opposite the Ballingall House was burned, with a loss of nearly \$20,000, and an insurance of \$10,300.

There is a conflict between the records of the Fire Company and the files of the newspapers concerning some of the above dates; but we have taken the paper records in such cases, because of the general belief that the daily report of prominent events is therein more liable to be beyond dispute. In gathering the facts relative to fires, some inaccuracies may have been made; but we have taken great care to ascertain the truth, and if this summary is not strictly right, the memory of our informants, and not the writer, is to blame.

THE COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The old Court House was made into ashes when Grimes' wagon-shop went up in smoke for the first time. The present structure, which is not what can truthfully be termed of "classic architecture," was built by Mr. J. J. Adams, in 1856, at a cost of \$13,000. The site is a good one, removed from the busy streets, which will be constantly increasing in noisiness as the town grows; but the house itself is entitled to special comment solely on the score of our reverence for old things. The Jail, put up in 1857, at a cost of about \$9,000, is little to boast of.

The rich county of Wapello will soon feel the necessity of replacing its present time-stained county buildings with more modern and elegant edifices.

THE CITY HALL.

The old city offices were located in a shell of a building on Market street south of Front street, for some time. February 25, 1873, the building burned

in a fire which also destroyed the Star Mills, owned by Wilson & Miller. The city lost about \$1,200, on which there was \$700 insurance. The mill, we may state here, was valued at \$6,000; insured for \$3,000.

After the destruction of the old Hall, the Council met in Gerlack's building. July 7, 1873, a lot on the east side of Market street, between Second and Fourth, was purchased for \$3,000. Chilton & Kendall contracted to erect a city building for \$12,350, excavation extra. The paper was agreed to September 17, 1873. The present fine edifice was speedily completed. The Council occupied it in January, 1874.

THE CITY FINANCES.

The financial condition of Ottumwa is exceedingly satisfactory. The city is practically out of debt, for the small amount of bonded indebtedness is scarcely worth a thought. The bonds are due as follows:

Due April 20, 1879.....	\$ 3,000
Due June 15, 1880.....	2,000
Due March 27, 1881.....	2,000
Due December 15, 1885.....	10,000

Total.....\$17,000

As an offset, or rather as assets, so to speak, the city owns the following property:

City Hall property.....	\$15,000
Steam fire engine.....	5,000
Fire apparatus.....	7,000
Real estate.....	2,500

Total.....\$29,500

Besides the above, the city accounts show that the sewers have cost the sum of \$8,600.

The assessed valuation of property in the corporation is \$1,648,462, of which \$1,028,580 is in real estate at the present depressed prices which affect the entire country. On the above showing, it may be truthfully asserted that Ottumwa is free from corporate indebtedness.

THE OTTUMWA BRIDGE COMPANY.

Those who lived on the west side of the river were compelled to ford or ferry the stream, until in 1870, when the Ottumwa Bridge Company obtained a charter to erect a bridge at Green street, with the sole right of bridging the stream for two miles up and down therefrom. Messrs. King & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, contracted for the iron work, and the wood work was done by local parties. The bridge is 1,200 feet in length, having seven 100-foot spans over the river, and five 100-foot spans of trestle work on the west side. The Company consists of J. S. Wolfe, J. W. Carpenter, J. G. Baker, L. E. Gray and G. A. Madison. The charter lasts for ten years from original date, and has two years to run. At that time the stream is open to competition.

THE OTTUMWA PRESS.

The *Des Moines Courier*, the pioneer newspaper of this county, was established August 8, 1848, by J. H. D. Street and R. H. Warden. At that time it was the most western paper in the Union, and did the legal printing for all counties west of this point. Mr. Warden is still associated with the *Courier*, although his connection has not been uninterrupted. We make such copious

extracts from the *Courier* and refer to it so frequently in this work, that a mere mention of facts relative to changes is called for here. January 20, 1851, Mr. Warden became sole proprietor. In April, 1852, J. W. Norris acted as associate editor during the absence of Mr. Warden on business. In 1849, at the beginning of the second volume, the paper was enlarged. December 20, 1855, J. W. Norris became editor and proprietor of the *Courier*. In 1866, N. D. Mussleman, W. H. Caldwell and W. C. Holden succeeded Mr. Norris, and in August, 1869, Gen. John M. Hedrick and Major Augustus H. Hamilton became the owners and editors. January, 1878, A. H. Hamilton acquired sole ownership. During the agitation of the question of Americanizing the title Des Moines, in 1854, the *Courier* chose to adopt the spelling *Demoiné Courier*, and so appeared until January 1, 1857, when the name was changed to that of *Weekly Ottumwa Courier*, a name it still retains for its weekly edition. April 5, 1865, the *Daily Ottumwa Courier* was introduced, and is now in its fourteenth year of prosperous life. The *Courier* has always been a success, because of the intelligent, brave and energetic conduct of its managers.

In June, 1850, the *Des Moines Republic* appeared, under the management of James Baker & Co., and continued for about two years, when it ceased to live.

The third paper in the county was the *Ottumwa Democratic Statesman* in 1858, of which G. D. R. Boyd was the publisher. J. H. D. Street next conducted it awhile, then—in 1861—H. B. Hendershott and E. L. Burton, who changed the name to that of the *Ottumwa Democratic Union*. In 1862, Mr. Hendershott resigned, and S. B. Evans, now of the *Democrat and Times*, became associated with Mr. Burton in its conduct. Thereupon a further change of name occurred, that of *Democratic Mercury* being substituted for that of *Democratic Union*. In the winter of 1863–64, Mr. Evans retired, and S. H. Burton united with his brother, E. L. Burton, in the publication of the paper. In October, 1865, the latter Mr. Burton gave place to Russell Higgins, and he to Mr. Evans again, in the following month of November. In March, 1868, Mr. Evans a second time and finally severed his connection with the *Mercury*, leaving Mr. S. H. Burton sole editor and proprietor. A few months later, the publication of the paper was permanently discontinued.

In March, 1868, an exceedingly ultra Democratic newspaper entitled *The Copperhead*, previously published at Pella, Marion County, was removed to Ottumwa. M. V. B. Bennett, H. M. McCully and S. B. Evans here continued its publication until December of that year, when Mr. Bennett withdrew. In December, 1870, Mr. McCully also withdrew. Mr. Evans, on thus succeeding to the sole editorship and proprietorship, immediately changed the name *The Copperhead* to that of the *Ottumwa Democrat*.

The *Democrat* was published by S. B. Evans and J. W. Norris, who became associated some time since, and was one of the leading papers of the State. In 1875, a daily edition was published for three months.

In 1870, H. S. Bailey brought a job office to Ottumwa, and commenced a jobbing business. He secured the services of Dr. G. F. Foster, and began the publication of a paper called *The Reveille*, which was a lively, gossipy sheet, while it lived—a period compassed by about six months, if memory is not at fault, since no files are now extant.

The *Ottumwa Journal*, a German weekly, was established in 1871, by A. Danquard, and is still a paper of influence among the Germans of the county.

April 4, 1874, the Ottumwa Printing Company, composed of N. M. Ives, O. G. Graves, Dr. G. F. Foster, and others, began the publication of the *Spirit*

of the *Times*. Dr. Foster soon withdrew from the Company. In 1875, H. M. Ives, son of N. M. Ives, purchased Mr. Graves' interest. The paper was conducted by the Messrs. Ives until July, 1876, when I. T. Flint purchased a one-third interest, and the name of the paper was changed to the *Ottumwa Times*. During the following February, Mr. Flint retired from the firm, and from that date the paper was owned and managed by N. M. Ives & Son.

November 14, 1878, the *Democrat and Times* appeared, being a consolidation of those papers. The publishers are Ives & Evans (H. M. Ives and S. B. Evans); the editors are S. B. Evans and N. M. Ives.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The first Masonic organization effected in Ottumwa was that of *Ottumwa Lodge, No. 16*. Work began, under dispensation, in the summer of 1848, as is shown by the following notice, which is a copy of the first ever published in the *Courier*:

The regular communication of Ottumwa Lodge, U. D., will be holden at Mason's Hall, in this place, Friday, the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M. A punctual attendance of all the members is required. Brethren of good standing in all regular lodges are respectfully invited to attend.
August 18, 1848.

BELA WHITE, *Secretary*.

The first officers chosen were: H. M. C. Lane, W. M.; V. W. Coffin, S. W.; J. C. Tolman, J. W.; Samuel Cornes, Treasurer; Bela White, Secretary; T. A. Truman, S. D.; N. L. Gebhart, J. D.; Seth Fair, Tiler. The charter was issued in November, 1848. Speaking of the first installation, the *Courier* says, under date of December, 1848:

The Ottumwa Lodge, No. 16, A., F. & A. M., which for a few months had been acting under dispensation, received its charter in November, 1848. A public installation of officers was held on the 22d, by Gen. Humphrey, M. W. Grand Master, assisted by James Shepherd, Esq., D. G. Master. An address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Smith, of Burlington, and the Rev. A. Shinn acted as Chaplain. The Fairfield Brass Band was present, and a grand dinner was given at the "Ottumwa House," under the auspices of mine host, James Hawley. The following gentlemen were installed as officers of the Lodge: D. M. C. Lane, Worshipful Master; V. W. Coffin, Senior Warden; J. C. Tolman, Junior Warden; N. Baldwin, Treasurer; Bela White, Secretary; N. C. Hill, Senior Deacon; N. L. Gebhart, Junior Deacon; M. W. Hopkinson, Tiler.

The present officers are: W. W. Douglass, W. M.; J. S. Young, S. W.; H. P. Colt, J. W.; W. H. H. Asbury, Treasurer; A. N. Barnes, Secretary; R. L. Tilton, S. D.; W. F. McCue, J. D.; J. M. Kiser, S. S.; W. R. Daum, J. S.; H. B. Powell, Tiler.

Empire Lodge, No. 269.—The organization of this Lodge dates back only to October 21, 1869, under dispensation issued to J. C. Hinsey, Master; I. N. Mast, S. W.; George Hill, J. W.; William C. Holden, S. D.; M. McFarlin, J. D.; John F. Lewis, Treasurer; Joseph Gray, Secretary and H. B. Crowell, Tiler; the constituent members being John Gray, L. L. McBride, C. H. Potts, Charles O. Williams, J. P. Cornes, O. E. Stewart and Charles W. Betts. The charter was granted June 15, 1870, the following being enrolled as charter members: J. C. Hinsey, W. M.; I. N. Mast, S. W.; John Gray, J. W.; John P. Lewis, Treasurer; Charles S. Graves, Secretary. The present number of members belonging to this Lodge is sixty-three. The names of its officers come below: E. B. Hill, W. M.; Robert Finley, S. W.; Charles Schick, J. W.; J. W. Nichols, S. D.; Richard Stevens, J. D.; Charles Sax, Treasurer; George T. Bedwell, Secretary.

Clinton Chapter, No. 9, R. A. M., was organized February 16, 1855, under dispensation issued to P. C. Daum, High Priest; J. J. Adams, King; J. G. Taylor, Scribe; and the following Companions: John Pumroy, W. W. Farley,

E. Washburn, Silas Osborn, J. W. Caldwell, T. J. Holmes and W. C. Hatten. The charter was granted June 2, 1855, and the following officers elected and installed: P. C. Daum, High Priest; J. J. Adams, King; J. G. Taylor, Scribe; N. C. Hill, Treasurer; J. Hayne, Secretary; J. Pumroy, C. H.; W. W. Farley, P. S.; E. Washburn, R. A. C.; Silas Osborne, G. M. 3d V.; A. L. Graves, G. M. 2d V.; P. J. Holmes, G. M. 1st V.; R. H. Warden, G.

On October 29, 1868, Masonic Hall was burned, and during the fire the charter of this Lodge was also destroyed. A new charter was granted October 21, 1869, in place of the old one.

The present officers of the Chapter are: W. A. McGrew, H. P.; C. L. Warren, King; Daniel Traul, Scribe; W. W. Douglass, Captain of H.; R. L. Tilton, Pr. Sjr.; J. M. Kiser, R. A. Captain; Charles Bachman, G. M. 3d V.; John F. Lewis, G. M. 2d V.; E. B. Hills, G. M. 1st V.; P. C. Daum, Treasurer; M. B. Walker, Secretary; H. B. Powell, Tiler.

Malta Commandery, No. 31, K. T.—Constituted under dispensation March 7, A. D. 1877; constituted under charter October 27, A. D. 1877. Officers first elected were W. A. McGrew, E. C.; W. G. Linn, G.; R. A. Wilson, C. G.; A. C. Stilson, P.; R. L. Tilton, S. W.; C. L. Walker, J. W.; W. B. Armstrong, Treasurer; Samuel Brumsay, Recorder. Members, P. W. Capron, M. B. Walker, P. C. Daum, J. C. Hinsey, M. A. Pötter, D. A. Pool, Samuel Cowan, Daniel Traul, J. S. Wood, L. D. Bosworth, E. E. Bruce, W. W. Douglass, A. Lotspeich, W. B. Goodall, F. C. Warden, T. B. McDonald, C. Bachman, L. E. Gray, H. B. Powell, N. L. Gebhart, H. S. Storrs, Levi Jones, William McCune, A. N. Barns, A. P. Peterson, A. C. Hill, W. H. H. Asbury, W. M. Cook, A. W. Bell, S. L. McGavic, Joseph Sloan, T. W. Wilson, Harrison Hines, G. W. Parke, J. S. Young, W. F. McCue, G. D. Cook, W. T. Carter, B. F. Elbert.

Present officers, W. A. McGrew, E. C.; W. W. Douglass, G.; C. Bachman, C. G.; A. C. Stilson, P.; W. B. Armstrong, Treasurer; W. B. Goodall, Recorder.

Ottumwa Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., was first planned in the fall of 1847, when a few members of the order met in a log building near where the First National Bank now stands, and talked the matter over. There were but eight Lodges in Iowa at that time. Finally, John F. Baldwin, Duane F. Gaylord, V. W. Coffin, Thomas A. Freeman, Thomas J. Devin, B. Roysdon and George M. Wright petitioned for a charter, which was granted by the U. S. Grand Lodge at Baltimore. May 15, 1848, D. D. G. M. William Patterson, came to Ottumwa, bringing the charter, which had been dated January 27, 1848. Traveling was so difficult that weeks had elapsed since the document was written. Under this charter, the first officers were Bertrand Jones, N. G.; T. J. Devin, V. G.; G. M. Wright, Secretary. The Lodge has prospered, and is now in a sound condition. It has admitted 364 members, by all methods, during its thirty years of life, 278 of whom were by initiation. Eleven of its members have died while still associated with the Lodge. George M. Wright was the first to die.

The list of names below given are those of the Noble Grands since the organization of the Lodge. The figures following certain names indicate the number of times those members were elected to the chair. Bertrand Jones, James Hawley, Sr., J. F. Baldwin (2), T. J. Devin, V. W. Coffin, Thomas G. Given (2), J. B. Myers, D. F. Gaylord (4), Joseph Leighton, Uriah Biggs, W. L. Orr (2), George Gillaspy, Charles F. Blake, E. Washburn, Josiah Dibble, J. Harris (2), B. W. Jeffries, C. A. Bradshaw, — Elendorf, D. C. Mitchell,

W. P. Sharp (3), B. J. Boulton, H. C. Grube, Thomas Eyer, T. J. Douglass, E. L. Burton (2), M. McFarlin, Joseph Wagg, Charles Sax, R. S. Denney, Frank Fiedler, A. F. Hoddy, G. A. Derby, R. B. Cochran, W. T. Starr, D. W. Towef, L. M. Godley, L. J. Allen, T. R. Bickley, C. F. W. Bachman (2), E. E. Thompson, J. M. Kisse, W. H. Lewis, C. B. Rounds (2), W. J. Mitchell, T. J. Hall, John Guthrie, M. J. Burns, Conrad Ostertag, W. J. Bayliss.

A Division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance was organized in Ottumwa on the 21st of November 1848, by G. W. P., W. G. Anderson, of Keokuk, and elected the following officers: W. P., John D. Devin; W. A., R. H. Warden; R. S., H. P. Graves; F. S., James Adams; T., Joseph H. D. Street; C., William H. Baldwin; A. C., Austin W. Hammitt; I. S., A. T. Ault.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There is nothing of an official character relative to the first public schools of District No. 1 extant. The records, in all probability, were consumed in the fire which destroyed the old City Hall. Personal recollection and newspaper files of that date are called into requisition to supply missing data; and from such sources it becomes apparent that the education of youth was not neglected in the early years of the town's existence. The first authentic mention of the condition of the schools is made in 1848.

By the *Courier* of September 22, 1848, we learn that in Ottumwa there were two schools well attended, but no schoolhouse. At Agency, the citizens, by means of private contributions, had built a neat and commodious frame schoolhouse.

On the 13th of October, 1848, Mr. S. V. Blakeslee announced his intention of opening a High School in Ottumwa. He had completed his college course a year before, somewhere in the East, and proposed to establish a literary institution of high order in the valley of the Des Moines. The course of study he laid out was of wide range, including surveying and navigation, Greek, Latin and French, the higher mathematics and all the philosophies. It was to be opened November 1.

In May, 1849, the citizens of School District No. 2, which joined the Ottumwa District (No. 1) on the north, voted a tax of 1 per cent for the purpose of building a comfortable brick schoolhouse in that District, on the site occupied by the log schoolhouse, near Mr. John Alexander's residence.

The school moneys were obtained from the general fund, however, and that fact confirms the belief that the law was fully complied with. Local taxation was also resorted to, and the excellence of the schools is attested by the men who were then conversant with the affairs of the District, and still remember the general impressions which prevailed at that early date.

On the 12th of September, 1849, the citizens of School District No. 1 (embracing Ottumwa and vicinity) held a meeting, at which it was determined to build a schoolhouse. The sum of \$100 was appropriated for the purchase of a lot, and the house itself was to cost \$1,450. They agreed upon a building 26x50 feet, two stories high, and to be made of brick.

This plan was not carried out, through some misunderstanding or disagreement as to locality. In 1850 or 1851, two frame buildings were erected, one being the present residence of Rev. H. B. Knight, and the other the residence of H. B. Jones. These were the first houses erected in the town for the exclusive purpose of holding school sessions therein.

In November, 1853, Miss Lavina Chandler opened a private school in the Lower Schoolhouse in Ottumwa.

Private schools were maintained at an early day. Misses Hornby and Street opened a school in Ottumwa on the 6th of August, 1855, in the second story of A. J. Spaulding's block. Mr. W. A. Sutliff also opened a select school at about the same time.

The Ottumwa Seminary, under the management of Dr. A. G. Lucas, assisted by C. R. Johnson, was opened on the 8th of October, 1855.

The first meetng of which any record is made was held May 15, 1858, being called "a meeting of the Directors of Ottumwa City School District, in the office of S. B. Thrall. There were present: J. M. McElroy, President; W. L. Orr, Vice President, and S. B. Thrall, Secretary, who presented their certificates of election, and having been duly qualified they were received, and ordered to be filed with the Secretary." The report then continues: "It was moved and carried that the bonds of the Treasurer be placed at \$1,200. and bond of Secretary at \$600." The Treasurer was Charles Lawrence, and his bond was indorsed by J. G. Baker. This seems to have been the only important business transacted by the Directors at this meeting, with the exception of appointing John Devin as Director of the District, to fill a vacancy. The meeting then adjourned until May 18; and at that time John Devin declined the honor of serving as Director, and E. Washburn was appointed to fill the vacancy. At this meeting it was decided that a committee should wait "upon the Trustees of the Methodist Church, and endeavor to procure the upper rooms of the church-building, or, if failing in that, to procure a room in the Court House or elsewhere for a schoolroom." The church rooms were secured "without paying additional rent." "On motion, the Secretary was instructed to ascertain whether it would be necessary (under the action of the new school law) to call a meeting at this time of the electors of the District, to levy a tax for school purposes." By this it will be seen that a desire had already sprung up for a new schoolhouse; but the County Judge subsequently informed the Directors that "he had ascertained that it was not necessary to call a meeting of the Directors at the present time." The May 18th meeting was adjourned until June 18. When together, among other business, Dr. Orr complained "that a number of scholars were so irregular in their attendance at school as very materially to interfere with the progress of the classes. After some discussion as to the best method to adopt to obviate the evil, it was moved and carried that the President publish in the city papers a statement of the circumstances, and appeal to parents to send their children regularly." Subsequent to this, meetings were held July 19, August 19 and August 30, until the holding of the first yearly meeting, September 6, during which, however, nothing of interest was done. The work above has been monthly labor, and the proceedings have been recorded quite fully, inasmuch as the work was about the first done. The space occupied in the pages to come will involve only the yearly meetings, the first of which, as before mentioned, was September 6, 1858, at which the Secretary said that "if a school was to be kept any length of time during the following year, it would be necessary to levy a tax to pay the larger part of the expenses." The outlay for this purpose would be at least "\$1,800 to \$2,000, and that there would be paid into the district treasury, in April, 1859, between \$300 and \$400 as the portion belonging to this district. The balance would have to be raised by tax." E. Washburn desired to have the school run ten months out of the year. An amendment made it nine months. Another was proposed, reducing the period of school days to six months of the twelve. The nine-months men were the strongest, and their votes weighed down the scale. After making various estimates as to

the per cent necessary to be levied, it was resolved that one-fourth of one per cent be levied on the taxable property of the district.

The Directors then adjourned until March 14, 1859, the meeting being for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, the Directors coming together "by authority of the City Council, acting in consequence of Act No. 11, being an act to confer certain powers on towns and cities for school purposes, passed by the Board of Education at its first session held at Des Moines, December, 1858." The names of the newly-elected officers come after. President, Thomas C. Woodward; Vice President, S. B. Thrall; Secretary, S. D. Morse; Treasurer, John Moore; Directors, Joseph Hayne, Joseph H. Merrill and F. J. Hunter.

March 12, 1860, the third yearly meeting was held, and the following officers elected: Thomas C. Woodward, President; M. J. Williams, Vice President; S. B. Thrall, Secretary; James Hawley, Sr., Treasurer; Director for three years, Charles F. Blake. It will be noticed that here the system of electing the three Directors per year, was changed from one year to one Director at alternate years, each member to serve three years from date of election. After this business, it was decided to hold a meeting March 24, to take into consideration the propriety of levying, and the amount of tax to be levied in the district for the support of schools the ensuing year. The result of the adjourned conference was, that such a tax should be levied as required by the school law.

When the Board next assembled, it was March 11, 1861. At that meeting Charles F. Blake moved that a tax of 5 mills on the dollar be levied on the taxable property of the district to

BUILD A SCHOOLHOUSE.

The motion prevailed and the Board proceeded to elect officers, "and to vote by ballot." Following was the result: Thomas C. Woodward, President; M. J. Williams, Vice President; S. B. Thrall, Secretary; John Moore, Treasurer; Joseph Hayne, Director for three years.

March 10, 1862, was the date of the next meeting. On motion of Mr. McElroy, it was decided to sell the schoolhouse lot owned by the district. Mr. Washburn was in favor of advertising for proposals to build a schoolhouse, but was not sufficiently sustained in his enterprise to warrant a successful consummation of the proposed scheme. Therefore, the only thing to do was to elect officers and adjourn, these being the favored ones: President, W. J. Ross; Vice President, J. M. McElroy; Secretary, G. D. Hackworth; Treasurer, A. M. Bonfield; Director for three years, Thomas Neville.

On March 9, 1863, the Board met again. This meeting was an important one and drove the stake to which the future substantial educational features of Ottumwa were moored. Thus, inasmuch as the Board voted that a schoolhouse should be built, and instead of the children being subjected to a toting about from pillar to post at the pleasure of church trustees or some one else, who might at any moment refuse their portals for the purpose of affording the carrying-out of educational plans, the growing village of Ottumwa was to have an establishment dignified with the title of educational institution. And to cap this climax of accomplishments, "Mr. G. Gillaspie moved that the Board be instructed to locate the schoolhouse on College Square. Carried by 120 to 15." It was decided that a tax of one-half of one per cent should be levied for school purposes. After which the names that follow were set down as being the choice of the meeting for officers for the year to come: W. J. Ross, Pres-

ident; J. C. Fisher, Vice President; Timothy Riordan, Secretary; A. M. Bonnifield, Treasurer; T. J. Holmes, Director.

The meeting of the following year was March 14, 1864. The only business done was the election of officers. There were 277 ballots cast. The result was: President, Dr. C. C. Warden; Vice President, William Daggett; Treasurer, James Hawley; Secretary, James T. Hackworth; Director, Charles F. Blake.

The meeting of March 13, 1865, was merely for the election of officers, and, with the exception of Director, which honor was assigned to William J. Ross, the officers remained unchanged.

The result of the meeting of March 12, 1866, was the same as the two previous, this time F. Arthur being elected Director.

At the meeting of March 11, 1869, the solid "business" of the Board began. The financial reports began to come in, the first report being for the year 1863. The total expenditures of that year were \$621.73. In this year, the excavation and first work on the building were commenced. The next year, the expenses began to multiply, and at the close of 365 days the district had expended \$11,825.98 for various purposes, among which was \$15 "for legal opinion on right to build on 'College Square.'" In 1865, the Board laid out \$13,208.49. This was the height of expenditures, for in the next year, 1866, the figures fell off to \$2,087.50. The total cost of the building and furnishing had now amounted to \$28,818.57. Of this, \$20,600 had been borrowed. The report says; "The district is now in debt, on building account, about \$2,860; to teachers, to April 1, 1867, \$1,380; all other debts, to April 1, 1867, will be about \$156; probable total debt, on April 1, 1867, \$4,390. There is now in the treasury \$929.06." The report of the total cost of the school, from September 3, 1866, to the close of the term of April 1, 1867, was \$4,288.75. For the entire year, \$5,800 to \$6,000. It was decided that a tax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar be levied on taxable property of the district for the schoolhouse fund, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills for the teachers' fund. The election of officers followed, the President being Dr. C. C. Warden; Vice President, J. M. Hedrick; Secretary, S. B. Thrall; Treasurer, James Hawley; Director, J. C. Hinsey.

The coming together of the Board on March 9, 1868, was an event of importance. The report of the Treasurer showed that \$4,269.23 had been expended. This for schoolhouse improvements. The cost of the schools for the ten months had been \$7,600, a total of \$11,869.23.

There were now thirteen teachers employed by the district, this including the Principal, the total pay of the teachers being \$670 per month. A motion was made "to levy 1 mill schoolhouse tax." The affirmative vote was 55 to 24 against. A tax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills for teachers' fund was recommended, and a decisive vote taken in favor of the levy. The election of officers came next, as follows: Dr. C. C. Warden, President; H. Bross, Vice President; D. W. Power, Secretary; James Hawley, Sr., Treasurer; Charles Lawrence, Director.

The thirteenth yearly meeting was held March 8, 1869. A levy of a $\frac{1}{2}$ -mill tax for schoolhouse purposes was voted upon and carried. The report of the expenditures for the year past showed that a total of \$11,312.64 had been paid out. The election of officers resulted as follows: Dr. S. B. Thrall, President; William L. Orr, Vice President; J. H. Merrill, Treasurer; O. Tower, Secretary; J. W. Edgerly, Director.

Again the Board met March 14, 1870. The subject of building a schoolhouse in the northwest portion of the district came up, and the Board, on final



John C. Fisher
OTTUMWA

motion of Dr. C. C. Warden, resolved to buy a lot suitable and build a schoolhouse, the cost of the house, exclusive of the lot and furniture, not to exceed \$5,000. The financial report was listened to. There had been an outlay of \$9,089.98 for the ten months. The election of officers put into positions: Herman Bross, President; A. H. Hamilton, Vice President; S. B. Thrall, Treasurer; W. L. Orr, Secretary; J. W. Edgerly, Director.

The next yearly meeting, March 13, 1871, was ushered in with the usual reports, a reading of the expense report, which amounted to \$11,103.49, and the levy of 1 mill tax for the building of a schoolhouse in the west side of the district. The following School Directors were elected: Dr. William L. Orr, Dr. C. C. Warden.

March 11, 1872, at the annual meeting, it was ascertained that, according to the finance report read, the expenditures for the year had been \$16,267.84. Two Directors, L. M. Godley and G. F. Knight, were elected, and the Board adjourned.

March 10, 1873, the meeting was called. The expenses for the year had been \$14,512.45; receipts, \$12,801.02. The election of officers followed. For President, J. W. Edgerly; Treasurer, George Haw; Director, for one year, W. W. Pollard; two Directors for three years, Fred. Arthur, Oliver C. Graves.

A yearly meeting was held March 9, 1874. A total of \$18,625.03 had been the receipts, and \$14,629.13 the expenditures for the year. The election came after. J. W. Edgerly, Dr. S. B. Thrall, were made Directors for three years each, and Dr. J. Williamson for two years.

On March 9, 1875, the Board met again. The receipts for the year had been \$12,453.06; the expenditures, \$14,524.95. J. H. Merrill and W. T. Harper were elected Directors. A vote was taken on school bonds, there being 396 ballots for and 142 against.

The meeting of March 13, 1876, was important. It was decided that \$6,000 of bonds should be issued, payable in three years. The receipts for the year were \$23,325.70; the expenditures were \$31,140.79. The debt of the district at that time was \$18,561.10, as shown by the report. W. B. Armstrong and W. H. Fetzer were elected Directors.

March 12, 1877, a meeting was held, and the reports showed that the year's receipts had been \$27,387.81, and the expenses \$22,337.11. J. W. Edgerly and Alfred Lotspeich were elected Directors.

The last meeting was held March 11, 1878. During the past year there has been \$25,332.15 received into the treasury, and \$25,332.15 paid out. The bonded debt as it now stands is \$11,000; outstanding orders, \$7,000; making the district's total debt \$18,000. The following officers now constitute the Board: J. W. Edgerly, President; W. E. Chambers, Vice President; C. F. Blake, Secretary; A. W. Stuart, Superintendent; Directors, J. H. Merrill, W. T. Harper, W. B. Armstrong, J. W. Edgerly, Jacob Chilton. There are now three public school edifices at Ottumwa. The High School department is in the Adams School. That division employs 5 teachers (including Superintendent); Adams School, 10 teachers; Lincoln School, 6 teachers; Douglas School, 6 teachers—making a total of 27 teachers.

With the completion of the Adams Schoolhouse, the present system of Ottumwa may be said properly to have begun. Previous to that the schools were scattered over town, with different teachers, and under as many different systems as there were teachers. There was no superintendent, or recognized head of schools. At the opening of the Adams building, Dr. Warden was

President of the Board. He was a man much interested in school work, and a man universally recognized as a prudent and economical business man. And for this reason he was able to carry forward many reforms in the school management, which might have failed if undertaken by others.

At this time, Mr. L. M. Hastings was chosen Superintendent. He had had considerable experience in school work, was an excellent organizer and disciplinarian, as well as devoted to his work. He was continued as Superintendent until 1873.

Object-teaching was then attracting considerable attention, and the Board, not to be behind others, sent to Oswego, N. Y., and secured the services of Miss Pride, a graduate of the school there. She opened a school here in which the pupils were instructed according to the object method, and also gave instruction to a class of other teachers, who wished to be instructed in the new plan. This method is still continued in a degree in the present schools, and has been found of great benefit. Miss Pride was succeeded by Miss Ennis in this department, and she, in turn, by Miss Reeder and Miss Spaulding.

Prof. Wilson Palmer succeeded Mr. Hastings as Superintendent in 1873, when he resigned, and the Board elected Prof. A. W. Stuart, who holds that office at the present time.

The Presidents of the Board, since its organization as an independent district, have been: T. C. Woodward, 1859 to 1862; W. J. Ross, 1862 to 1864; C. C. Warden, 1864 to 1869; S. B. Thrall, 1869 to 1871; C. C. Warden, 1871 to 1872; J. W. Edgerly, 1872 to the present time.

The schools of Ottumwa take a high rank among the schools of Iowa, as well as among those of the Western States. The Superintendents have been men of high rank in their profession, and they have been aided by a corps of teachers as good as could be procured. Special teachers are supplied to teach music and German. The High School especially is worthy of praise. The requirements for admission there are very nearly the same as for corresponding schools in Chicago and St. Louis.

OTTUMWA BUSINESS COLLEGE.

This school was established in June, 1871, by W. C. Caldwell and J. W. Oldham. They began with only one student, but were determined to succeed in introducing a practical educational institution. In 1872, Mr. Caldwell bought the interest of Mr. Oldham, and added a telegraphic department. In 1874, Mr. C. sold out to Messrs. Fugate & Thompson, who greatly increased the business. The College is an established concern, and is steadily growing in popular favor. The rooms are over the post office, on Main street. It is now conducted by Messrs. Strong & Shafer.

OTTUMWA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A stock library was organized in March, 1872, by several prominent gentlemen of the city, among them being E. S. Sheffield, W. E. Chambers, E. Fawcett, J. C. Osgood and Rev. H. Bross. The first officers now are: Samuel Mahon, President; Rev. H. B. Knight, Vice President; J. W. Edgerly, Secretary; W. A. McGrew, Treasurer, and Miss Emma Daum, Librarian. There are 2,000 volumes in the library, all carefully chosen. This is in addition to all pamphlets and documents. The stock is placed at \$2,000, and persons are entitled to the privileges of the Library by the payment of an annual fee of \$3.

CHURCHES.

The First Minister of the Gospel.—Mr. Spaulding came to Agency in 1843, probably in the fall, but the exact date is not obtainable. He was a graduate of Andover Theological Seminary, and was one of a party of young men who were sent out as missionaries in 1843, under the auspices of the Congregational Church. The men were known as the Iowa Band. Mr. Spaulding was an able, devoted man, and one who was able to appreciate the situation in which his duty placed him.

In recognition of the influence exerted over the new society in Wapello County in those early days, and in the later ones, as well, no more agreeable task has fallen to the historian's lot than that of recording the biographical sketch, here briefly given, of Mr. Spaulding.

There was probably no one of the early settlers of Wapello County who, while living, occupied a higher place in the confidence and hearts of the people than did this pioneer clergyman. He was a man of singular simplicity and purity of character, a Christian in thought and deed. As the first Pastor of the Congregational Church of Ottumwa, he labored nobly for the good of his Society and the welfare of the whole community.

He was born January 20, 1815, at Billerica, Middlesex Co., Mass.; the eldest son of Sampson and Susannah Spaulding. His mother's maiden name was Skinner. There were ten children in the family, of which he was the fifth. In his early youth, he prepared his mind for college, and attended Philips Academy, at Andover, and Yale and Harvard Colleges successively, graduating from the latter in 1840. From Harvard he went to the Andover Theological Seminary and remained through a full course of three years. At the age of twenty, he experienced religion, and thenceforth trained his mind to the one end of entering the ministry.

Of the class to which he belonged at Andover, eleven decided to devote themselves to missionary work, and selected the Territory of Iowa as the field of their future operations. They met at Buffalo, N. Y., October 5, 1843; went from there to Chicago by way of the lakes, and from there to Denmark, Iowa, by private conveyance. The "Iowa Band," as the young missionaries were called, was ordained on the 2d of November, 1843. The names of some of this devoted band, and the stations then assigned to them, are obtainable and are given a place in these records: Rev. B. A. Spaulding, Wapello County; Rev. Harvey Adams, Farmington and Bentonsport, Van Buren County; Rev. William A. Thompson, Troy, Davis County; Rev. E. Adams, Henry County; Rev. Horace Hutchinson, Burlington; Rev. A. B. Robbins, Muscatine; Rev. Ebenezer Alden, Cedar and Johnson Counties; Rev. William Salter, Andrew, Jackson County; Rev. E. B. Turner, Cascade, Jones County.

Mr. Spaulding came to Agency in the fall of 1843, having received his instructions as a missionary of the Home Missionary Society, at Andover, Mass., Sunday evening, September 3, 1843. As has been said, he was assigned to duty in Wapello County, on the 2d of November, and probably entered upon the work prior to the middle of that month.

The exact date of Mr. Spaulding's arrival in Ottumwa, is also forgotten, although the incident is vividly remembered by Dr. Warden and others. Dr. Warden thinks it was in the spring of 1844, as he was then boarding at the Ottumwa House, kept by David Hall, and Mr. Spaulding came to the tavern. The probabilities of a new country supporting a clergyman, so aroused the Doctor's calculating faculties, that the event of the missionary's arrival is

fixed permanently in his mind. Mr. Spaulding remained in Ottumwa permanently, after that time, preaching in log houses or wherever he could obtain suitable, or even endurable places. Dr. Warden humorously remarks that Mr. Spaulding went about hunting for Congregationalists, and as Sewell Kenny and wife were the only ones in Ottumwa, in 1844, it probably proved a grand field for research after they were discovered. Mrs. Kenny died in the summer of 1844, and Mr. Kenny moved away soon afterward, thus diminishing the membership of the society to as low an ebb as the first white settler found it.

In 1844, a church was formed at Agency, by Mr. Spaulding, with Mrs. Coggswell and several of the Street family members.

Mr. Spaulding was married to Ann N. Norris, April 5, 1847.

The Congregational Church of Ottumwa was organized February 15, 1846, with eight members: Bela White, Samuel S. Norris, Anna N. Norris, Julia M. Norris, Peter Barnett, Mrs. P. Barnett, Mrs. David P. Smith. Mr. Spaulding was the Pastor from the first. For many years, he was the recipient of a sum of money from the Home Mission Society.

Lot 151 on Court street, between Second and Third, was purchased. A church edifice, 28x36, was commenced in 1849, and completed in 1850, at a cost, for building and furnishing, of \$1,018.49. An uncouth square tower was erected at the rear end, at first for a belfry, but several years after it was pulled down, and a neat spire erected on the front part of the church. Shortly after the church was built, a bell was purchased and placed in the belfry, and for several years it was the only bell in the place. At the time of the taking-down of the belfry, twenty feet were added to the rear of the church. Until the completion of the new Court House, the church was used for various public purposes, beside the religious services of the society, it being the only suitable building in the place. Public meetings were held in it; a school was taught in it one year; the District Court held its spring session of 1854 in it, being smoked out of the Court House.

On the 26th of September, 1853, the Church became a legal body, by the adoption of Articles of Incorporation, under the name of the Ottumwa Congregational Church. The following persons were named in the instrument: S. S. Norris, B. A. Spaulding, W. H. Cripps, John Hite, Luther Hite, Lewis Leib, John Humphreys, J. Williamson and Joseph H. D. Street.

The membership of the Church has steadily increased from the beginning, but owing to deaths and removals, it has continued small. Mr. Spaulding was Pastor twenty-two years. He was a finished scholar, an honest man, a good neighbor and an able preacher; his ministry was acceptable and productive of results that will always be manifest in the Church. His domestic life was peculiarly happy, and the hospitality of his home was unbounded; the journeying brother always found his latch-string out. At an early day, he purchased half a block, bounded by College, Second and Union streets, six lots in all, and built on the lot at the corner of College and Second streets, where he resided many years, until about 1864, when he sold the property to Mr. J. G. Baker, and built on a forty-acre lot, a mile east of town. He resigned the pastorate in 1863. After this, he preached a year in Eau Claire, Wis., and, on his return, was elected County Superintendent of Schools, a position he held at the time of his death, March 31, 1867.

Mr. Spaulding's funeral sermon was preached by Rev. William Salter, of Burlington, a classmate of his in the Seminary, one of the "Iowa Band," and a warm personal friend.

As an indication of the character of the Congregational society, we quote from the records of 1854, the following resolution :

Resolved, That neither slave-holders nor the apologists of slave-holding, shall be received to membership in this church.

This was adopted at a time when Antislavery sentiments ostracized a man, and when, especially so near the Missouri border, the entertainment of them was not only unpopular but dangerous. In them one can discern the radical hand of Dr. J. Williamson, who has lived to see a prayed-for change in public belief.

The Congregational Church has been under the pastoral charge of the following clergymen : Rev. B. A. Spaulding, founder of the society, as shown in the foregoing pages ; Rev. Elias Clark, who came in October, 1863, and served as a supply until October, 1864 ; Rev. Simeon Brown, Pastor from October, 1864, to the time of his death, which occurred February 16, 1867 ; Rev. Herman Bross, Pastor from May, 1867, until August, 1873 ; Rev. Orlando Clark, who served as supply from October, 1873, to October, 1874 ; Rev. J. W. Healy, D. D., Pastor from October, 1876, until October, 1878 ; Rev. R. M. Thompson, the present Pastor, who began his labors here in November, 1878.

The church edifice now owned by this society is one which elicits praise from all who see it. When the old church on Court street became too small, that property was sold and the proceeds applied toward the erection of the present structure on Fourth street, upon a site donated by Mr. Seth Richards. The designs of Benjamin J. Bartlett, architect, of Chicago, were accepted, and the work begun in 1875. The total cost of the property was \$21,000. The inside decorations were the work of Almini, of Chicago, and are exceedingly artistic. The building stands upon the upper side of the street, facing the business part of town, and is constructed of brick. The style of architecture is a modification of the Gothic order, which is so peculiarly acceptable in houses of worship. The abrupt elevation upon which the church stands permits of a semi-basement lecture-room, with side-rooms hallway and ample kitchen accommodations. The social life of a society is one of the most essential elements of vigor, and is properly provided for in this instance. The main floor is reached by two entrances, and the audience-room is one of the most pleasing that we have found in Iowa. The rostrum and choir are at the side, and the seats arranged in semi-circular form. Ample windows of stained glass flood the room with subdued light from the right of the speaker, or the front of the building, and also from the side opposite the desk. At the speaker's left, is a room for minor meetings, which can be made a part of the audience room by the sliding of large doors. When combined, these rooms give a seating capacity of 600. From the side hallway and from the council-room the Pastor's study is reached. All of the upper floor is carpeted with a shade grateful to the eye, while the main seats are uniformly upholstered in brown rep and crimson velvet. There is a graceful harmony of lines in the ceiling, which is constructed on a combined plan of the groined and hammer-beamed roofs. The frescoing is of a cheerful, modern style, in which bright colors relieve neutral tints to good effect. There is nothing puritanical or chilling about the edifice, but a sense of comfort and warmth pervades all. But above these many excellent features in importance is the perfectness of the acoustic properties of the audience-room. The architect made a grand hit when he devised the lines and angles. It is one of the best rooms to speak in that can be found in the West. Take it for all in all, the church is a little gem, and the slight incumbrance still resting on it will be easily removed under the direction of so worthy and efficient a gentleman as the Pastor now in charge.

The Presbyterian Church.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church improved the occasion of the Centennial of American Independence, and authorized the preparation of church histories, to the end that the beginning, growth and present condition of the various churches might be permanently recorded. Under such authority, Rev. H. B. Knight, Pastor in charge of the Ottumwa Presbyterian Church, delivered the following address, December 24, 1876. We have omitted only such portions as relate to general church progress, but have preserved all that refers to the individual society concerned in this paper.

“Opening the sessional records, there is on the first page the following minute:

The Committee appointed to organize a Presbyterian Church in Ottumwa, viz., Rev. L. G. Bell and Rev. S. C. McCune, met December 21, 1853, and occupied themselves in exploring certain portions of the county and in preaching the Word, until Saturday, December 24, when, at the hour of 11, the congregation met, and after a sermon by Rev. S. C. McCune, from Timothy, iv. 14, and prayer, certificates from other Churches were presented by the following persons: Dr. W. L. Orr, John Hite, Rebecca Hite, Luther Hite, Elizabeth Hite, Hannah Hoover, John M. Taylor, Sarah Taylor, Rebecca Brown, Charles Brown, Jonathan Heckard, Harriet Heckard, Elizabeth Carmen, Martha Gray, Mary Davis, Sarah Moyer, Lucy A. Sloan.

The following-named persons were received by the Committee upon profession of their faith, viz., Ann Billman, Sarah L. Mudge, Daniel Hoover.

“Then follows a record of the election, ordination and installation of three Ruling Elders, viz.: W. L. Orr, M. D., John Hite and John M. Taylor, after which the Presbyterian Church of Ottumwa was declared duly organized.

“On the following day, Michael Heckard and Mary M., his wife, were received on certificate. Thus the Church consisted, originally, of twenty-three members. Of this number but two, Dr. W. L. Orr and Mrs. Sarah L. Mudge, lived in town.

“The life thus commenced was sustained by toil, self-denial, prayer, heart, brain, and all the choicest treasures of the human soul. Those who engaged in this enterprise had a definite purpose before them, as is well expressed in the Articles of Incorporation: ‘To promote the Christian religion in its doctrine, government, discipline and worship, as these are set forth in the book entitled, *The Constitution of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.*’

“With a purpose so distinct and definite, embodying, as they believed, principles vital to the maintenance of Christian liberty, with doctrinal purity, this little company, with faith and hope, addressed themselves to the work of laying the foundations of our grand historic Church in this place.

“At that time the population of Ottumwa did not, perhaps, exceed 600. From this fact we may infer something of the trials incident to the life and growth of the infant Church, yet being of those who are firm believers in the perseverance of the saints, they ‘cast anchor and waited for the day.’ For eighteen months after its organization the Church was supplied at irregular intervals by members of the Presbytery of Des Moines. During this period, while there was life, there was little growth.

“But all this time, unknown to the flock, the shepherd was being trained for his work, and in July, 1855, the first Pastor, Rev. J. M. McElroy, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Chillicothe, Ohio, arrived and entered with a zeal and devotion upon his work, which never flagged during a pastorate of nearly fourteen years. The first service was held in the old Court House, nearly opposite where the City Hall now stands. The present Court House was not yet inclosed. The Presbyterian and Baptist Churches secured joint occupancy of Leighton’s Hall, on Main street, a room about 20x36 feet in size, with low

ceiling, and reached by a flight of rickety outside stairs. The room was furnished with backless seats of cotton-wood boards. On the 6th of December, 1855, the ordination and installation of the Pastor took place. The sermon on that occasion was delivered by Rev. D. V. Smock; the charge to the Pastor by Rev. S. C. McCune, and the charge to the people by Rev. G. M. Swan, who, in pointed terms, enjoined upon them to 'take care of their minister, his wife, and horse.'

"For two years after his arrival, the minister's time was divided between this place and Kirkville—two thirds being given to the Ottumwa Church.

"In the spring of 1856, the first house of worship was commenced, and, in June of the same year, was completed and occupied. Mr. Jonathan Heckard and brother, now members of this Church, residing near Point Isabel, contributed the timber for the frame and did all the carpenter work, Dr. Orr boarding the men while at work. The entire cost of the building was, probably, about \$1,200. The history of the material interests during this period can only be gathered from individual sources, as no congregational records were kept until September, 1863.

"The first building was afterward sold, and is now occupied as a private residence, immediately in the rear of the present church edifice. Some complaint was made at the time, that the church was too far out of town. The force of this objection will be better understood in the light of the fact that at that time a line drawn from the present residence of Judge Hendershott to this point, and extending west, along Fourth street, would have left the entire town on the river side, with much room to spare; while on the north side, there was no dwelling nearer than the present residence of Mr. Dana, more than a mile distant. It was with feelings of real comfort that the little band of worshipers entered the unpretending sanctuary. They now had a church home, and it was all their own. But scarcely had they recovered from their efforts to complete their church, when, with the community and the country at large, they were called to face the money panic of 1857 and 1858, which, with poor crops, made hard times for the people, and very close times as to temporal affairs with minister and church. The records, however, show that, during this financial crisis, the spiritual interests of the Church were more than usually prosperous, numbers being hopefully converted and brought into the Church.

"Soon, however, the political sky became overcast with black and threatening clouds, and the question of subsistence became merged into that of existence, as call after call came for men to go to the front and place themselves in the dread array of battle. During those eventful years, the scenes and experiences which characterized every community and every church were enacted within the circle composing this congregation.

"From the families of this Church, seventeen men went to the front, of whom at least four never returned to fill again their places in social life. Within a few months, four successive Superintendents of the Sabbath school resigned and entered the army.

"But why attempt to describe that which is so vivid in the memory of so many? The hardships of the camp; the dreary march; the shock of battle at the front; the inconvenience and privation at home, and above all, the dread and harrowing suspense while waiting for the list of killed and wounded and missing, as the telegraph flashed the intelligence of victory or defeat. Those were days in which the faith of God's people was sorely tried, but failed not. During all the war, as before and afterward, there was substantial harmony in the Church.

"In the year 1863, while most of the male members of the Church were in the army, the ladies, having in view the growing necessity for a larger church building, purchased the lot on which the present edifice stands, and which then extended to the alley adjoining the property of Mrs. George Gillaspay, for \$325. By their own exertion they paid for it, and placed on the ground the rock to be used in the foundation of the building. The actual work of construction was commenced in 1865. The old church was sold, and services transferred to the Court House. The taxable property of the membership at this time was less than \$40,000. The entire cost of lot, building and furnishing was about \$8,000. Of this sum, the ladies secured about \$1,500. The Board of Church Erection paid \$800; personal friends in other places, about \$100. The remainder was secured by direct and unremitting efforts by members and friends in this community. Only those who have passed through a similar experience can appreciate the toil and self-denial and sacrifice necessary to accomplish the result. But with this outward activity, and following it, there was manifested an earnest spiritual life. During the year 1866, the Church was blessed with more marked religious interest and larger accessions than at any previous time; no extra means, yet a quiet, constant revival. The people were giving up their time and substance until they felt it; they had brought all the tithes into the storehouse, and the Lord opened the windows of heaven.

"For some time previous to the termination of the first pastorate, in April, 1869, the failing health of the Pastor compelled a partial cessation from active work. The congregation to whom he had ministered so long and with whom he had endured so much, and between whom and himself the strongest ties of Christian affection existed, declined to act upon his resignation, but voted a release from all pastoral work for six months, hoping that rest and freedom from care would result in fully-restored health. The Pastor, however, early in 1869, being convinced that restoration to health depended on complete freedom from responsibility, again asked the congregation to unite with him in seeking from the Presbytery a dissolution of the pastoral relations. Influenced by a sense of duty to their Pastor, the congregation acceded to the request, and, on the 21st day of April, 1869, the relation was dissolved. On the same day, a call was presented by the Church and placed in the hands of the present Pastor by the Presbytery of Ottumwa, and accepted. He entered on his work the 23d day of May, 1869, and was duly installed by a committee of the Presbytery on the 4th of June.

"During the time that has passed since then, God has given many tokens of His favor. The Church has been united and harmonious.

"Less than one-third of those who were here in 1869 appear on the rolls now. During the same period, 152 persons have been admitted to membership."

The Methodist Episcopal Church was first represented in Ottumwa by Rev. Thomas Kirkpatrick in 1844. Services were held in a log cabin situated nearly where the First National Bank now stands. At about the same time, services were held in a log house where the Madison Block now is, which was owned by Peter Barnett and occupied by him. The first organization was effected in 1845, with Mr. Kirkpatrick, Pastor. Heman P. Graves was the first Leader. The following members were prominently identified with the Church at that time: Heman P. Graves and wife, Paul C. Jeffries and wife, Washington Williams and wife, Martha Williams (now Mrs. C. C. Warden), Peter Barnett and wife, Mrs. Joseph Hayne, Sarah Pumroy, Sarah Lewis, J. C. Evans and wife. Services were held in different places—wherever arrangements could

be made—during the first months of existence, then in the old Court House, which stood about opposite the present City Hall. Subsequently, the Congregational church-building was thrown open to them, and while in that edifice a great revival of religion took place in Ottumwa, which marks an era in the history of the Church. Among those who then joined the Society and still live in the faith were Charles Lawrence and wife, John D. Devin, James A. Hammond and many others. Among the first official members were Paul C. Jeffries, H. P. Graves, Joseph W. Caldwell, John D. Devin, Charles Lawrence, W. L. Boston and Thomas J. Holmes. The present officials are A. E. McCue, Charles Lawrence, W. B. Bonnifield, H. P. Graves, J. T. Hackworth, Isaac Mast, J. A. Hammond, Daniel Zollers, N. M. Tindell, George Haw, J. S. Wolf, George A. Witter, B. Randel, D. H. Emery. The Pastors have been Revs. Thomas Kirkpatrick, — Harrison, — Pierce, J. Hayden, Daniel Dickerson, L. T. Rowley, L. Case, — Fouts, A. C. McDonald, A. Robinson, F. W. Evans, — Worthington, I. A. Bradrick, W. J. Spaulding, G. H. Clark, W. F. Cowles, E. H. Waring, W. C. Shippen, Thomas E. Corkhill, E. H. Wimans, J. T. Simmons, J. W. McDonald. The church edifice is of stone and brick, valued at \$10,000. The parsonage property is valued at \$3,000. The present membership is about two hundred and fifty.

The Main Street M. E. Church was organized in 1869, by Rev. E. L. Briggs, in Turner's Hall, with seventy members. The first official boards were composed of J. A. Hammond, W. H. Hammond, W. D. Noble, J. H. Goldsbury, D. H. Michael, Lewis Milford, J. S. Wood, M. McFarlin, W. O. Irons, S. V. Sampson, Thomas Sampson, William G. Sampson, L. C. Clark, W. C. Holden, W. J. Ennis, George W. Bowen, J. G. Baker, J. J. Ury and Samuel Moore. Services were held in Turner's Hall for one year, and then for three years in a hall on the corner of Jefferson and Main streets. The corner-stone of the present church edifice was laid July 5, 1873. The lecture-room was occupied in November, and the structure was completed during the administration of Rev. Thomas Stephenson. The church cost between \$11,000 and \$12,000, and the lot cost \$2,200 additional. There is a good and prosperous Sunday school in operation, with an attendance of about seventy-five. The Pastors in charge have been: 1869, E. L. Briggs; 1871, J. C. Brown; 1872, S. S. Murphy; 1873, E. L. Schreiner; 1874, Thomas Stephenson; 1875, I. N. Busby; 1876, I. P. Teter. The original members were Samuel Moore, J. A. Hammond, Annie E. Hammond, J. G. Baker, Mary Hammond, Annie E. Baker, L. C. Clark, Laura G. Clark, George W. Bowen, Angie S. Bowen, W. H. Hammond, Eliza Hammond, W. J. Ennis, Mary J. Ennis, Thomas Sampson, Sarah Sampson, J. W. Holden, M. E. Holden, C. H. Henniman, Sarah Holly, L. M. Shreve, Mrs. Moffitt, William Baker, Amanda Baker, S. V. Sampson, S. L. Sampson, W. G. Sampson, H. H. Sampson, W. D. Noble, N. B. Noble, James Hodge, William Kidd, Mary Baker, M. B. Ogden, Helen Daggett, Nancy Beach, J. J. Ury, Lydia Ury, Mrs. Kidd, W. Macklin, W. O. Irons, M. A. Irons, J. H. Goldsbury, M. M. Goldsbury, M. McFarlin, Lydia A. Brandenburg, Emily Clifton, J. B. Baker, M. J. Parker, Martha E. Allen, Frank Ward, L. E. Ward, A. Burns, E. A. Burns, Emma Purnell, W. C. Holden, Lou S. Holden, C. E. Purnell, J. G. Mast, Fannie Mast, John Fernly, Hannah Fernly, Ella Hardy, Jennie Toon, Joseph Lockwood, Elizabeth Lockwood, Sadie Myers, Stephen Green, Mrs. Green, Rebecca Rudd. The present membership is 235. The present official board is G. W. Bowen, Christian Haw, C. T. Rutter, W. H. Boston, D. H. Michaels, Thomas Thornburg, T. Wyckoff, A. C. Olney, B. F. Jeffries, C. Withro, Paul Caster, John Smith.

Unitarian Society.—There is an Unitarian Society in Ottumwa, but no regular meetings are held or permanent Pastor employed. As in almost all Western towns, the number of liberal Christians is limited in Ottumwa, but the present Society will undoubtedly develop into a sufficiently strong organization to maintain independent services.

The Roman Catholic Church.—One of the most powerful religious organizations of this county is the Roman Catholic Church, under the immediate supervision of Rev. Father John Kreckel. The services of this reverend gentleman have been marked by abundant success. The origin of the Church in Wapello County dates back to 1849, when missionary work was begun by Rev. Father Villars, of Keokuk. He laid the first corner-stone, literally and figuratively, of the Ottumwa church, in that year. Rev. Alexander Hattenberger came to Ottumwa in 1851, and officiated for a time. The first church stood where the priest's residence now stands. In the winter of 1853, Father Kreckel came to minister to the Catholics of this region. This gentleman was born in the province of Nassau, Prussia, June 5, 1826. He removed to Baltimore at the age of sixteen years. His education was obtained in Europe, Baltimore and Cincinnati. When he first entered upon his work here, his parish included Wapello, Jefferson, Van Buren, Keokuk, Mahaska, Polk, Jasper, Marion, Monroe, Davis, Appanoose, Wayne and Decatur Counties. Many and many a night has been spent by him beneath the open sky, while he breasted inclement weather, on his lonely rides through his wide district. Days at a time he has lived in the saddle, and years were devoted to the introduction of his work through his large territory. He has earned the success which he has achieved. In 1854, Father Platte took charge of Polk and Jasper Counties; in 1856, Father Mitchell took Monroe, Marion and Decatur; in 1857, Father Slattery took Jefferson; in 1859, Father Shanahan took Mahaska; in 1871, Father Moran took Van Buren, Davis, Appanoose and Wayne. The present stone church edifice was built in Ottumwa in 1860-61. Father Kreckel has been instrumental in building churches in Churchville, Eddyville and one in each of these counties: Monroe, Marion, Van Buren and Keokuk. In 1862, he induced the Sisters of Visitation, then at Keokuk, to establish an Academy of Visitation at Ottumwa. The present fine edifice and institution grew out of that. The cost has been over \$36,000. The Academy is a boarding school, after the method of the Order, and has accommodations for about one hundred pupils. Girls only are admitted, and these from the ages of 6 to 24. There are some twenty-six Sisters engaged in the work, including all divisions, Choir, Lay and Out Sisters. The teachers are twelve in number. In addition to the Academy, the Sisters conduct a parochial school for girls, which has an attendance of about thirty. In August, 1877, Father Kreckel induced the Sisters of Humility of Mary, then at St. Joseph, Mo., to locate at Ottumwa. The object of this Order is to establish orphan asylums, hospitals, schools, and to minister to the sick. A parochial school, called St. Joseph's, for boys, was opened in Ottumwa, with an attendance of about one hundred. The outgrowth of the educational institutions of this Church is a school at Fairfield and one at Marshalltown. The Sisters of Humility are maintained by voluntary contributions. The Academy is practically self-sustaining. The work proposed by Father Kreckel is not yet completed. He contemplates the establishment of a hospital and the introduction of an academy for boys. The reverend Father is indorsed by his Church, and the society is very prosperous.

St. Mary's Episcopal Church.—The meeting at which St. Mary's Parish was organized was held at the office of John Jacob Wendall, Esq., on the 2d

of May, 1857. Rev. Daniel Falloon Hutchinson, of Mt. Pleasant, presided; and there were present Dr. L. D. Morse, James Hawley, James Sinnamon, Calvin J. Gilson, E. Washburn, John J. Wendall and W. F. Elmendorf.

Dr. L. D. Morse was appointed Senior Warden, and W. F. Elmendorf, Junior Warden. James Hawley, E. Washburn, C. J. Gilson, John J. Wendall and James Sinnamon were the first Vestrymen. Dr. Morse was appointed Treasurer, and W. F. Elmendorf was elected Clerk of the Vestry. A committee to provide a suitable lot for church purposes was appointed, consisting of L. D. Morse, James Hawley, E. Washburn and J. J. Wendall.

St. Mary's Parish was admitted into union with the Diocesan Convention on the 27th of May. Rev. Daniel Falloon Hutchinson was elected the first Rector on the 6th of June, 1857. In July of the same year, two lots were purchased for a church site on the corner of Jefferson and Second streets. These were afterward sold in 1864, and another lot purchased, upon which the church now stands. The congregation first worshiped in the hall of the old Curlew House. In the spring of 1858, the Court House was used for occasional services, and so continued until May, 1863, when the Hall over Dr. Warden's store was rented for two years.

It very soon became evident to the people of the parish that their Rector, Mr. Hutchinson, so conducted the affairs of the Church as to be an injury, rather than a benefit. The matter was submitted to the Rt. Rev. Henry W. Lee, Bishop of the Diocese of Iowa, in September, and, upon investigation, it was discovered that Mr. Hutchinson had effected his entrance into the Church upon forged papers, and that he was in every way unworthy the confidence that had been reposed in him; he was therefore deposed from the ministry by the Bishop.

On the 12th of July, 1857, Bishop Lee made his primary visitation to the Parish, when five persons were confirmed, namely: William Daggett, Edward H. Stiles, Sarah H. Sinnamon, Cordelia C. Beach and Frederick George. This ceremony took place in the hall of the Curlew House, which had been temporarily fitted up.

The first baptism was on the 3d of May, 1857, of the year-old child of Benjamin and Fanny Hoyland, who was christened Elizabeth Rebecca Hoyland.

There was an interim in which the services of the Church were mainly of a missionary character. The next Rector was Rev. B. F. Gifford, who came in December, 1860, and to whose faithful and self-denying services the permanence of the Parish was mainly due.

The Rev. W. F. Lloyd was Rector from July 22, 1864, until February 4, 1866. In February, 1865, preliminary movements were made toward building a church. N. H. White, an architect of Syracuse, N. Y., was engaged to make the plans, and Mr. Dunham supervised the work. The corner-stone of the church was laid August 17, 1865.

Rev. J. E. Ryan was Rector from April 26, 1866, to August 15, 1871. The debt of the Church was lifted March 7, 1869. Rev. W. C. Mills was Rector from February 1, 1872, to August 1, 1875. During the rectorship of these latter gentlemen, the church building was completed and furnished.

The present Rector, Rev. Arthur C. Stilson, entered upon his duties on the 16th of April, 1876. The primary visitation of the second Bishop of Iowa was made September 22, 1876.

When the Parish was organized, there were 12 communicants; since that time there have been added 174, making a total of 186. The present number, owing to the varied changes caused by removals and deaths, as reported to the

last convention, is 67. There have been 232 baptisms, and 99 persons confirmed in this Parish. There have been 35 marriages and 81 burials.

The Ladies' Guild, for church work in the parish, was organized November, 2, 1876.

First Baptist Church.—This Church was organized March 14, 1855. A Council of Recognition, composed of delegates from the following Churches, viz., Salem, Center, Richland and Steady Run, met on the same day, of which Rev. J. L. Cole was Moderator, and S. S. Cook, Clerk. Rev. J. L. Cole preached the sermon, and appears to have been the only minister present. Seventeen persons entered into the organization, viz., John Ballard, Elizabeth Wellman, Avia Wellman, Samuel Harper, Mary Harper, Ann Michael, Eliza Alcott, Daniel Barrett, Lydia Guthrie, Virginia Barrett, Eliza Harper, Melissa Fisher, Margaret Higdon, Frances Lewellyn, Charity Aldridge, Minerva Fisher and Barbary Ann Monk. The same day, one was baptized, Mrs. McCune. Three of these are still members of the Church, viz., Mary Harper, Eliza Alcott and Lydia Guthrie. Daniel Barrett was chosen the first Clerk. Rev. J. L. Cole served the Church as Pastor for a time.

Though the Church was organized at this date, yet it seems to have had but few meetings and to have made but little progress until the year 1858. Meantime, Rev. Joseph T. Roberts, LL. D., had settled with his family in Ottumwa, and in November of that year, Rev. S. H. Worcester, of Granville, Ohio, accepted the call of the Church and became its Pastor. From this time, regular meetings were held, part of the time in the old Presbyterian Church, and part of the time in the Court House. The social meetings were often held in private houses.

The house of worship, corner of Fifth and Court streets, in which the Church now meets, was erected in 1862. In 1866, it was enlarged.

The pastorate of Rev. S. H. Worcester continued until July, 1865, nearly seven years. In May, 1866, Rev. S. L. Burnham began labor as Pastor, continuing until February, 1868. During this time, the Pastor was assisted in a revival meeting by Rev. Morgan Edwards, and many additions were made to the Church.

In June, 1868, Rev. R. A. Clapp became Pastor, and continued until March, 1871. Rev. C. Darby followed for a short time, and in December, 1872, Rev. William L. Brown became Pastor, serving two years and one month. During this pastorate, Rev. H. W. Brown, Evangelist, aided the Pastor in a revival effort, and a number were added to the Church. The present Pastor, Rev. J. Sunderland, began his labors May 1, 1875.

The Church has had seven Pastors. Though it meets still in its first house of worship, it has purchased very eligible lots on Third street, at a cost of \$1,650, upon which it hopes soon to erect a commodious house of worship.

During all the time since it entered its own house of worship, a good Sunday school has been maintained. The officers and teachers of the school are: Superintendent, S. L. Burnham; Secretary, C. Inskeep; Librarians, Arthur and Ada Bayston; Teachers, J. Sunderland, A. W. Gaston, M. J. Burns, W. T. Harper, E. A. Chambers, John Peach, W. H. Smith, Allan Johnston, Mrs. J. A. Burnham, Mrs. Lotspeich, Miss Irene Roberts, Miss Irene Portal, and Mrs. Nolan.

The Church has a Mission Circle, with the following officers: President, Mrs. E. A. Chambers; Vice President, Mrs. M. E. Sunderland; Secretary, Mrs. U. R. Walton; Treasurer, Miss Irene Portal.

A flourishing Mission Board, made up of the children of the Sunday school, was organized and led by Mrs. H. B. C. Gunn until her recent removal from the city.

The following are the present officers of the Church: Pastor, Rev. J. Sunderland; Deacons, P. F. Dana, S. H. Swiggett, E. H. Chambers; Clerk, S. L. Burnham; Treasurer, M. J. Burns; Trustees, S. H. Swiggett, S. L. Burnham, E. H. Chambers, W. H. Cooper, T. K. Shepherd. The present membership is 143.

The Church of Christ.—In March, 1845, on the third Lord's Day of that month, eight persons, to wit, Hugh Brown, Nathaniel Bell, M. J. Bell, his daughter, Eliza Halloway, J. Anderson and wife, H. H. Hendrick and Mr. Potts met and organized in a log schoolhouse, three miles north of Ottumwa, then known as Center Schoolhouse, which was 16x20 feet in size and built in the usual primitive fashion. The day was spent in prayer and praise. The creed adopted was the Bible in its fullest sense. The Church was known as the Union Church of the Disciples of Christ. The society met regularly, without preaching, until Mr. H. H. Hendrick was ordained Evangelist, in the fall of 1847. The ordination services were conducted by Aaron Chatterton, editor of the *Christian Evangelist*, printed at Fort Madison, Iowa. Other evangelists visited the society during the next decade, among them being Elder Aaron Harlin, Michael Coombs, Jacob Coombs, George Flint, Solomon McKinney (who was whipped by a party of Proslavery men in Texas for preaching, by request, upon the relation of master and servant. Three hundred lashes were administered on his bare back, but the terrible persecution did not prove fatal).

In 1852, there were thirty-six members of the society, with Aaron Harlin, Evangelist. In 1853, there were fifty-four members. In 1858, the society bought the old Court House and Lot 147, Block 14, in Ottumwa, for \$600. The deed was issued to Hugh Brown, John Pumroy and Erastus Day, as Trustees of the Christian Church of Ottumwa. On the third Lord's Day in September, 1856, Hugh Brown and Erastus Day were ordained Elders by Elders Solomon McKinney and Wright. John Pumroy died, and Thomas Reveel was chosen to fill his place as Trustee. The property first bought was sold, and the east side of Lot 8, in Summer's Subdivision, Outlot 20, was bought for \$700, in 1872. The present chapel was built in 1873, at a cost of \$3,500. The building was dedicated in September, 1873, and the society is now free from debt.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church has two societies in this county, one in Polk Township, which was organized about twenty years ago, and now has some three hundred attendants, under the pastorate of Rev. M. F. Hokanson, who is the only regular Pastor ever in charge; and a society in Ottumwa, under the pastoral charge of Rev. M. C. Ranseen. This Church was organized in 1871. Mr. Ranseen came here in 1875. The present membership is about one hundred and twenty, and the attendance about three hundred. The society is in a highly satisfactory condition, both spiritually and financially, and is constantly growing in power.

The African M. E. Church was organized in 1867, by Rev. John Malone. Its present membership is forty-nine. The church edifice was built in 1869, and the property is valued at about \$1,700. The Pastors have been Revs. H. H. Wilson, W. H. Brown, Smith Nichols, James Lewis, George Benson, R. S. Denning, Charles Holmes, Samuel Hudson and Thomas Johnson, the present incumbent. The original Church was composed of eighteen members, among whom were Isaac and Henrietta Hans, W. S. Wilson, Lizzie Wilson and Anna Cursfield. The Church is prosperous.

The Colored Baptists maintain a society in Ottumwa. Rev. A. M. Colston was their last Pastor.

THE RAILROAD INTERESTS.

Were we to undertake to write a full history of the railroads which now traverse the county, the task would involve a more extended article than can be here given; for Ottumwa is not the terminus of any one road, except as it temporarily pauses in its progress while gaining strength to push forward. The geographical position of the county is such that the roads reaching here must of necessity seek other points for final ending. The city is upon the line of profitable through traffic, but is not the place where trade or travel seeks competition to aid it in its progress onward. The two great rivers which bound the State on the east and west respectively create natural breathing-places in railroad communication, or at least did so at one time, before the present monster railroad combinations were dreamed of. The history of the real struggle of the roads which touch Ottumwa and Eldon includes a history of the railroad interests of the State. It is, therefore, possible for us only to sketch the incidents of the arrival of the roads here, and to explain the present and prospective advantages which the county derives or will in future derive, from them.

The great union of lines which extends from the Western metropolis of Chicago to the Pacific Coast, like all other mammoth undertakings, began in an humble way. We witness to-day the achievement of giant minds, but forget in the present the germ of the past. Had it not been for the energy of a few individuals, Ottumwa would have been left off the line of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, and the great benefits now accruing from its existence here would have been diverted into other channels.

The purely local efforts to aid the several railroad movements are briefly outlined in this sketch. When the Des Moines Improvement bubble burst and the people of Southern and Central Iowa realized the absurd character of the schemes proposed, attention was speedily turned to other methods of obtaining means of exit to the centers of national trade. A plankroad was the first plan offered, and for a time the enterprise bid fair to win. It was designed to lay a plankroad from Burlington to the "Big Muddy," via Ottumwa, and thereby divert business from the interior of the State, through the town of Ottumwa. The introduction of railroad projects at that time entirely dissipated the plankroad fever, and prepared the way for the only really beneficial means of transit ever suggested.

The railroad excitement began in 1851, and continued to grow, without intermission, until the county of Wapello stood pledged to an issue of \$100,000 in bonds, and the private citizens were committed to subscriptions valued at over \$40,000 to stock of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company.

In 1854, a road was projected from Missouri northward, called the North Missouri & Iowa Extension Railroad, but the county did not commit itself to aiding the scheme.

The Keokuk, Ft. Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad was conceived in 1854, to solve the problem of opening up the valley of the Des Moines. This road was not aided by Wapello County.

The B. & M. R. Railroad was permanently located to Ottumwa in 1854, and was the recipient of a portion of the bonds authorized by this county, as well as of private subscriptions.

From the very first, the citizens of Ottumwa have manifested the greatest interest in railroad improvements. The public spirit which has been self-

evident in every other measure has not been lacking in this essential feature of local improvement. The liberality of her citizens, combined with the natural advantages of the locality, have secured to the county the most powerful railroad lines, and opened up communication with every portion of the country. The B. & M. R. Railroad, now leased by the great Chicago, Burlington & Quincy corporation, places the city of Ottumwa but a few hours distant from Chicago. From there the gigantic arteries of commerce throb with competitive life throughout every nook and cranny of the universe. The Western world is also opened to Ottumwa by this line, which is on the direct road to the Pacific Coast.

The old Keokuk, Ft. Des Moines & Minnesota road, into whose veins was infused the life-blood of the original land grant belonging to the Improvement Company, and which has passed through the usual number of graduations incident to Western roads, is now an established institution, extending from Keokuk to Des Moines, under the management of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific corporation. By this channel, not only is the north and south trade opened to Ottumwa, but another direct competition east and west is afforded. The fertile valley of the river is now, after all these years, made the scene of successful improvement in the matter of transit.

By arrangements with the management of the Central Railroad of Iowa, and the C., R. I. & P., traffic is diverted from the regular, but unfinished line of the Central, below Oskaloosa, and brought from the North to this county. St. Paul and the vast granary of the North is made tributary to the South via Ottumwa.

The St. L., K. C. & N. Railroad at present pauses at Ottumwa, but an extension of a line to Cedar Rapids and thence north is but a matter of time. Thus the county has St. Louis linked to St. Paul and the Northern Pacific, while the Atlantic and the Pacific Coasts are terminal points of competing roads through Wapello.

The city of Ottumwa is, therefore, a railroad center. It has secured the first attention of railroad kings, and cannot retrograde so long as the old spirit of energy, which has always existed here, continues to be manifested. The citizens of the place have the future of their city under their own control.

We give these facts for the purpose of truthfully representing the advantages of Ottumwa as a manufacturing point. Rail communication is absolutely indispensable in such cases, and here is seen, in a highly satisfactory condition, the best of roads offering means of bringing crude products to and shipping manufactured goods from the thriving city.

THE OTTUMWA WATER-POWER COMPANY.

For many years the subject of the improvement of the Des Moines River engrossed the attention of the early settlers of Wapello and other counties, especially those in the region of the lower valley. The pioneers looked to the utilization of the power inherent in the stream for the ultimate success of this country. When the great bubble, known as the Des Moines River Improvement Company scheme, burst, the people lost confidence in the practicability of such a project. The introduction of railroads forever dissipated the idea of developing systems of transit by means of the river, and the original enormous expenditures for the creation of water-powers made capitalists feel doubtful about the possibility of attaining success in that direction.

The failures encountered by the first workers did not, however, alter the fixed facts of nature or diminish one pound of the real power contained in the

river itself. The plans of those who originated the "improvements" of earlier days were in fault, not the abstract principles upon which the theories were based.

From time to time the subject of making local effort to develop Ottumwa, by calling into use the great body of water which ran to waste at her feet, was discussed by the press and a few of the people of the place. No definite action was taken for many years, because of the prejudice and skepticism which prevailed almost universally. Still, as by constant dropping the rock is worn away, so, by repeated mention of the matter, the public mind became fitted to entertain propositions of a nature to startle older settlers who had gone through the excitement of the Improvement Company's days.

The gradations by which the full realization of the undertaking was reached need not, and cannot, be related here. It is sufficient to know that the popular mind was educated to the truth, and ready to accept the overtures of men conversant with such enterprises. Practical engineers were invited to view the river and pass judgment on the feasibility of erecting a system of works. A thorough canvass of the matter was made, and the leading men of Ottumwa enlisted in the accomplishment of the scheme.

The first definite action taken was in February, 1875, when, pursuant to a pre-arranged plan, a mass-meeting of the citizens of Ottumwa was held at the City Hall. J. W. Dixon presided, and N. M. Ives acted as Secretary. It appears that Messrs. H. B. Hendershott, W. McNett and William Daggett had been invited to draft Articles of Incorporation. The committee presented their report, which is, in substance, as follows:

The Company was named the Ottumwa Water-Power Company, and its first purpose was the improvement of the undeveloped force of the river, by the erection of a dam or dams within the limits of Center Township, and the construction of a race along the river-front of Ottumwa. The necessary rights, privileges and authority was provided for, so that the Company might, if it chose, carry on the business of increasing the head of water in the river by artificial means, and then subletting the power thus acquired to any parties who were in need of motive force. The incorporation invested the Company with the power of perpetual succession by renewal, according to statute; to sue and be sued by its name; to have a common seal and alter the same at pleasure, and to establish by-laws to suit its own convenience. Besides these rights, were all others usually pertaining to a corporate body. The capital stock was stated at \$100,000; shares at \$100 each. The limit of stock was fixed at \$500,000. The subscribers became liable to assessment after the sum of \$75,000 had been subscribed. The life of the corporation began March 1, 1875, and was for twenty years. The official management was vested in a Board of five Directors, chosen by the stockholders; a President, Vice President, chosen by the Board, and a Secretary and Treasurer, chosen by the Board, from the Board, or otherwise as was desired. The tenure of office rested in the Board. The indebtedness and liabilities of the Company was fixed at \$66,000, or not to exceed that amount. The liabilities of stockholders were restricted to the unpaid portion of the stock subscribed for by them. The Articles of Incorporation included such other formal matters as were necessary for the carrying on of the project.

These articles were signed by Charles F. Blake, William McNett, David Eaton, H. D. Palmer, George A. Brown, H. B. Hendershott, William L. Orr, William Lindsey, A. Lotspeich, J. W. Carpenter, William Daggett, J. W. Dixon, J. M. Hedrick, R. H. Warden, L. Lillburn, B. B. Durfee, R. N. Harlan, E. I. Laubach, J. O. Briscoe, S. A. Swiggett, W. B. Bonnifield, B. J. Boulton,

W. M. Morse, J. M. Kiser, A. H. Hamilton, C. Inskeep, W. H. Resor. Most of these gentlemen afterward became stockholders. Their signatures did not imply investment to start with. A committee of canvassers to solicit subscriptions to stock was appointed, consisting of Messrs. J. O. Briscoe, A. H. Hamilton, O. M. Ladd, W. T. Majors, George A. Brown, R. N. Harlan, L. E. Gray, S. A. Swiggett.

On the 4th of March, a meeting was held at which subscription-books were declared open to the public. William McNett, R. H. Warden and J. O. Briscoe were appointed a committee to call a meeting of stockholders to elect officers of the Company. Major Orr, Dr. Steward and Capt. Hutchison were appointed to act as Corresponding Committee, to apply to non-residents for co-operation; and S. A. Swiggett, L. E. Gray, George A. Brown, A. H. Hamilton, R. N. Harlan, William Major, D. W. Steward, O. M. Ladd and J. O. Briscoe were appointed to solicit subscriptions.

March 30, the first election of officers was held, resulting in the choice of Messrs. C. F. Blake, A. H. Hamilton, Daniel Eaton, W. B. Bonnifield and William Daggett as Directors. The Board met at the office of the *Courier* the following evening, and elected W. B. Bonnifield, President; A. H. Hamilton, Vice President; John O. Biscoe, Secretary, and Charles F. Blake, Treasurer. The Board subsequently agreed voluntarily to resign whenever the stock subscriptions should reach \$75,000, so that the majority of owners then might have a voice in government.

April 6, the Board accepted the proposition of G. W. Devin relative to the transfer of real estate in the western part of the city corporation, which was needed for the works. The proposition was, in substance, that the Company should surrender to Mr. Devin \$2,000 of paid-up stock in consideration for the land, and receive a deed therefor, conditional upon the commencement of the work within a year and the completion thereof within three years.

May 21, the first Board admitted that \$75,000 had been subscribed, and ordered an assessment of 2 per cent. The Board also resigned, to take effect when a new Board could be chosen.

June 1, a new Board was elected, composed of William Daggett, Charles F. Blake, Daniel Eaton, A. H. Hamilton and W. B. Bonnifield. Mr. Bonnifield was subsequently re-elected President; Mr. Hamilton, Vice President; Mr. Blake, Treasurer; Mr. Briscoe, Secretary. Steps were at once taken toward the contracting for the proposed works. It was unanimously agreed, June 12, to accept the proposition of D. B. Sears & Son, of Rock Island, Ill., for the construction of the dam, guard-lock and head-race. John D. Arey, of Sterling, Ill., was chosen engineer of the Company.

June 15th, the formal papers were signed by the Company and D. B. Sears & Son and a 10-per-cent assessment on stock ordered. The contract called for the erection of two dams on Turkey Island in the Des Moines River, at the upper extremity of the city limits, in a manner practically subject to the dictation of the engineer chosen by the Water-Power Company to superintend the work. The contract was an open one in many places, affording numerous chances for dual interpretation. The sum stated as the price of the job was \$64,620, in monthly installments. Sears & Son gave bonds in the sum of \$50,000. The work was to be completed before January 1, 1876. The contract made all extra work, other than the actual construction of dams and lock, the subject of special compensation. It also guaranteed the work until January 1, 1878. The contractors were expected to take fifty shares of stock. The last clause of the contract provided that the contractors should make such

alterations and improvements in the original plan as the Company's engineer might deem best.

Under this contract, Sears & Son began work in the summer of 1875, and, in the fall of that year, a flood disturbed the further progress of affairs. The engineer employed by the Company was a man well acquainted with the methods of Sears' work. Upon his representations the Company paid the contractors for the labor and materials expended.

The first flood carried out the original guard-lock, which was then in process of erection. This calamity eventuated in the construction of a better lock, wherein the defects of the first were not repeated. Following this time, a so-called coffer-dam was put down as a preliminary step toward building the west dam from the island to the western shore. The labor proceeded during the fall and winter of 1875, when the coffer-dam and abutments on the west side were well along. A season of high-water ensued, causing material injury to this portion of the structure. When the water subsided in January, 1876, work was not resumed, nor did Mr. Arey have the engineering of the Company's interests at any time thereafter. When, at last, in the winter of 1876-77, the contractor prosecuted his job, Robert Douglass was employed as engineer of the Company.

The contractor declared his work completed in January, 1877, and removed from Ottumwa. After his departure, the Company determined to test the quality of his dams, and so turned the water from the escape as to bring pressure on the works. The west dam proved a complete failure. It was entirely unsuited to the purpose for which it was designed, and the Company at once telegraphed to Mr. Sears requiring the fulfillment of his contract.

Mr. Sears responded and announced his inability to correct the defects. The result of the complications was litigation, in which both parties are involved at the present writing. Because of that fact, it is deemed inexpedient to do more than allude to palpable facts.

The enterprise, like all others of great magnitude, has passed through various vicissitudes, but is now gaining a firmness born of pluck and determination to succeed. In September, 1877, Mr. S. L. Wiley, of Greenfield, Mass., came to Ottumwa for the purpose of introducing the plan of water works in which he is interested, and opened negotiations with the city which led to the signing of a contract by him and the city, whereby the completion of the power was a part of the obligation assumed by him. The details of this contract are shown further on, under the heading of "City Water Works." Since that time Mr. Wiley has expended a large sum in the rebuilding of the west dam and the erection of new works. The success of the project is now assured. Ottumwa will soon boast of a water-power surpassed by few in the West. The force has been carefully measured by competent men, and far exceeds the expectations of those who are engaged in the scheme. There is ample motive power for as many factories as can possibly be erected in the distance traversed by the race. To this great natural source of wealth, Ottumwa points with pride and invites the capitalists of the country to inspect the offer made. A liberal spirit pervades the community toward foreign investors. They are wanted here, and every inducement is held out to gain their good-will. The work is practically done, but there will be, as a matter of course, numerous improvements ordered from time to time. It is in the hands of those who will never rest until the fullest measure of success is achieved.

One of the most important features of the Water-Power Company's plan is the easy access to railroads. All of the lines of road touching Ottumwa have

tracks on the Company's lands, by which means manufacturers can ship in all directions with little trouble and expense. The advantages derived from this arrangement cannot be overestimated. It should be remembered that the Company has attained success in its work, and that the plan is no longer an experiment. The power is great, and can be largely increased at little expense. This grand enterprise is the key to the future growth and prosperity of Ottumwa.

The present officers of the Company are: W. B. Bonnifield, President; A. H. Hamilton, Vice President; C. F. Blake, Treasurer; I. N. Mast, Secretary; W. B. Bonnifield, Wm. Daggett, A. H. Hamilton, Daniel Eaton, C. F. Blake, Directors.

THE OTTUMWA WATER WORKS.

In September, 1877, S. L. Wiley & Co., of Greenfield, Mass., came to Ottumwa for the purpose of introducing water works. Negotiations entered into by them with the city authorities resulted in the passage of an ordinance by the Common Council of Ottumwa, granting the following rights and powers to the firm of S. L. Wiley & Co.:

The exclusive privilege for twenty-five years of furnishing the city and the citizens of Ottumwa with water, to be taken from the Des Moines River at such point and in such manner as to secure the best water, and so disposed as to be for the best general interests of the city. The Company was authorized to pipe the city for the purpose of supplying. The quantity, after January 1, 1879, is to be not less than 3,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. The Company was required to put in, where the city designated, seventy-five double-discharge hydrants, and to so distribute their pipes as to afford the best possible protection against fire. The exact terms of the contract need not be reproduced here, since the ordinance is on file in the city offices, and may be inspected there. Suffice it to say that the object of both contracting parties was to furnish ample water supply, in even the remote parts of the city, as the growth of the town required, for domestic, public and fire protection uses. Messrs. Wiley & Co. were to place the necessary pumping apparatus in a suitable structure and were to construct the entire works for a consideration of \$100,000. The city agreed to pay a reasonable rental for the advantages afforded by the proposed works.

A provision was introduced into the charter thus granted, which was of the greatest importance to the city. Messrs. Wiley & Co. were bound to enter into contract with the Ottumwa Water-Power Company, to complete and render available the improvement begun by the Water-Power Company theretofore, and to cause to be constructed such works as were required to utilize the vast water-force contained in the Des Moines River at this point.

As soon as the charter became operative, by virtue of the lawful execution of all the required contracts, Messrs. Wiley & Co. assigned their rights and franchises under the papers to the Ottumwa Water Works, an incorporation conceived for the purpose of carrying out the plan devised by the original parties. The new Company formally assumed all the responsibilities and privileges of a body incorporate, and placed its capital stock at \$100,000. The Board of Directors consisted of George E. Beatty, George W. Heard and S. L. Wiley. The stock of the Company was divided among those three gentlemen, Mr. Wiley taking 500 shares. Mr. Solon L. Wiley was elected President and Mr. I. N. Mast, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Company proceeded to carry out the terms of the contract, and have so far progressed, at the present time, as to have practically supplied the city with water. As the improvements are pushed nearer to completion, the advan-

tages will be more marked. The pump-house is supplied with two pumps, both of the Flanders patent. The smaller pump has a capacity of 800,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. This is driven by a water-wheel, which derives its force from the Water-Power Works, and is of 50-horse power. The larger pump is connected at present with a Corlis Engine, but will soon be run by a large water-wheel, which is being set in position. The wheel is of 150-horse power, and the pump has a capacity of 2,400,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. The boiler used to generate steam for the engine was made in Ottumwa, at the works of Peter Hirschauer. The Works are an invaluable improvement to the city, not only as a matter of public and private convenience, but as a material aid in lessening insurance rates, by protecting all parts of the city against heavy loss by fire. When the new wheel is attached to the pump, the force will be ample to throw six streams seventy-five feet high, on the most elevated parts of town, and on the lower level, ten streams. Combining this magnificent supply of water with a well-trained Fire Department, Ottumwa can boast of a sure and speedy relief in case of calamity by fire.

No change has taken place in the officers of the Company since its organization. Mr. A. W. Conant is the Superintendent of the Works.

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

It is not the design of this work to serve as a gazetteer, but to present a picture of the material prosperity of Ottumwa at the present time. This can be done best, perhaps, by showing, briefly, the extent of its manufacturing interests, since in that branch of industry alone her future fortune depends. The city must gather and retain the crude products of the country long enough to transform them into refined staples, thereby realizing a second benefit from them. Let us see what she is doing in that direction.

The large packing-house of John Morrell & Co. will be in operation before this work is issued. A brick structure, 160x96, flanked by a wing 48x96, is already completed, in which the business of slaughtering hogs and curing the meat for market will be conducted. Some four years ago, Mr. T. D. Foster, the representative of the firm (an English house) in America, made a general tour of the West, in search of a place to locate their packing-house in. No satisfactory arrangements were then made, and the business was conducted in Chicago. Last winter, Mr. Foster leased the house of Mr. Ladd, and began a preliminary experiment, to test the advantages of the city of Ottumwa as a packing point. This experiment resulted in his deciding to construct permanent works and enter largely upon the trade. It is designed to prepare large quantities of meat for the English markets, a business which can be done very satisfactorily with the supply of hogs from Southern Iowa and Northern Missouri. Packing nowadays is not like the business of ten years ago. It is absolutely essential that all forms of labor-saving machinery should be employed, and that the slaughter-house be kept at an equable temperature, by artificial means, all the year round. To do this, immense stocks of ice are required. The ice-houses of this concern are made to contain 10,000 tons, or about two years' supply, to avoid calamity through failure of an ice crop. The hog-yards, in which the stock is placed prior to killing, are 300x144 feet. The capacity of the house is 1,000 per day, but it is not expected to go much over 600 at first. Hams and bacon will be cured as soon as the necessary buildings can be erected. It is also intended to put up a cooper-shop and a box-factory, to supply their own packages. From one hundred to one hundred and fifty men will find employment in the works. Side tracks from the C., B. & Q. and the K.

& D. M. Branch of the C., R. I. & P. Railroad run to the house and yards, giving the best opportunities for shipping both ways. This business will benefit the town and country. The local breeders will be able to dispose of their stock to better advantage, and the town will have an added number of families to supply.

The Ottumwa Linseed Oil Mills were started in the Spring of 1875 by William Daggett, of the old firm of Daggett & Edgerly, wholesale and retail hardware (now dissolved), and W. T. Harper, of the old firm of Taylor, Blake & Co., wholesale and retail druggists (now J. L. Taylor and Co.), under the firm name of Daggett & Harper. They purchased about four acres of land on Cass street, south of and adjoining the C., B. & Q. R. R. track, and erected thereon a three-and-a-half-story brick mill, 40x100 feet in size, with wooden one-story seed-warehouse, 24x80 feet, adjoining the mill. The machinery was made and put into position by William P. Callahan, of Dayton, Ohio, with a capacity of working 100,000 bushels of seed per annum.

While the building was being erected, July, 1875, the Ottumwa Water-Power Company commenced building their extensive water-power, anticipating its completion within a year.

Daggett & Harper made temporary arrangements with L. C. Cook, owner of the steam flouring-mill, and situated about two hundred feet from their oil-mill, for their power by means of wire transmission. About the 1st of August, the oil-mill was fully completed, including a side-track 500 feet long, from the main line of the C., B. & Q. R. R. The first year (1875), the mill produced 82,000 gallons of linseed oil, and 800 tons of oil-cake; the second year (1876), 105,000 gallons of oil and 1,000 tons of oil-cake; the third year (1877), 126,000 gallons of oil and 1,200 tons of oil-cake.

The mill is now running on the crop of 1878, and working about three hundred and sixty bushels of flaxseed daily. The heavy rains of 1875-76 delayed the completion of the water-power until January, 1878. Their right-of-way for their head-race being near by, Daggett & Harper were the first to construct flumes, pen-stock and other conveniences to utilize the water-power, and by the first week in January, 1878, their entire machinery was driven by it. Their water-wheel may properly be called "the pioneer water wheel," as it was the first wheel to turn upon the opening of the Water-Power's guard lock-gates, and has ever since afforded a highly satisfactory power.

In the year 1877, Daggett & Harper replaced their wooden warehouse with a three-story brick building, 40x60 feet. Their seed-storing capacity is now 75,000 bushels, and their oil-tankage and storage capacity, 35,000 gallons. The flaxseed for the mill has been obtained on the lines of the C., B. & Q. R. R. and the Central Railroad of Iowa. The farmers in Wapello County are now largely supplying the mill, greatly to their advantage. The crop was hardly known to them until this industry was established. The oil produced has a high reputation in the Northwest, especially their boiled oil, which is a specialty with this mill. The oil-cake is nearly all shipped to Great Britain, in lots of five car-loads to each shipment. Capital required in property and stocking the mill, \$100,000.

One of the very commendable branches of industry at Ottumwa, is the large starch-factory. This concern is under bonds of incorporation, the members of the company comprising William Daggett, Charles F. Blake, J. W. Edgerly, W. T. Harper, W. T. Major, F. R. Sleeper, J. L. Moore, and S. L. Wiley. The capital stock of the corporation is \$25,000, soon to be increased to \$50,000. The company was incorporated in August, 1878; the cost of their building

and furnishings being \$20,000. The factory has a capacity for utilizing 600 bushels of corn per day, the rendering of which affords nine tons of starch per day. The force of hands employed is from seventy-five to one hundred. The machinery is run by water-power. The building is 105x110 feet, three stories and basement; the former of brick, the latter of stone, there being a five-foot foundation resting on twelve feet of dry piling. The roof is flat. The structure itself is imposing and adds a stroke of relief to the surroundings.

The Ottumwa oatmeal-mill, a new structure, which cost about \$3,000, is the property of Kiser & Pierson. Their capacity is eighty to one hundred barrels per day; water-power.

Both the starch-factory and the oatmeal-mills, are institutions of peculiar advantage to this region. They are still in their infancy, the former being unfinished at the date of writing, but alluded to as it will be when in operation. The oatmeal-mills are just beginning to grind. The crude materials used in such institutions are of a kind to increase farming industry, and the factories afford a market for a wide area. They are exactly what are needed here.

H. N. McCoy owns a sash, door and blind factory, for which a capital stock \$10,000 is required to run it, and a twenty-horse-power engine keeps the machinery buzzing at such a rate as to consume, yearly, in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, 100 car-loads of lumber. Twenty-five men are employed. The factory was put up in 1873.

Probably the largest manufacturing establishment at Ottumwa, is the Johnston Ruffler Company and the Ottumwa Iron Works, the former being an incorporated company, comprising as members, Allen Johnston, A. G. Harrow, J. T. Hackworth and W. T. Major; the Iron Works Company composing the same members, yet the enterprise not being an incorporation. Their works were all built in 1872, with a capital stock of \$24,000 in each Company—a total of \$48,000. The buildings, which occupy a total space of 165x195 feet, and the grounds included, cost \$20,000; the machinery, \$15,000. The Companies employ about sixty-five hands. This factory is the only one of the kind at Ottumwa. It is run by steam-power. The province of this Company and corporation covers every class of foundry and machine work, besides sewing-machine attachments. The enterprise of the gentlemen comprising the firm has, through incessant labor, placed this manufactory on a footing second to none and equaled by few in the State.

Durfee & Pollard are the names of formerly one of the leading wagon and carriage factories of the city. They went into the business in 1866, with scarcely no capital at all, and, by industry, worked their factory up to a \$10,000 capital stock concern, with the power to turn out, yearly, 300 farm-wagons and seventy-five of the various vehicles in use. They employed twenty-five men at one time. They now run a lesser force and do less work. Returning briskness in general trade will be felt in this concern.

The brewing facilities of Ottumwa are of such a wide range as to abundantly supply the home demands. The William Kraner Brewing Company is an incorporated concern, having become so in 1876, with a capital stock of \$50,000. Those whose names figure in the Company are William Kraner, J. B. Miller, C. Quinton, Christopher Kaiser, Louis Schlotter and Mrs. N. E. Kaiser. The brewery cost \$45,000, and the casks, etc., made an additional expense of \$6,000. The works cover an area 163x160 feet; the capacity of the concern is 150 barrels of beer per day, which ten employes help to make.

Hansman & Bauer have a brewery, that was built in 1865, at a cost of \$16,000, and now, with a capital of \$35,000 and six men, the company are

enabled to brew thirty-six barrels of beer each day. The brewery has buildings enough to cover 90x190 feet of ground.

Shafer & Hofmann's brewery cost \$28,000 in 1873. The size of the buildings combined is 90x228 feet, under the roof of which five men daily tread the hop-press, and squeeze out thirty-five barrels of malt liquor from "sun to sun." The capital stock invested is \$25,000.

Ottumwa has a soap-factory owned by F. Sanchez & Sons, formerly of Chicago. This factory has only two opponents in this State on the line of road from Burlington to Council Bluffs. There is a capital of \$15,000 invested in the concern, which was put up in 1875; and so encouraged are the proprietors that they have concluded to combine the manufacture of fancy toilet soaps with their trade. The capacity of the factory is 15,000 pounds of soap per month, which, with the addition, will reach about 25,000 pounds.

Away back in 1862, a building was put up on the Hawley estate at a cost of \$20,000; in this building were fixed three hundred and twenty spindles, three sets of manufacturing cards, two sets of roll cards, and a lot of fulling and finishing machinery. And when all these commodities were in full running order fifteen employes managed to pull from the rollers two hundred and fifty yards of woolen cloth per day. Mr. H. Zulauf was proprietor of the factory, and was proud of his enterprise; but a dash of "hard times rolled along, and the machinery did not revolve so fast; now and then a dozen spindles were stopped; a set of cards were made idle; a rod was allowed to cool; the speed of a wheel was slackened; a few hands were granted a respite from labor; a dozen window-panes dropped out; and now the old red mill has taken on a coat of rust, few spindles revolve, yet the work goes on at a slow pace, and when the golden dollars shall have soared about more plentifully, the old-time din of the mill will again be heard, and the heart of idle employes leap with joy because of their old place assigned them beside the spinning wheel.

The Bauer & Kiester Plow Factory is almost an enterprise of the past, yet a few of the men who worked at plowmaking remain and serve the company in the wagon-shop connected with the factory, which has a record as far back as 1868, when a capital of \$10,000 and sixteen men made it hum. The capacity was eight plows per day, bright and shining from the tip of the colter to the handles.

January 1, 1870, with plenty of grit, but no money, P. Hirschauer and six employes began to make boilers for the multitude, and they worked along until now they are prepared to make thirty-six large boilers a year, and Mr. Hirschauer has a capital of \$1,800. His is the only boiler-factory between Burlington and Des Moines.

As long ago as 1846, Ottumwa had a flouring-mill. The first one was built in that year by a Mr. Myers, and occupied the same territory as now covered by Postlewait's new elevator. Soon after that, G. W. Bowen came to this city, and, in 1854, located the mill where it now stands; there had been a framesaw-mill on the bank of the river since 1849, and the shell was occupied at first, and after that rejoiced in an addition. Formerly, a great deal of flour was shipped from this point to Chicago and St. Louis, but of late years attention has been given to the milling of flour for home consumption only. The Bowen & Company mills have four runs of buhrs, with a capacity of 100 barrels of flour daily. The capital of the concern is \$6,000.

J. Schick & Co. (Jacob, Charles and Valentine) are engaged in the manufacture of staves and barrels, boxes, hardwood timbers for wagon work, etc. The business was established in 1872, and has a capital of \$25,000. The

annual business amounts to over \$50,000. Steam-power is used. The sales extend over Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, etc. The business is a rapidly-growing one, and of the sort to prosper in this region.

OTTUMWA GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

The work of introducing gas into the city was begun by A. E. Swift & Co., in 1870. An ordinance granting the exclusive right for a term of years was adopted September 22, of that year. November 1 following, A. E. Swift & Co. sold their franchise to the Ottumwa Gas-Light Co., which was chartered that date. The original officers were: A. E. Swift, President; N. O. Swift, Vice President, W. H. Whitla, Secretary and Treasurer. This organization continued until June 8, 1875, when E. Tillotson was chosen President; J. R. Murdoch, Vice President, and Dwight Bannister, Secretary and Treasurer. February 12, 1878, this management was changed, and Mr. Bannister became President and Acting Secretary and Treasurer; J. R. Murdoch, Vice President. The Company is authorized to manufacture gas and deal in coal. The gas is made from hard coal exclusively. There are some four and a half miles of pipes laid in the city. The capital stock of the Company is \$100,000.

POST OFFICES IN WAPELLO COUNTY.

The following post offices are in existence in the county: Agency City, Ashland, Bladensburg, Blakesburg, Chillicothe, Competine, Dahlonga, Dudley, Eddyville, Eldon, Highland Center, Kirkville, Morton, Munterville, Ormanville, Ottumwa.

COUNTY POOR FARM.

The Poor Farm, 140 acres of land in Section 33, Township 72, Range 13, was purchased of Mr. Quincy A. Wood, in March, 1860. It is situated just below the mouth of Sugar Creek. The county does not boast much of this institution.

THE COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

of Ottumwa are very extensive. Considerable wholesaling is carried on. The city is well supplied with retailing concerns in all branches of trade.

The learned professions are ably represented. This being the county seat, the bar naturally is strong, and many of its members are well known throughout the State.

The banking business is carried on by firmly-established institutions.

Socially, the city is a delightful one in which to live. An intelligent class of people have made their homes here, and sustain several beneficial organizations. A scientific society is in existence, and a

PUBLIC LIBRARY,

with many hundred volumes, is kept up.

Taken all in all, we adhere to the first impression formed of the city, and pronounce it one of the very pleasantest that it has been our good fortune to become acquainted with in Iowa. Its future is assured, and its citizens may well feel proud of their beautiful City of Perseverance and laudable self-will.

OTTUMWA LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION

was incorporated in February, 1878, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, to be issued upon the serial plan; \$200,000 the first year, and \$100,000 annually thereafter, until the whole stock shall be issued. The stock is divided into

shares of \$200 each. The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the Association is liable at any one time is \$2,000.

The annual meetings of the Association are held on the first Monday in March.

Although the Association has been in active existence only since April last, it has already aided in the erection of some twenty residences, and its funds are in constant demand.

The Association promises to be an important agency in the future growth of Ottumwa.

Names of the incorporators: George Haw, J. Williamson, William Daggett, J. M. Hedrick, J. B. Field, Robert Douglass, J. D. Ferree, J. T. Hackworth, Daniel Eaton, W. E. Chambers, O. M. Ladd and A. G. Harrow.

The officers of the Association are as follows: J. Williamson, President; William Daggett, Vice President; J. D. Ferree, Secretary; George Haw, Treasurer.

Board of Directors: Charles Lawrence, Daniel Eaton, W. B. Armstrong, O. M. Ladd and I. N. Mast.

THE MISSING BOOK FOUND.

When the writer began his labors in Wapello County, he discovered that the original Commissioners' records were missing from the Auditor's office. Some one had borrowed the book, unbeknown to the Auditor or Clerk, and had failed to return it. The historian set to work at once to recover the volume, if possible, after first satisfying himself that it was not in the Court House. Several weeks elapsed without the desired result, and he was compelled to send his manuscript to the printer without a transcript of the proceedings of the Board. At last, after more than one hundred pages of the history were printed, the book was found. Had it not been for the indefatigable efforts of the Western Historical Company, Wapello would probably have never known of the whereabouts of the valuable record. We offer these words of explanation to account for the appearance of this chapter so out of proper order in the book, and to prevent the charge of inconsistency in a certain statement relative to the official roster of the county which precedes these pages. Appended is an abstract of the original book:

The first meeting of the Board was "held at Louisville, the county seat of Wapello County, on Monday, the 20th day of May, 1844." The County Commissioners were as follows: Lewis F. Temple (not L. E Temple, as is given on page 403 of this book), James M. Montgomery and Charles F. Harrow. Charles Overman was appointed Clerk. In August, 1844, John C. Evans, John B. Gray and James B. Wright were elected. In 1845-46, the Board consisted of John C. Evans, James B. Wright and Henry Smith. In 1846, the Clerk's office was filled by James C. Tolman. In 1847, the Board consisted of Henry Smith, Charles Dudley and James B. Wright. A. J. Redenbaugh was Clerk. In 1848, James B. Wright, Charles Dudley and Nathaniel Bell were Commissioners and A. J. Redenbaugh Clerk. In 1850, Charles Dudley, Nathaniel Bell and Samuel Gilliland were Commissioners and A. J. Redenbaugh Clerk. The last meeting of the Board, before it was dissolved by the act creating the County Judge system, was held July 29, 1851, at which Nathaniel Bell, Samuel Gilliland and Gideon Myers officiated. Mr. Redenbaugh was the last Clerk.

The first business transacted at the May, 1844, session, was to grant a license to David Glass to keep a grocery "in Ottumwa." This shows that the name Ottumwa was insisted upon by the settlers, although the official name was then Louisville, by reason of the act of the Locating Commissioners, who named it so in honor of Louisville, Ky.

Washington Township was organized at the first meeting.

Pleasant, Competine, Columbia, Center, Dahlonga, Richland and Adams Townships were created at the June session, or second meeting.

J. P. Eddy was granted a ferry license at the July session, authorizing him to establish a ferry at Eddyville. This was the first ferry in the county, duly legalized. The prices permitted to be charged were: Footman, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents; man and horse, $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents; two horses and wagon, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents; four horses and wagon, 50 cents; cattle, 4 cents; hogs, 2 cents.

In July, Henry Smith & Co. were authorized to construct a dam across the Des Moines, on Section 27, Township 71, Range 12, where Eldora now stands.

A tax of 5 mills on the dollar was authorized, and a poll-tax of 50 cents.

A Jail was ordered to be built on the east end of Lot 136, Block 11, in Louisville, but definite action was postponed.

A free ferry was ordered across the river at Louisville, provided the Appanoose Rapids Company sustain one-half the expense of the building and maintenance of the same.

At the April term, 1845, Anderson Cox was granted permission to establish a ferry across the Des Moines River, one and a quarter miles above Louisville.

At the May term, 1845, the Board agreed upon the specifications for the erection of a Jail, the previous action having resulted in nothing. A two-story hewed log building was agreed upon.

W. W. Chapman was acting as Attorney for the county in 1845.

At the August session, the Board ordered that the names of Francis M. Harrow and Robert M. Ramsey be stricken from the mill and dam charter, and that the company proposing to build a mill at Louisville be allowed until March, 1847, to do so. The original charter was granted by the Board of Jefferson County, while this county was attached thereto, September, 1843, to F. M. Harrow, R. W. Ramsey, David Armstrong and Joel Myers & Co. The Board of Wapello County approved of the charter at the August meeting, as aforesaid, with the change of names shown above.

The Jail contract was finally awarded to David Armstrong, at this meeting, for \$2,000. The site chosen was Lot 140, Block 11.

The first official recognition of the name Ottumwa was made November, 1845, by the Board. Before that date, "Louisville" and "Ottumwa" were used interchangeably.

Polk and Keokuk Townships were created in April, 1846.

There is no mention of the building of the first Court House, but at the January session, record is made of repairs done thereon by Thomas Sinnamon. And again, when Snodgrass & Hill added "stair steps" to that historic pile.

In January, 1848, D. F. Gaylord and Levi Reeve were authorized to fit up a ferry across the river, at Ottumwa, to continue twelve years.

Through all the Record Book one encounters innumerable licenses "to keep a grocery," granted to enough persons to supply groceries (fluid and solid) for a multitude. The business was a good one in those days, we infer.

The petition praying for the incorporation of Ottumwa was presented to the Board in January, 1851. An election, in accordance with the prayer, was ordered to be held February 8, 1851.

Agency Township was created in April, 1851.

There is no mention made in this book of the action taken by the Board respecting the Appanoose Rapids Company, and one is forced to admit that the records are quite meager in many respects. Not one word is said concerning the financial condition of the county, nor is the population or material growth alluded to in any way. No record of elections is preserved. The absence of full details of the transfer of lots to the county by the Appanoose Rapids Company is an astonishing one. The Company is alluded to but once or twice, and then only in an incidental manner. As we have already had access to the official books of that Company, this history is not deficient, however. It is gratifying to be able to say that the official roster is completed by the list of Commissioners herein given, and our readers will acknowledge that the publishers have left no stone unturned to give as full and authentic a history as can be obtained.

EDDYVILLE.

Previous to the year 1841, the country about Eddyville was in its primeval condition. In that year, Mr. J. P. Eddy, an Indian trader, came from Warren County, Ohio, bringing with him a dozen or more artisans, who were anxious to try their fortunes in the Far West. Mr. Eddy brought his family with him, but most of the party were single men, and, it would seem, clung to their single wretchedness for a long time thereafter. "As late as 1847," says Mr. Benedict, of whom more will soon be known, "out of the seventeen men who were building a mill in our neighborhood, only one man of the lot was married. Where did all the rest find wives? Some died without ever having one, and the others scoured the country far and near for helpmates."

The Government had allowed Mr. Eddy, as an Indian trader, to lay claim to a whole section of land—640 acres. This land, or a greater share of it, he used for farming purposes, until the year 1843, when he laid off 160 acres of the grant and called it the basis of a town. The name he appropriated was his own, adding only the "ville" to it. The land he now occupied was originally the domain of the Hardfish Indians, and this home of theirs had been known as their "farm" or "village," both names applying. The village embraced Section 6, Township 73, Range 15. It lies in the corners of Wapello, Monroe and Mahaska Counties.

Mr. Eddy remained at the new-born town until 1844, when he left for St. Louis, where he lived until death. A daughter still remains there. And the establishment of the ville materially ended his town labors, for with that his ambition seems to have been satisfied. However, he did content himself with the ways of the place long enough to have the honor of being first Postmaster at that junction, thrust upon him; also, to have built the first frame school-house, or that and free church and town hall combined, the wreck of which still remains, and tells to the stroller-by that it was there the first rudiments of education were taught the young of Eddyville; there the first song-praises and prayers went up, and the germs of political fervor, budding within the breasts of aspiring politicians, there first blossomed into the speeches of party advocates. All that is left of the schoolhouse is a tottering frame and a few boards, but they tell the tale, and seem to hold up to reverence the very name of him whose liberality and public spirit prompted him to strike a blow in the interest of education, morality and politics. Mr. Eddy also established the first store, which he managed until shortly before he left, when he was succeeded by E. D.

Fish, to whom Mr. Eddy sold his stock of merchandise. Richard Butcher, one of the first settlers, and one of Mr. Eddy's hired help, having been on the farm with him six months, and after that clerked for him in the store, also started a store in 1846, in company with William Cox, and in opposition to the Fish establishment.

The town was, by this time, beginning to thrive. The 1,000 Indians whom the new-comers had found so quietly smoking their pipes of peace, had, on May 1, 1843, been removed, bag and baggage, to a belt of country near Des Moines, by order of the Government; and when the red men loaded their ponies with their rude goods and gods, and wandered toward the sundown, the population of Eddyville, by this time, increased to ten families, said in unison: "We are left to ourselves. Let us make of this a great city, and vie with our neighboring towns." And it was thus that Ottumwa and Eddyville, for a long time, did wrestle for supremacy, until the former got the strongest hip-lock and tumbled its neighbor over.

Feeling its importance and need of law, Eddyville called an election in the old schoolhouse, on April 18, 1844, and elected three Commissioners to represent the upper corner of the county. Their names were James M. Montgomery, Lewis F. Temple and Charles F. Harrow. And these began to legislate.

A one-horse mail, once a week, had, since the little log Indian trading-house was first established, been toted into town from Agency City, Adam Cline holding the reins of the horse. This slow way of doing things was finally, in 1848, improved by the Rev. Mr. Post, a Baptist man of the Lord, who, with an eye to business, hitched up two horses to a "jugger," and twice a week enabled the inhabitants to send letters to and hear from their loved ones "back in the States." A large coach subsequently increased the delivery of mail to three times a week, and finally the iron horse, that went screeching through town for the first time in the year 1860, enabled the people to receive letters once or twice a day.

Many things began to happen by this time. Strangers came to town and settled, and the country about began to take on the air of civilization. There are but five of the survivors of '43 now living at Eddyville. Mrs. Walter Clement, Mrs. Nicholas Scribner, Mr. J. H. Benedict, Mr. Richard Butcher and Mr. J. T. Wiley. Mr. Benedict came to Eddyville in the spring of '43, and settled for a brief time on a farm about four miles above town, where he built a saw-mill, the first one in that part of the country. Mr. Benedict had come from New York State, landing in Chicago July 4, 1827, when there were but two white families there—Indian Agent Wolcott and his father-in-law Kenzie—and had finally come to his future home, full of hope and youthful fire, and so aroused the confidence of the people that they conferred upon him the honor of making him the first Justice of the Peace of the place. He married the first couple (1845), James Wilson and Catharine Steele. He had the first suit before him. It was a civil suit between two farmers, Crane and a neighbor, over a disputed claim. This was in 1844. The Court was held in a rough log cabin, but served the purpose very well. The first lawyer—one who represented one of the parties to the suit—was Homer D. Ives. "He was a shrewd, sharp young lawyer," says Mr. Benedict. The first grand jury room was a log cabin, built square and with but a small door for exit, a blanket serving to keep inquisitive noses from poking in. Mr. Benedict was one of the first jurymen. In 1847, the town had increased to twenty families, and Mr. Benedict moved in and built, at a cost of \$2,500, a saw and grist mill, the first of the kind in this part of the country. Here the lumber for the school-

house was sawed—the mill's first work. After that he took in as partner J. E. Vance. The flour-mill still stands. By this time the town contained a number of men who since have added more or less to making up its history. These men were J. T. Wiley, Nicholas Scribner, Walter Clement, Billy Dunlap, B. H. Palmer, David Campbell, Robert Akins, James Amos, Richard Butcher, Dr. Fish, Milton Fish, W. T. Caldwell, Dr. James Nosler, Dr. Ross, Homer D. Ives, William Cox, Martin Tucker, John B. Gray, Joseph Roberts and R. W. Boyd.

Martin Tucker kept the first hotel. The building had been formerly an Indian wigwam. This was about 1843 or 1844. Nicholas Scribner and William Dunlap soon followed in the train.

The first physician was Dr. Ross, in 1843, and Dr. Fish came in 1845; Dr. Nosler in 1846.

The first blacksmithing business was done by J. W. Caldwell and J. T. Wiley, copartners in business.

There was a little sensation in 1843, when a steamboat puffed up the river as far as Des Moines with a load of soldiers. In 1849, the first flatboat built at Eddyville was run to St. Louis, under command of a Mr. Carnes. Thus says Mr. Benedict. Mr. Butcher says the first was in 1847, by A. J. Davis.

Eddyville, in the spring of 1849, sent some of her citizens in the race for wealth over the alkali deserts of Nebraska to the Golden State. On account of the California travel, a franchise was asked of the Board of Commissioners to build a ferry over the Des Moines River, from Eddyville to the Chariton track, or road, which led right on from the main street in the village of Eddyville. This was given July 2, 1849. Prices of produce rose all over Central Iowa to high figures; corn was as high as \$2 per bushel. Every house was a hotel, and beds were at a premium. Even the soft side of a board was considered worth something to a tired traveler.

The first child born was to the family of J. W. Caldwell. He was named George. Clara, also a child of J. W. Caldwell, was the first soul whose light flickered out in this newly-settled wilderness.

Walter Clement has the honor of being the first surveyor; also the first school-teacher.

John M. Fish was the pioneer lumber-yard man, beginning in 1860. In 1863, he started the first bank in Eddyville.

Joseph Perry was the earliest wagon-maker in this part of the country, beginning his labors in 1853.

The earliest recollection of the "oldest inhabitant" reverts to the Pottery, started in 1847 by J. M. McNamee, who run it four years and then quit.

A plow-factory was put in operation by Thurbrough & Phillips in 1856, and after various changes for twenty years, it collapsed in 1876.

The year of 1858 was a rainy one. This discouraged farmers a good deal. The heaviest rains came, too, in harvest, so much so that wheat molded before it was ready for the mill, and the result was the bread made from it was both moldy and sticky. Rivers were high, bridges went sailing off, fences were washed away, and many a farmer wished the seventh year could be left out of the calendar. According to old Hard Fish, the Indian Chief, "Every seventh year, big rain."

A woolen-mill was built in 1851 by James Brady, the wheels and spindles being kept in motion by ox-power. Benedict & Vance came to the conclusion, in 1855, that they would not be less enterprising than the other men, and they started in. Mr. Benedict also put into motion a mill in 1858; took in as a

partner Mr. Wilmot, in 1862 to 1866; and in 1867, Mr. Stanley put up a new mill, which John M. Fish took in 1873, and run until 1877, when it died.

The Eddyville bridge was built in 1855 and 1856, at a contract price of \$30,000. The enterprise is an incorporated one, and officered by President, James Nosler; Treasurer, S. A. Welch; Secretary, Elijah Quillen; Directors, H. H. Williams, J. T. Wiley, Joseph Roberts, Sr., and Mary Ives. The corporation bears the name of The Eddyville Bridge Company.

Away back in 1849, the little town of Eddyville could with pride and truthfulness boast of much intelligence and literary cultivation. There was in that year an enterprise organized under the title of the Eddyville Mutual Institute. This association met weekly for the sake of mind-improvement, the duty of some one of the members being at each meeting to deliver a written or oral lecture upon some moral or scientific subject, and devote the hours to general literary discussions. The originators of this association were Homer D. Ives, Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, Dr. Fish, R. W. Boyd, W. H. Dunlap, Walter Clement, H. H. Williams, W. M. Alison, Robert Coles and W. H. Cross. The society continued its labors until 1855 or 1856, when it went out of existence, and the neat little library that had been collected was scattered.

THE PRESS.

The history of the press is always interesting; and especially when it dates back to the days of few commodities and the dependence upon local events alone to fill its columns; for there were no wires in the olden days to flash the intelligence of the land instantaneously to a neighboring people, but only the lapse of time sufficed to bear across the country the latest news of some event happening, perchance, a six-month back. And thus it was that the country editor labored with disadvantages and fought with fate for the earliest news a month or more old. J. W. Norris started the Eddyville *Free Press*, the first number being published Thursday, August 11, 1853. This was the earliest newspaper publication in the town. "We rest upon the broad shoulders of the community," was the commencement of an article in the first number, headed "Introductory and Explanatory." "Being a Neutral Press," continues the essay, "claiming perfect freedom from the peculiar influence of those parties and sects which so universally divide and interest the community, we cannot expect the cordial and exclusive support and sympathy of any one, but, nevertheless, shall be expected to please all and offend none—a most difficult task, and one which renders us as liable to encounter the stern and critical eye of suspicion and distrust as the more desirable one of sympathy and support."

In a review, the same paper said: "We cannot state positively, but we think we may safely estimate the business transactions of Eddyville for the season just expiring (1853) at \$100,000; a large sum, it is true, for an interior town of its age, and for the number of our business houses. But we believe it to be very near the truth." And the sanguine manner in which the facts are related would lead one to conclude that the statement was true. Because, men in those days were more conscientious than now; then, a mere farthing would not tip the scale from an honest level to a cunning, devising, dishonest bend.

The management of Mr. Norris was followed by J. V. Meeker. B. H. Palmer, publisher and proprietor, and William H. Alison, editor, three years later, 1856, changed the paper to the *Commercial*. This was run three years, and discontinued. A paper called the *Observer* was next run by J. T. Cooke, for about three months, date uncertain. Melick & McConnell, in 1862, started the *Star*; published it for about three years, and sold it to Charles Sherman.

Shortly after that, he discontinued the paper. In 1868, Melick & Bitner started the *Independent*, which did not live long. Mr. Straight bought the old material, and, in 1868, started the *Des Moines Valley Gazette*. Then Major John Wilcox bought in with him, and in two or three years Mr. Straight resigned. Mr. Wilcox conducted the paper until 1872 or 1873, when he discontinued it. In February, 1869, Mr. W. L. Palmer, a son of the journalist B. H. Palmer, established the *Advertiser*, a weekly Republican publication, which is still ably conducted. An opposition sheet, Democratic in principle, was born June 3, 1875, with W. A. Faust, editor, and J. T. Sherman, publisher. It was christened the *Advance*. In the fall of 1876, the politics of the paper was shifted to suit the complexion of the Greenback party. Mr. Faust retired, and A. Cross became identified with Mr. Sherman, and worked along until November, 1876, when a fire destroyed the office, and the paper was discontinued.

CITY ELECTIONS AND OFFICERS.

The first village election was held on Monday, May 1, 1857. The result was: For Mayor, Dr. F. H. Buck; Recorder, E. L. Smith; Treasurer, F. R. Manning; Marshal, Benjamin S. Slemmons. And, by the way, there is an anecdote connected with the first term of these gentlemen's office. A bogus inaugural address was gotten up and published as having originated with the Mayor. It was addressed: "Fellow-citizens and Members of the Council." It started out by saying: "I behold the city fathers assembled in solemn conclave, with proud and stately dignity, and with corpulent abdomen slightly protruding, to pass an ordinance to prohibit male animals running at large." The calaboose had been previously burned, and to this the "address" referred. "They (the crowd) could but stand idly around and behold, and say *sic transit gloria calaboose*. And the perpetrator of the foul deed is allowed to go unpunished, because the law requires catching before hanging."

"I would earnestly recommend that your early attention be directed to the repeal of that obnoxious law."

The author of the alleged "address" proved to be Mr. R. W. Boyd. Treasurer Manning became offended at it—not seriously, however, and the matter was recorded among the happenings that were.

The calaboose had been burned by some one who, it was supposed, had taken offense at the jail law, having been confined there. One Scott Steel was tried before R. W. Boyd, then Justice of the Peace; but there not being sufficient evidence to hold him, the prisoner was discharged. The calaboose was rebuilt in 1859.

About this time, the Pike's Peak mining excitement broke out, and a number of adventurers left for the hills. All returned within a short time, no richer for their journey.

The present city officers are these: Mayor, W. C. Ross; Recorder, Isaac Riggs; Trustees, W. M. McPherrin, William Cowley, C. A. Spelman, J. W. Wilkins, T. H. Shane; Marshal, R. D. Hall; Treasurer, Richard Butcher; Committees—Finance, William Cowley, T. H. Shane, J. W. Wilkins; Claims, J. W. Wilkins, T. H. Shane, W. M. McPherrin; Public Improvement, W. M. McPherrin, C. A. Spelman, William Cowley; Petitions and Memorials, W. M. McPherrin, William Cowley, C. A. Spelman.

THE CHURCHES.

In the early days, the itinerant minister was a feature as much as was the doctor with his jaded horse and saddle-bags, and the first permanent

minister was the Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick, a Methodist, who came to town in 1844.

Barring the church put up by Mr. Eddy, the Methodist Church, in 1848, was the first one built. It was a common structure, and stood until 1862, when it was replaced by a new brick one, at a cost of \$4,000. The society at present are in a prosperous condition, the fold numbering 125 members. The Rev. William G. Wilson is the present Pastor.

In 1844, Rev. B. A. Spaulding, a Congregationalist, came here and worked along until 1849, when the Rev. Mr. Hitchcock was ushered into prominent notice through his untiring efforts in securing funds to build a Congregational house of worship. This structure was sold to the Baptists in 1859, and in 1862 the Congregationalist erected a new church, at a cost of \$3,600. At present the society has no Pastor.

The Rev. J. G. Schafer, a Lutheran, began his labors in this field in 1844, and, by 1855, the society had erected a church, which, a year or two after, was sold to the Presbyterians. The first minister in charge of the latter denomination was the Rev. Mr. Holliday. This Church has no available record other than that mentioned in these few lines.

The Baptist Society was first organized under the Rev. Mr. Post, already mentioned, and who kept up the interest in that denomination for a time, and a year or two from 1844, removed to Pella, as American agent for a German colony, at which place he died. The Baptists now worship in the Presbyterian Church. They have no Pastor.

The Christian Church is one of modern origin. They have no regular Pastor.

The Roman Catholic Church is not large, yet its faithful few have plodded on for fifteen or twenty years, and still continue faithful under their Pastor, Father Feeley.

THE LODGES.

The I. O. O. F. Lodge was chartered July 5, 1850, its members then being John Cline, Dr. Warner, Dr. Buck, William H. Dunlap and Walter Cross. The charter and all the records were burned December 6, 1873, and in October, 1874, a new charter was granted. The membership of the Lodge is sixty-eight.

Eddyville Lodge, No. 74, A., F. & A. M. was organized June 5, 1856, the charter members being William Thompson, W. M.; Thomas Ogden, D. W. Corwin, Henry Graves and James Sherrod. The charter was burned December 6, 1873, and renewed soon after. The present officers are: William Cowley, W. M.; S. M. Epperson, S. W.; C. S. Smith, J. W.; William McPherrin, Treasurer; T. H. Shane, Secretary; James Farley, S. D.; L. H. Briggs, J. D.; William Thompson, Tiler.

The Temperance Reform Club of this place was organized in the winter of 1878. Its membership is large. The officers are: President, R. W. Boyd; Vice Presidents, J. C. French, Mrs. Dr. Sloan, Mrs. S. M. Epperson; Secretary, D. W. Ward; Treasurer, A. W. Riggs.

The Liberal League was organized in 1877, with the following officers: President, W. M. McPherrin; Vice President, C. N. Smith; Secretary, W. W. Scott; Treasurer, James Cowley; Executive Committee, R. W. Boyd, W. P. Brodrick, G. W. Chamberlin.

One of the most notable societies is that of the Eddyville Musical Association. Its ranks embrace some excellent musical talent. It is officered as below, having reached the anniversary of its second birthday: President, C. A.



J. H. Hutchison
OTTUMWA

Spelman; Vice President, William Van Ness; Secretary and Treasurer, F. W. Fais; Conductor, William Plough; First Organist, Carrie Boyd; Second Organist, Della Mosby; First Soprano, Grace Edwards; First Alto, Della Mosby; First Tenor, William Burns; First Bass, T. H. Shane.

THE SCHOOLS.

The records of the Eddyville schools, back of the year 1873, have been destroyed by fire, and a great deal of the information gained in this direction was from the memory of the citizens. It is recorded that, August 25, 1858, a school meeting of Columbia Township was held, at which were present: Peter Knox, T. C. Ogden and Daniel Zollars. The township then comprised one district, divided into subdistricts. This system run along until 1872, when there was a change in the election of Directors—three being substituted in place of two; and, although no record is made, it is thought that the independent district rule was first applied in this year.

In 1867, the Board issued ten bonds, of \$1,000 each, payable one every year until all should be canceled. This step was the first one taken toward building a new schoolhouse; and, coupling the borrowed funds with some loose change already on hand, the district set about putting up a fine building, at a cost of \$18,000. The size of this is 64x50 feet, three stories and basement. The material is brick.

The present School Board comprises the following officers: President, John Leggett; Secretary, A. W. Riggs; Treasurer, S. T. Caldwell; William Schaffer, A. Trotter, A. M. Lafferty, W. M. McPherrin, J. W. Mosby.

So much for records. But Mrs. Walter Clement says her recollection runs back of 1858; and the piece of information she gives is priceless, inasmuch as she is the only known person who remembers the facts relative to Eddyville school matters not recorded. This lady says that her husband, Walter Clement, together with Heman Snow, Dr. Nosler, James Workman and David Campbell, comprised the first Board of Officers and Directors; that being in 1844 or 1845. Mr. Clement was Secretary, and Mr. Snow was Treasurer. This management continued for a long time, but how long is not certain. Probably, however, until after 1855, with few changes.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The main work being done here by machinery is that confined to the flouring-mills. Messrs. Fish, Witkins & Co. now occupy the old Benedict Steam-Power Mill, which has a capacity for grinding twenty-five barrels of flour per day.

The Riggs & Spilman Mill, built in 1865, at a cost of \$8,000, grinds 145 bushels of grain every twenty-four hours, by the aid of steam-power.

In 1867, a company composed of John M. Fish, Robert Cooper and George Bliss & Co., built the Star Mills at a cost of \$29,000. The capacity of this mill is 100 barrels every ten hours, steam-power. It is a magnificent brick structure, one of the largest in this part of the country.

One of the enterprises of the past is the large porkhouse started in 1865 by Manning & Caldwell. It passed through various hands, and finally died in 1875.

There is also the B. Walz Brewery, a fine building put up in 1868. There were formerly two breweries, but in one the clang of the machinery is no longer heard.

MONUMENTAL.

In honor to the memory of the fallen soldiers, a monument was erected here in 1866, at a cost of \$500. The names thereon recorded are these: Gabriel Dennis, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry; David Dennis, do.; Charles A. Michael, do.; Homer C. Gibbs, do.; James McDonell, do.; John Scott, Seventh do.; Courtland Brown, do.; Charles Gardner, do.; Benjamin F. Crispin, do.; William L. Myrick, Forty-seventh do.; Noyes Chesman, Thirty-sixth do.; Thomas G. Robb, do.; Michael Kerfman, do.; William Martin, do.; Robert B. Miller, do.; Capt. T. B. Hale, do.; Louis Myers, do.; James Matton, do.; W. P. Shipley, do.; C. L. Ladd, do.; C. Moulton, do.; Samuel Houghs, do.; D. Gushwa, do.; William McKissie, do.; Thomas McKissie, Sixth do.; William Bradley, do.; Thomas Fullerton, do.; Robert Fullerton, Eighth do.; Justice Stauber, Eleventh do.; John Pickrell, Tenth do.; A. C. Field, Seventh do.; John Marshall, Fourth do.; W. Woodruff, Seventh do.; I. Cumpson, Thirty-sixth do.; Levi Matthews, Eleventh do.; George Noe, Seventh do.; William H. McGonagal, do.; A. Morton, do.; J. Burgoine, do.; J. Barber, do.; Z. Pike, do.; James Secret, do.; John Secret, do.; S. A. Warner, do.; Thomas Reed, Thirty-sixth do.; Charles Andrews, do.; G. W. Nicely, do.; Peter Stuber, do.; H. C. Lyman, do.; H. M. Lyman, do.; A. W. Lyman, do.; Henry C. Gordon, Eighth do.; William R. Ross, Forty-seventh do.; William N. Mayers, Thirty-sixth do.; Albert Barnard, Twenty-third do.; N. B. Gordon, Twenty-second do.; Thomas R. Robb, Eighth do.; P. W. Baker, Thirteenth do.; John Walters, do.; J. F. Watkins, Thirty-third do.; William Warner, Thirty-sixth do.; Charles Starkey, Seventeenth do.; H. Warner, Seventh do.; Jacob Brown, Fifteenth U. S.; Isaac Stanley, Twenty-fifth O. B.; William Heacock, Fourth Cavalry; Thomas P. Gray, Third do.; James Jordan, Seventh do.; Hiram D. Wolf, Eighth do.; Henry C. Wolf, do.; John McDole, do.; Secretary J. C. Stoddard, Fifty-sixth U. S. C. I.

The village of Eddyville at present contains five dry goods stores, three groceries, three drug stores, two hardware stores, two millinery, two leather and saddlery, one boot and shoe, one clothing, one furniture, one undertaker, one woolen goods store, one marble works, two lumber-yards, one brewery, one saw-mill, three grist-mills, one wagon manufactory, one graded school, one opera-house, one private bank, two hotels and about seven hundred inhabitants.

The Keokuk & Des Moines and the Central Iowa Railroads run through the outskirts of the village.

INCIDENTAL.

Prolific in startling incidents Eddyville is not. There was, however, a little excitement on the 7th day of May, 1851, which is remembered as one of the rainiest of rainy days, and from that time forward for forty days the skies poured their volumes of water down upon Iowa. The Des Moines River rose to an unprecedented height—thirty-seven feet by actual measurement—and from one bluff to another it was a rushing, foaming sheet of water. Corn was planted this season with water in the furrows, and the farmers wore their overcoats as they put the seed in the ground. Eddyville was overflowed, and a man of the name of Roberts, quite tired of having no substantial resting-place for the sole of his foot anywhere on his premises, tore down his house, and putting the remains on a flat-boat, ferried the dismantled home across into Pleasant Township, Monroe County, and commenced the village of Bridgeport. Others followed suit, and in a little while there were twenty families in the neighborhood.

The population of Eddyville at this time had grown to be about three hundred, and these were obliged to leave their houses and to take refuge in the upper story of Benedict's mill, while others fled to the hills. None, however, were drowned.

There have been but three high crimes committed in this place. These were murders. Johnson, a Virginian, stabbed and killed one Vance, in 1861, the basis of the trouble being a difference of opinion on the political situation, and, it being war times, matters waxed warm. Johnson was tried for the crime, but was acquitted on some unknown grounds. Two years afterward, however, he met his fate. He was thrown from a wagon, about ten miles south of Ottumwa, and his head was crushed on a stone. He was found dead by the roadside.

In 1862, one Harding shot and killed John Powell, a Kentuckian. The trouble grew from the same cause as did the former one. After doing the killing, Harding repaired to his house, sat down to breakfast with a revolver at each hand, and when the officers came, defied them. He was allowed to remain, and, at the close of the meal, escaped, hired a livery team and was driven to Sigourney, where he enlisted in the Union army and received the commission of Captain.

Scarcely had the season of 1862 began to fade, when a disreputable woman named Mrs. Craven shot and instantly killed Jim Humphrey, alias "Buckeye." The woman, through supposed perjury, was never indicted. She afterward moved East and married.

There have been three large fires here. The first came in 1866, and destroyed the depot and two freight warehouses, occasioning a loss of \$50,000. It is thought the conflagration was the work of an incendiary.

On December 6, 1873, there came a memorable fire, destroying \$50,000 worth of property, including buildings and wares, and owned as follows: One store, Fish & Dunlap; store, Dunlap; store, Caldwell; store, Chamberlain; dwelling-house, Roberts Brothers. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

A depot was accidentally burned in 1875, the loss being \$10,000.

ELDON.

The town of Eldon is surveyed upon the bank of the Des Moines River, on Section 27, Town 71 north, Range 12 west, being in the civil township of Washington. The history of this section is an exceedingly interesting one.

The site of the present prosperous place is but a few miles from the scene of Black Hawk's victory, Iowa ville, Van Buren Co., and also of the great chieftain's death and original place of burial. The history of those events is given in another portion of this work.

The early settlement of what is now Washington Township dates back into ante-treaty days. John B. Groover, a German, located on the site of Eldon, near where the roundhouse now stands, before the treaty of 1842. He built a cabin there, but was driven off by the Government troops, in compliance with the law. After the 1st of May, 1843, he returned and lived upon his claim about three years, when he died. He was buried upon an eminence in the north part of the present town. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was surveyed over his unmarked grave, and the men who graded the hill scattered his bones, little thinking that they were thus dishonoring the resting-place of the original settler of Eldon. This fact furnishes food for comment for those who are disposed to treat of the advancement of "civilization."

Other old settlers of the township are mentioned in Judge Hendershott's address, given in the general history.

The town of Eldon has many peculiar advantages. It is located in a rich township, well wooded, well watered, and underlaid by rich coal deposits. The Des Moines River, has, while running the distance of the town, a fall of several feet. Manufacturing might be carried on with profit to those who invested their capital in such enterprises.

The township of Washington was among the first organized, in 1844. The first schoolhouse was erected that year, in the northwestern portion of the township. John H. Nicholas was the first teacher employed. Thomas Ping was the first Justice of the Peace. The first sermon was preached by Silas Garrison, probably in 1844. The first post office was opened by Thomas Ping, at Ashland, in 1844. The first election took place at Ashland, October, 1843, when fifty votes were polled.

Ashland, or "Old Ashland," as it is now called by the settlers, was once the center of commerce in Washington Township. It was designed early after the influx of settlers, and promised to become a place of note. It was on the road to Agency from the south, being upon the southeast quarter of Section 9. It grew apace, and boasted of numerous advantages over other towns. It was surrounded by a rich agricultural region, and was settled by a good class of men. Thomas Ping was the owner of the plat, which was dated in 1845. The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized there by Rev. Thomas Kirkpatrick, in 1843.

In 1854, the Ashland Seminary was established. It was under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was the first school of that character in the county. It was managed by a Board of Trustees, and Lewis Dwight, for many years a teacher in Greencastle College, Indiana, was engaged as Principal. They had a good, substantial building of brick, 30x50 feet, and two stories high.

There was a famous bank, and many other metropolitan institutions. In 1856, the place had three stores, a steam mill, a hotel (kept by Thomas Ping), two churches (Methodist Episcopal and Methodist), two physicians and a wagon and cooper shop.

The town is now no more. Most of the lots are annually cultivated as farms. The failure to secure railroad lines killed the place.

A RAILROAD TOWN.

Eldon is decidedly a railroad town. Its origin was due to the construction of the K. & D. M. Road. A flag station was located on the site of the present town shortly after the road was opened, and named "Ashland Crossing." Subsequently, the little place was called "Williamsburg," and a post office established there, with Bert. Loftus, Postmaster.

In 1861, William Riordan settled on the site, and, with John Flynn, Timothy Ryan, Jere Keiff, and perhaps a few others, formed the beginning of the town. William Flint put up a saw-mill.

So the prospects of the place improved, and when the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road pushed its Southwestern Division to that point, the fate of the town was decided. In 1870, the town of Eldon was laid out, by Judge J. M. Love, Col. George Gillaspay, Hon. Edward Johnston, Col. William Leighton and George Williams. The platting and surveying were done by O. Baldwin, of Keokuk. Among the first to settle there were James Bradley, Peter Mulvany, Martin Dooley, John Donohoe, W. H. Cross, Ed. Dibble, Patrick Russell, J. C. Nelson, and others.

INCORPORATION.

In 1872, Eldon was incorporated. The first officers were D. K. Taylor, Mayor; John Donohue, A. L. Twing, Adam Blair, J. C. Nelson and F. X. Kaffer, Trustees; Ed. Dibble, Recorder; Peter Mulvany, Treasurer. Since then the Mayors have been: 1873—A. L. Twing; 1874—Ed. Dibble (Mr. Dibble resigned and the vacancy was filled by G. M. B. Myers; 1875—E. Myers; 1876—S. Mosely; 1877-78—T. C. Boorn. Recorders: 1872-73—Ed. Dibble; 1874-75—L. A. Young; 1876-78—J. C. Nelson. Treasurers: 1872-74—Peter Mulvany; 1875—J. Parkhurst; 1876—Peter Mulvany; 1877-78—J. Hunnell.

CHURCHES.

The Catholic religion is the strongest of any in the place, but a peculiar series of accidents have befallen the repeated efforts of the members. Three times a church edifice has been begun, and once nearly completed, only to be demolished by windstorms. Such renewed disaster has naturally left its mark upon the town, since it is young and not overwealthy. The energy of the Catholics is commendable, however, and that they will soon have a suitable place of worship, there is little doubt. Services are maintained in such places as can be used for the purpose.

The Methodist Episcopal and the Methodists have united in erecting a neat church building, where services are held by the Agency City Pastor, Eldon being a part of that charge.

SCHOOLS.

The town feels a just pride in its schoolhouse, which is a very fine building, and large enough to meet the requirements of the place for some time to come. The present teachers are the Messrs. Harrell. The first meeting held by the independent district Board was on the 23d of April, 1872. F. H. Kaffer was President and J. E. Alverson, Secretary.

POST OFFICE.

The post office was established at Eldon, shortly after the survey was made in 1870. E. I. Cummings was the Postmaster. E. T. Roland is the present incumbent, and the second officer Eldon ever had.

NEWSPAPERS.

Although Eldon has no paper at present, there have been no less than four different publications at that place. First came the Eldon *Herald*, by Mr. Morehouse, in the summer of 1873. The effort failed after about three months' trial. Then came the Eldon *Messenger*, about November 1, 1875, by Mr. Messick, which lasted through six or seven weekly issues. Then appeared the Eldon *Times*, under the charge of Dr. J. E. Alverson, and a good paper he made of it, too; a fact attested by the life of the little journal. In June, 1876, Tunis A. Bentley became editor and ran the paper until July 21, when he changed the name to that of *Western News*. In the winter of 1877-78 Jesse Markee bought the office, but finally suspended the paper in April or May, 1878.

ODD FELLOWS.

On the 18th of August, 1850, at the town of Black Hawk, Van Buren County, opposite Iowaville, Pulaski Lodge, No. 28, was established, with twelve members. The location remained unchanged for more than two years, when, in October, 1852, the Lodge was taken to Iowaville, and the name changed to

Iowaville Lodge, No. 28. In 1863, it suspended work, and so remained until May 26, 1872, when thirteen members, viz., W. H. Cross, J. E. Alverson, B. F. Welch, T. M. Taylor, T. P. Kelley, T. Barnes, T. B. Allen, J. Beatty, E. T. Roland, D. Yeoder, J. C. Nelson, J. W. Nicholas and W. H. Nicholas, of Magnolia Lodge, No. 24, of Agency City, were granted the privilege of removing the Lodge to Eldon, and changing the name to Eldon Lodge, No. 28. The charter, in accordance with the above, was granted October 17, 1872, and, on the 27th of December of that year, the Lodge was removed to Eldon, where it occupied a rented hall until 1876, when it built a lodge room of its own, which, with fixtures, is valued at \$1,400.

Since the removal of the Lodge, a portion of its members have withdrawn to form Floris Lodge, No. 272, and Van Buren Lodge, No. 350. The present membership is ninety-five, all in good standing. It has paid out in benefits \$1,586.65. It has buried three of its members. A Rebekah Degree is maintained in fine condition, with a membership of thirty-one.

FIRES.

The young town has met with far more than its proportion of losses by fire. The first heavy conflagration occurred on the morning of November 22, 1875. It broke out in the Valley Hotel, in a portion used as a saloon. The Parker House adjoining was next to take fire. This building was not used as a hotel, but two of the lower rooms were occupied as grocery stores, and some of the upper rooms were also used for various purposes. The wind changed, and threw the flames toward the Ashland House, which was the property of the C., R. I. & P. R. R., and was a very fine building, used as a depot hotel. The railroad ticket office and freight depot were the next to suffer, and were entirely consumed. The landlord of the Ashland House was the heaviest individual loser by this fire. Very little of his personal property was saved. The total loss by the fire was not far from \$10,000.

The second heavy fire began June 13, 1876, in J. D. Baker & Son's store, which was in a building owned by Peter Faust. The flames were communicated to the buildings on the southwest, occupied by Mike Shanahan, thence to William Huston's property, and thence to the Iowa Hotel, which was occupied by N. W. McKee. The total loss was probably about \$9,000, with \$3,500 insurance.

THE FUTURE PROSPECTS.

The old "D. V.," or more recently the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, has now passed into the hands of the C., R. I. & Pacific Company, and Eldon is the junction of these two important branches of a powerful road. The roundhouse and repair-shops are located at this point. The Company has signified its intention to put in a large amount of sidings, to accommodate the increased business. A new bridge is also proposed, which will be made double, or for both teams and railroad traffic.

The town has fine schools, a good church interest and a fine lodge of Odd Fellows. It is a thriving, energetic place, eager to go ahead and willing to keep its own end of the work up.

Naturally it is very well located. The river flows by it, and has a marked fall in a very short distance, thereby affording opportunity for manufacturing enterprises at little expense. The town is healthy, and is situated in one of the finest agricultural portions of the county. It is a good place for young men to locate in.

In 1870, the trade of the place could be summed up in short order. Mrs. Wicks opened the first general store, and E. Cummins the second, in 1871. At present there are three general stores, two drug stores, a bakery, three meat markets, one millinery store, a tin-shop, a shoe-shop, two blacksmith-shops, a barber-shop, three hotels, a saw and grist mill, a lawyer and three physicians.

AGENCY CITY.

Agency City, as the outgrowth of the Indian Agency, is one of the most interesting points in the county, in an historical sense. The early history of that particular section of country embraced in the boundaries of the first settlement, the tract given by Wapello to Gen. Street's family; and the later village of Agency City is so fully and accurately sketched in the able papers written by Major John Beach, and given elsewhere in this volume, that but little need be introduced here in the special chapter on the town.

The village was the work of several men, who were assured that the future town would be at some point near, but not at the old Agency. The duty of entering the land and arranging preliminary matters was unanimously intrusted to Capt. George Wilson, son-in-law of Gen. Street, and the manager of the "Pattern Farm," that supposed grand scheme for civilizing and educating the Indian. The farm was no more successful than the farmer was practical. Capt. Wilson was a graduate of West Point, and had led an army life on the frontier, but was not suited to the position of farm instructor to the Indians. The plan was a foolish one to begin with, and the enterprise did not prove beneficial.

The town was vaguely conceived of early in the days which followed the opening of the county to the whites.

THE FIRST STORE IN AGENCY

was opened by Shaphat Dwire, who was also the first Postmaster. The latter fact proves that Dwire began business in 1843, because the post office was established that year. This latter statement many a man still living will remember as true, by reason of the mail he knew was in the office but which he could not get out, from lack of the needful quarter of a dollar with which to pay the postage. Letters were frequently left undisturbed for weeks on account of the impossibility to get money enough to pay for them.

The history of this town is so admirably told by Maj. Beach that we hasten on to a later date.

Agency City was begun in 1843. Rev. B. A. Spaulding wrote letters to the Home Mission Society, from this county, in the spring of 1844, and by these indisputable documents we learn much that could not otherwise be definitely shown. The letters referred to are given in full on pages 374 and 376 in this work, and need not be reproduced here. They settle certain disputed points relative to priority of religious movements, and come like a voice from the grave to supply missing data.

THE RELIGIOUS HISTORY

of Agency City is not obtainable in full detail from the church records now on hand, as many of those valuable books are mislaid or lost. We therefore turn to the letters of that good man, Mr. Spaulding, and transcribe from them these facts.

The first letter, in the spring of 1844, tells us that Agency City was then informally laid out. The original plat, however, is lost; and were it not for Mr. Spaulding's testimony, there would be a lack of written proof of this fact. The letter continues: "On the 27th of October (1843, because the letter was written in the spring of 1844), a Congregational Church was formed in this town, consisting of six members, three males and three females. * * * On the next Sabbath a Methodist class was formed, consisting of six."

The writer, in conversation with Rev. R. B. Allender, a pioneer Methodist clergyman, in charge of the Agency City M. E. Church at present, and who began his ministerial labors in the Territory in 1837, was informed by him that the Methodists were the first to organize a class at Agency City, under the supervision of that worthy man, Rev. Thomas Kirkpatrick. The evidence offered is of a character to warrant the statement that the two churches were almost simultaneous in their formation.

At the present time, the Congregational society no longer exists in Agency; nor does the Presbyterian society continue. There are but two religious bodies in the town; one the Methodist Episcopal, which is a strong and prosperous body, and the other the Baptist, which is also well maintained. The former, as has been said, is presided over by Rev. R. B. Allender, while the latter is under the pastoral charge of Rev. E. Dudley. The Baptist Church edifice was erected in 1858. The Methodist edifice in 1854. We regret the absence of official records of the latter society, by which we could obtain a list of the several Pastors. The first minister was Rev. Thomas Kirkpatrick, whose name is indissolubly associated with all early Methodist movements in this region. Mr. Dudley is one of the pioneer movers in the Baptist field, and the existence of the society is largely due to him.

THE SCHOOL

in Agency City is an admirable one, conducted on the district plan. There are five divisions, under the charge of Mr. A. Hull, assisted by Misses Lillian Williams, A. M. Rowell, L. E. Hill and Fannie La Force. The district embraces a sufficiently large area to render the school very convenient and economical, and the people of the town are justly proud of this evidence of intelligence.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

There are lodges of the three leading secret orders maintained in the town. The Masonic lodge is the oldest, dating back to June 6, 1850, when its charter was issued. The name chosen is Olive Branch Lodge, No. 21. The original officers were S. P. Yeomans, M.; Willis Griffing, S. W.; S. E. Griggs, J. W.; Luther M. Davis, S. D.; John Wiley, J. D.; James Weir, Secretary; John Priest, Treasurer; William Griggs, Tiler.

Present officers are C. D. Bailey, M.; J. M. Murray, S. W.; J. P. Grout, J. W.; D. A. La Force, Treasurer; J. B. Pilcher, Secretary; J. C. Bryan, S. D.; S. M. Brown, J. D.; M. E. Andrew, Tiler. Membership, fifty.

The Odd Fellows are also an old body. Magnolia Lodge, No. 24, was chartered October 27, 1852. The present officers are J. P. Grout, N. G.; William Hill, V. G.; E. T. Sage, Secretary; F. J. Turner, P. Secretary; A. Wiley, Treasurer; S. Ryan, W.; J. C. Vass, O. G.; B. A. Brown, I. G.; J. A. Israel, R. S. N. G.; F. Streblow, L. S. N. G.; J. B. Pilcher, R. S. V. G.; William Dillon, L. S. V. G.; J. R. Myers, C.; C. N. Smith, R. S. S.; W. J. Warren, L. S. S.

The Encampment was chartered October 21, 1874. The charter members were: T. D. Lyon, J. A. Israel, E. T. Sage, G. M. B. Myers, J. R. Myers, C. Myers, F. G. Turner, Thomas Plumber, W. J. Warren, Parish Garner, J. P. Grout, A. E. Lyon. The title is Agency City Encampment, No. 67. The present officers are: C. Wood, C. P.; G. W. Clevenger, S. W.; A. Cain, H. P.; G. L. Littler, S.; C. N. Smith, Treasurer; F. G. Turner, Guide.

A Rebekah degree is also maintained under the title of Evening Star Lodge, No. 81, chartered October 19, 1876, with the following members: G. L. Littler, Mrs. M. J. Littler, F. G. Turner, Mrs. M. V. Turner, A. Wing, Mrs. M. J. Wing, William Hill, Mrs. N. Hill, E. T. Sage, Mrs. E. J. Sage, G. W. Shaw, William Hatfield, Mrs. M. E. Hatfield, William H. Brooks, Mrs. L. Brooks, S. Ryan, Mrs. M. Ryan, William Cole, Mrs. M. Cole, J. Hardin, Mrs. M. Hardin, N. J. Richards, Mrs. M. Richards, C. Wood, Mrs. J. Wood, M. J. Warren, Mrs. D. Warren, G. W. Clevenger, Mrs. M. Clevenger and J. W. Dunbar.

A lodge of the Knights of Pythias is sustained. The charter is dated February 8, 1876, and the following first officers were installed, under the title of Crystal Lodge, No. 30: J. A. Israel, P. C.; Eugene Chilson, C. C.; G. L. Littler, V. C.; G. B. Wheaton, P.; W. J. Warren, M. of E.; N. I. Richards, M. of F.; S. Ryan, K. of R. and S.; A. Wing, M. at A.; J. Q. Wood, I. G.; John Hannawalt, O. G. The present officers are: D. A. La Force, P. C.; A. Wing, C. C.; A. Smutz, V. C.; G. B. Wheaton, P.; D. A. La Force, M. of E.; S. Ryan, M. of F.; J. B. Pilcher, K. of R. and S.; H. B. Wagers, M. at A.; William Hill, I. G.; W. A. Covertson, O. G.

THE OFFICIAL ROSTER.

The oldest plat of the village now extant is dated November 10, 1848. This document is a well-drawn plan of the town, and has, also, a map of the county attached. It is the work of Capt. Wilson, who was an experienced Civil Engineer.

The charter was granted by County Judge J. H. Flint, January 6, 1859. The application was made for incorporation September 21, 1859, by a committee composed of J. Q. A. Dawson, B. B. Allen, J. T. Rowe, Thomas Lyon and Joseph R. Myers. The first election was held in March, 1859. The following list shows the Mayors, Recorders, Treasurers, Trustees and Marshals from that time to the present date:

1859—Mayor, Jesse Brookshire; Recorder, J. H. Cartright; Trustees, J. Q. A. Dawson, Edward Dudley, Samuel Packwood, Mathew Hixon, E. D. Black; Marshal, E. F. Hoffslatter; Treasurer, J. S. Wheaton. Jonathan Pound served a part of the year as Mayor.

1860—Mayor, Gideon Myers; Recorder, J. A. Starr; Treasurer, J. S. Wheaton; Marshal, S. T. Rowe; Trustees, Calvin Blythe, E. D. Black, Simeon Chaney, M. Hixon, George Springer.

1861—Mayor, Gideon Myers; Recorder, J. A. Starr; Treasurer, J. S. Wheaton; Marshal, H. C. Miner; Trustees, B. Blythe, M. Hixon, E. D. Black, John Fullen, P. B. Sprague.

1862—Mayor, R. Banks; Recorder, E. Brown; Treasurer, J. S. Wheaton; Marshal, J. R. Myers; Trustees, A. L. Chamberlin, J. Montgomery, J. Fullen, E. G. White, M. Hixon.

1863—There are no records of the Council meeting for this year. It is said they were purposely destroyed.

1864—Mayor, J. T. Rowe; Recorder, W. H. Foulke; Treasurer, J. S. Wheaton; Marshal, T. D. Lyon; Trustees, M. Hixon, J. P. Grout, J. Fullen, J. Montgomery, W. F. Lyon.

1865—Mayor, J. Q. A. Dawson; Recorder, J. H. Cartright; Treasurer, J. S. Wheaton; Marshal, A. L. Chamberlin; Trustees, M. Hixon, C. Myers, J. W. La Force, B. Jennings, J. P. Grout.

1866—Mayor, Joseph Myers; Recorder, E. H. Sage; Treasurer, J. S. Wheaton; Trustees, J. Q. A. Dawson, C. Myers, William H. Foulke, J. P. Grout, Thomas Foreman.

1867—Mayor, E. G. White; Recorder, E. H. Sage; Treasurer, J. Montgomery; Marshal, Thomas Foreman; Trustees, J. Fullen, G. M. B. Myers, B. F. Jennings, J. P. Grout, C. Bailey.

1868—Mayor, N. A. Woodford; Recorder, J. M. Murray; Treasurer, T. M. Wilcoxson; Marshal, Thomas Foreman; Trustees, J. Fullen, G. M. B. Myers, M. Hixon, H. B. Wagers, J. P. Grout.

1869—Mayor, N. A. Woodford; Recorder, E. S. Best; Treasurer, T. M. Wilcoxson; Marshal, Thomas Foreman; Trustees, J. Fullen, H. B. Wagers, M. Hixon, J. P. Grout, G. M. B. Myers.

1870—Mayor, N. A. Woodford; Recorder, Eli Allen; Treasurer, N. A. Woodford; Marshal, H. O. Covertson; Trustees, A. Roberts, M. Hixon, J. Fullen, G. M. B. Myers, J. P. Grout.

1871—Mayor, Eli Allen; Recorder, H. B. Wagers; Treasurer, N. A. Woodford; Marshal, Thomas Foreman; Trustees, M. Hixon, J. P. Grout, A. Roberts, G. M. B. Myers, J. Fullen.

1872—Mayor, Eli Allen; Recorder, S. M. Brown; Treasurer, N. A. Woodford; Marshal, T. D. Lyon; Trustees, M. Hixon, J. P. Grout, G. M. B. Myers, J. Fullen, A. Roberts.

1873—Mayor, William Shadford was elected in March, but resigned and was succeeded by J. Myers, and he in turn by W. D. Horton; Recorder, S. M. Brown; Treasurer, T. M. Wilcoxson; Marshal, William Walker; Trustees, J. Q. A. Dawson, C. N. Smith, C. D. Shadford, C. Bailey, J. P. Grout.

1874—Mayor, William D. Horton; Recorder, S. M. Brown; Treasurer, J. C. Johnson; Trustees, J. J. Hicks, J. Fullen, A. Roberts, S. Ryan, G. M. B. Myers; Marshal, William Walker.

1875—Mayor, J. Q. A. Dawson; Recorder, S. M. Brown; Treasurer, J. Q. A. Dawson; Marshal, William Walker; Trustees, C. A. Bryan, J. Fullen, J. R. Myers, J. M. Murray, A. Roberts.

1876—Mayor, Robinson Myers; Recorder, A. T. Graves; Treasurer, J. Q. A. Dawson; Marshal, F. R. Walker; Trustees, D. A. La Force, C. N. Smith, A. Roberts, C. A. Bryan, J. P. Grout.

1877—Mayor, A. Roberts; Recorder, A. T. Graves; Treasurer, J. Q. A. Dawson; Marshal, T. C. Walker; Trustees, C. D. Bailey, W. A. Covertson, J. Fullen, E. H. Sage, D. A. La Force.

1878—Mayor, A. L. Chamberlin; Recorder, J. B. Pitcher; Treasurer, J. Q. A. Dawson; Marshal, T. C. Walker; Trustees, D. A. La Force, C. D. Bailey, C. N. Smith, J. M. Murray, C. A. Bryan.

THE PRESS.

The first newspaper published at Agency City was called the *Agency City Newsboy*, and was started by William Axline, in 1869. This was continued until the spring of 1871, when the office was moved to Chariton, Lucas Co. The next paper was the *Agency Independent*, which was moved from Eldon in

the spring of 1874, and managed by C. L. Morehouse. In 1875, W. F. Moeller bought the office and continued it for a time. February 14, 1878, C. J. Best became proprietor, and is still publishing the paper.

MILLING INTERESTS.

The first mills erected in this place were built in 1851, by D. G. Farnsworth. The mill was first a saw-mill, but a run of stone was added. The present business is conducted by Mr. Farnsworth, who does merchant and custom milling, and also has a saw-mill attached.

C. A. Bryan & Son have a mill of the same character, with the exception of the sawing machinery. In place of that a woolen-mill is operated, where finished yarns are made.

OTHER MANUFACTURING CONCERNS

of a local nature are carried on in town, and a general commercial business is conducted by numerous firms.

The town is beautifully located on a high, level tract of land, which is at once healthful and delightful as a place of residence. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad passes through the place, and the Company has erected fine depot buildings.

The line of the road passes near the

GRAVES OF GEN. STREET AND WAPELLO,

and the Company recently placed substantial and appropriate stones over the resting-place of these noted men.

CHILLICOTHE.

This town is situated on the Des Moines, in Cass Township, on Section 36, Town 73 north, Range 15 west. It is on an elevated and beautiful tract of country, and in a healthy locality. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad runs through the place. There is a fine supply of stone and coal in the neighborhood of this village. The business interests are of a local character. Churches and schools are maintained.

In February, 1845, A. J. Wicker located in the vicinity of Avery Creek, and, in 1849, platted the village of Chillicothe. The first house on the plat was erected for Rev. A. J. Pierce, a Methodist minister. Mr. Wicker was of that denomination, and the sect became a strong one there. The region was then a part of the White Breast Mission, which extended from Knoxville to a point opposite Ottumwa, on the west shore of the Des Moines River. The first religious services held in the vicinity were held in a house near the present burying-ground, by Rev. James F. New. The Rev. William W. Knight and Rev. M. H. Hair were among the early ministers. The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized about 1848. The present society has an edifice in the village, which is the only church there. Rev. Charles J. Norton is the Pastor.

The post office was opened in 1849, with A. J. Wicker, Postmaster. Since then, the office has been held by W. A. Nye, N. Poston, J. J. Ellison, J. G. Henshaw, S. P. Heacock, and F. M. Bush.

The first store was opened by Peter Young. Subsequently, W. A. Nye & Son did business there. The village now has three general stores and one drug store. There is a blacksmith and a wagon-shop there.

J. G. & S. P. Heacock run a well-appointed grist-mill, which has a capacity of 300 bushels a day, and do both custom and merchant milling. J. M. Hull has a saw-mill in the village, and J. M. & J. E. Hull have another saw-mill in Polk Township.

A well-sustained lodge of Odd Fellows is maintained, called Chillicothe Lodge, No. 115. The Lodge was instituted December 15, 1857, and chartered October 14, 1858. The original applicants were: J. J. Ellison, A. F. Durant, J. H. Griffith, N. W. Dowd, G. W. Dickson, D. Henshaw and F. M. Henderson. The first officers were: D. Henshaw, N. G.; N. W. Dowd, V. G.; G. W. Dickson, Secretary; J. H. Griffith, Treasurer. The present officers are: F. M. Browning, N. G.; G. W. Wise, V. G.; J. M. Hull, Secretary; J. E. Hull, Treasurer.

About 1870, a lodge of the Sons of Temperance was formed, but did not continue long, and was succeeded by a lodge of Good Templars, called Chillicothe Lodge, No. 605, with the following members: J. M. Hull, A. X. Henshaw, E. J. Bailey, J. S. Burtin, H. G. Anthony, D. G. Henshaw, L. C. Morton, M. K. Horner, M. M. Henshaw, L. L. Johnston, Josie Hull, H. D. Lane, J. F. Hull, L. A. Blackman, J. G. Henshaw, K. A. Warren, J. E. Wadlington, J. N. Markle, D. Henshaw, S. P. Heacock, S. V. Sampson, L. R. Butin, S. H. Webb, G. L. Warren, F. M. Bush, J. E. Hull, M. A. Butin, D. Johnston, H. P. Johnston. At present, the Lodge is not in operation.

KIRKVILLE.

This village lies on Sections 7 and 8, Town 73 north, Range 14 west, in Richland Township. Richland was one of the first townships organized in the county, in 1844. The village of Kirkville has grown up because of the excellence of the country roundabout and the thickness of the settlements in the township. Richland had, in 1875, 1,411 inhabitants. Kirkville has two church organizations, the Methodist Episcopal being the elder. The Methodist Episcopal society was organized by Rev. Thomas Kirkpatrick, about 1844, and was incorporated in 1852. The first house was built in 1852-53. The present edifice, in 1870. It was dedicated in September of that year, and is valued at \$4,000. The present membership is 208. There is another church, under the charge of the Kirkville Pastor, located in the township of Richland, with a membership of fifty; Rev. Mr. Graham, Pastor.

The Presbyterians were organized into a society at Eddyville, in 1850, and transferred to Kirkville, March 15, 1854. Rev. S. Cowles was the first Pastor. Membership at organization, 8; present membership, 120. Rev. J. M. McElroy, of Batavia, supplies the pulpit. The church edifice was completed in 1876, and dedicated in February of that year. The cost was \$4,700.

There is a good grist-mill in the village. The mercantile business is conducted by two general stores. The schools are maintained in good style.

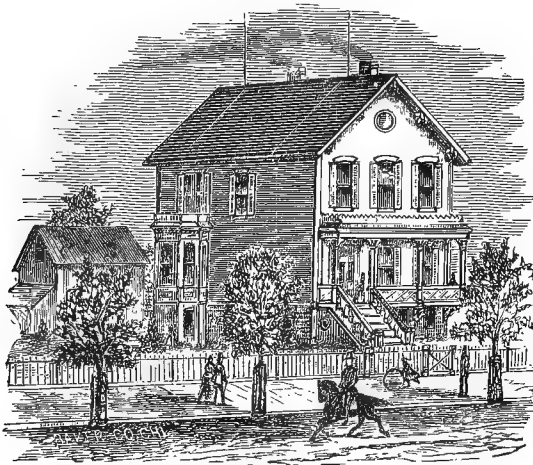
BLAKESBURG.

Blakesburg, in Adams Township, was laid out in 1852, by Mr. T. Blake. It is situated upon a high, rolling prairie, adjoining a heavy body of woodland, and in the vicinity there is an abundance of coal. The land around the place, for fertility and beauty of scenery, cannot be surpassed by any other in the

country. Four years after it was laid out, it contained nearly five hundred inhabitants. There was one good grist and saw-mill, four dry goods stores, three blacksmith-shops, one wagon and plow shop, one cabinet-shop, one shoemaker, one gunsmith, one tailor, and one saddler and harness-marker. The professions were represented by three physicians, two ministers, and one lawyer. The Methodists and Baptists were both putting up houses of worship. The town is at present in as flourishing a condition as could be expected for one which is so far removed from railroads.

DAHLONEGA:

The town of Dahlonega is situated in the township of the same name, upon the border of a fine rolling prairie. The town was regularly laid out with a large public square in the center. It formerly went by the name of Shellbark, from the fact that the first houses were built of shellbark-hickory logs. Wood, coal and water are abundant and easy of access. Early in 1850, it contained about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, three stores, one tavern, a comfortable schoolhouse, a blacksmith-shop, and a portable saw-mill. Six years later, the records show the population to be about three hundred, with two packing-houses for beef and pork, a public hall, a new brick schoolhouse in process of erection, an extensive pottery, and a general advancement in all branches of business. At present it is not growing. Other towns have eclipsed this one-time aspirant for county seat honors.



STATEMENT OF VOTES CAST AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1876, AND AT THE STATE AND
COUNTY ELECTION, OCTOBER 8, 1878.

TOWNS.	1876.		STATE TICKET—1878.										COUNTY TICKET—1878.											
	PRESIDENT.		CONGRESS.		SECRETARY OF STATE.		STATE TREASURER.		ATTY. GEN.		SUP. JUDGE.		DIST. JUDGE.		ATTORNEY.		CLERK.		RECORDER.		SUPERVISOR.		SURVEYOR.	
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Sampson.	Wheaver.	Hall.	Farnsworth.	Bemis.	Devlin.	McJunkin.	Gibbons.	Rothrock.	Knapp.	Ree.	Burton.	Telford.	Townsend.	Walker.	Thompson.	Kirkpatrick.	Phillips.	Monroe.	Reinhard.	Baker.	
Agency	162	132	140	87	138	88	143	85	143	85	142	86	142	86	144	83	123	104	142	84	142	86	143	
Adams	68	179	63	143	64	153	64	153	64	153	64	150	63	154	64	147	58	165	65	159	88	128	64	
Columbia	236	180	219	190	210	206	210	206	210	205	211	205	212	201	210	206	245	167	214	199	210	205	210	
Cass	72	122	62	113	61	115	61	115	61	115	61	115	61	115	61	115	64	112	61	115	61	115	61	
Competine	105	95	97	98	97	99	97	99	97	85	97	99	97	90	97	86	97	93	102	85	98	88	98	
Dahlonaga	75	45	67	43	68	42	68	42	68	42	68	42	65	45	68	42	69	40	68	42	64	47	68	
Green	87	158	69	132	68	150	68	152	68	152	68	152	63	156	68	152	51	168	65	154	69	143	66	
Highland	118	78	94	88	100	88	100	88	100	88	99	90	104	88	100	88	101	87	114	75	100	89	100	
Keokuk	63	88	52	86	55	83	55	83	54	83	55	83	62	76	54	84	54	84	56	83	76	62	52	
Polk	90	104	65	95	65	95	65	95	65	95	64	96	83	97	65	95	65	95	64	96	65	90	65	
Pleasant	121	132	108	126	113	122	113	122	113	118	112	122	115	119	113	120	110	124	99	128	114	119	113	
Richland	200	106	152	133	156	128	156	123	138	126	158	127	156	128	157	128	159	128	160	127	157	130	155	
Washington	184	146	128	149	125	153	125	152	126	152	126	149	130	149	127	149	131	146	132	147	126	153	125	
Center—																								
First Precinct	307	260	288	181	266	222	267	224	266	227	257	235	228	266	263	231	245	244	297	195	249	243	265	
Second Precinct	354	333	340	273	334	295	334	295	332	295	319	306	267	361	326	299	297	318	354	274	321	301	338	
Third Precinct	339	254	286	206	278	218	277	220	278	219	273	222	247	249	274	222	247	246	293	203	269	228	278	
Total	2581	2412	2245	2143	2198	2257	2203	2260	2203	2240	2174	1279	2075	2375	2191	2247	2116	2321	2286	2166	2209	2226	2200	

WAR RECORD.

TAKEN PRINCIPALLY FROM ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORTS.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Adjut..... Adjutant
Art..... Artillery
Bat..... Battle or Battalion
Col..... Colonel
Capt..... Captain
Corp..... Corporal
Comsy..... Commissary
com..... commissioned
cav..... cavalry
captd..... captured
desrd..... deserted
disab..... disabled
disd..... discharged
e..... enlisted
excd..... exchanged
inf..... infantry
inv..... invalid

I. V. I..... Iowa Volunteer Infantry
kld..... killed
Lieut..... Lieutenant
Maj..... Major
m. o..... mustered out
prmtd..... promoted
prisr..... prisoner
Regt..... Regiment
re-e..... re-enlisted
res..... resigned
Sergt..... Sergeant
trans..... transferred
vet..... veteran
V. B. C..... Veteran Reserve Corps
wd..... wounded
hon. disd..... honorably discharged

SECOND INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—The non-veterans of this regiment were mustered out at expiration of their term of service in April, May and June, 1864. The veterans and recruits were consolidated into six companies, known as the Second Veteran Infantry. The Second Veteran Infantry was consolidated to make a full regiment with the Third Veteran Infantry, Nov. 8, 1864, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865.

Q. M. Alonzo Eaton, com. 1st Lieut Co. K May 28, 1861' prmtd. Q. M. Aug. 7, 1861.

Company C.

Philip Q. Stoner, e. May 6, 1861, disd. Aug. 11, 1862.
Cox, Samuel, disd. June 13, 1862.
Stamper, G. C., e. Aug. 26, 1862.

Company K.

Capt. Chas. C. Cloutman, com. May 28, 1861, killed at Fort Donelson.
Capt. Ermon E. Mastick, e. as sergt. May 6, 1861, prmtd. 2d Lieut. Sept. 19, 1861, prmtd. 1st Lieut. Nov. 1, 1861, prmtd. capt. Feb. 16, 1862.
First Lieut. Jno. E. Mobley, e. as sergt. May 6, 1861, prmtd. 2d Lieut. Nov. 1, 1861, prmtd. 1st Lieut. Feb. 16, 1862, disd. for wds. Aug. 20, 1862.
First Lieut. Geo. W. Blake, e. as sergt. May 6, 1861, prmtd. 2d Lieut. Feb. 16, 1862, prmtd. 1st Lieut. Aug. 20, 1862, wd. at Corinth.
Second Lieut. Fredk. W. Hawley, com. May 28, 1861, res. Sept. 14, 1861.
Second Lieut. Thos. K. Raush, e. as corp. May 6, 1861, prmtd. 2d Lieut. Aug. 20, 1862, wd. at Corinth.
First Sergt. R. P. Caldwell, e. May 6, 1861, trans. to Co. I 1st Iowa Cav.
Sergt. Jas. H. McClure, e. May 6, 1861.
Sergt. Wm. H. Norris, e. May 6, 1861.
Sergt. Wm. C. Holden, e. May 6, 1861.
Sergt. Z. M. Cook, e. May 6, 1861, wd. at Fort Donelson, disd. July 7, 1862.
Sergt. S. Kirkpatrick, e. May 6, 1861.
Sergt. Benj. E. Hammitt, e. May 6, 1861, wd. at Ft. Donelson.

Sergt. Z. McAllister, e. May 6, 1861, disd. May 9, 1862.
Sergt. Edwin Johnson, e. May 6, 1861.
Corp. Jno. Morrison, Jr., e. May 6, 1861.
Corp. Young J. Powell, e. May 6, 1861.
Corp. Jesse Buckner, e. May 6, 1861, disd. Nov. 6, 1861.
Corp. Stephen Osborn, e. May 6, 1861, disd. Sept. 15, 1861.
Corp. S. S. Shearer, e. May 6, 1861, wd. at Ft. Donelson, died of wds. March 27, 1863.
Corp. Thos. Gallagher, e. May 6, 1861, wd. at Ft. Donelson.
Corp. Adam L. Saum, e. May 6, 1861, deserted April 29, 1862.
Corp. Wallace Weed, e. May 6, 1861, wd. at Columbus, Ky., died Jan. 16, 1863.
Corp. H. Deller, e. May 6, 1861.
Corp. W. H. Henderson, e. May 6, 1861, kld. at Corinth.
Corp. D. A. Sergeant, e. May 6, 1861, wd. at Ft. Donelson.
Corp. Jos. Berkey, e. May 6, 1861, kld. at battle of Ft. Donelson Feb. 15, 1862.
Musician Jas. White, e. May 6, 1861, disd. Aug. 5, 1862.
Wagoner Matthias Alcott, e. May 6, 1861.
Ayres, Wm., e. May 6, 1861.
Asman, Louis, e. May 6, 1861.
Bosworth, D. C., e. May 6, 1861, died Oct. 26, 1861.
Brock, F. A., e. May 6, 1861.
Bell, Dora, e. May 6, 1861, disd. Sept. 5, 1861.
Blake, James, e. May 6, 1861, kld. battle Ft. Donelson.
Bossee, Hermann, e. May 6, 1861, deserted July 31, 1861.
Brooks, Jos., e. May 6, 1861, deserted Sept. 9, 1861.
Coen, John, e. May 6, 1861.
Cole, W. W., e. Sept. 4, 1862.
Coyne, B., e. May 6, 1861.
Cochran, Wm., e. May 6, 1861, died May 22, 1862.
Coffin, Wm. A., e. May 6, 1861.
Comstock, James, e. May 6, 1861.
Chadd, Daniel, e. May 6, 1861.
Chadd, Wesley, e. May 6, 1861.
Cook, David, e. May 6, 1861, wd. at Fort Donelson.
Day, Elias, e. May 6, 1861.
Drake, Wilson, e. May 6, 1861, died at Corinth, Miss.
Durbin, Levi, e. May 6, 1861, capt'd. at Corinth Oct. 5, '62.
Dewitt, Jas. P., e. Dec. 14, 1863.
Davis, Nelson, May 27, 1861, disd. July 29, 1862.
Enslow, Daniel T., e. May 6, 1861, died at St. Louis.
Elerick, Shannon, e. May 6, 1861.
Fulzon, M., e. Dec. 21, 1863.
Goodall, Wm. H., e. May 6, 1861, wd. at Ft. Donelson.

Gea, Wm. M., e. May 6, 1861, disd. Feb. 1, 1862.
 Grubby, W. B., e. May 6, 1861, disd. Dec. 28, 1861.
 Graves, Geo. W., e. May 6, 1861.
 Graves, Alfred H., e. May 6, 1861, disd. Nov. 6, 1861.
 Goulden, M., e. Dec. 19, 1863.
 Harrison, S. F., e. May 6, 1861, died at Ft. Donelson.
 Holmes, T. D., e. May 6, 1861, wd. at Ft. Donelson.
 Hampton, John, e. May 6, 1861, kld. at Ft. Donelson.
 Harper, Geo., e. May 6, 1861, died Jan. 9, 1862.
 Harper, James, e. May 6, 1861, disd. Nov. 6, 1861.
 Kilpatrick, B., e. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Kirkpatrick, W. T., e. May 6, 1861, kld. at Ft. Donelson.
 Krutz, John R., e. Sept. 30, 1862.
 Lyon, R. E., e. May 6, 1861.
 Lottridge, George, e. May 6, 1861.
 Lankford, H. O., e. May 6, 1861, disd. Sept. 14, 1862.
 Martin, C. L., e. May 6, 1861.
 McGuire, Wm. e. May 6, 1861, died Sept. 17, 1861.
 McDonough, Geo., e. Sept. 2, 1862.
 Manro, N. F., e. May 6, 1861, disd. Dec. 19, 1861.
 Phillips, Samuel, e. May 6, 1861.
 Phillips, Bosler, e. Sept. 1, 1862.
 Parker, Geo., e. May 6, 1861, disd. April 1, 1862.
 Reed, Wm., e. May 6, 1861.
 Reams, C. F., e. Dec. 14, 1863.
 Rupe, John, e. May 6, 1861, disd. Oct. 31, 1861.
 Sterling, Jos., Sept. 2, 1862.
 South, M., e. Sept. 1862.
 Thompson, A. S., e. May 27, 1861, wd. at Donelson, disch.
 Thallheimer, S., e. May 6, 1861.
 Trim, Wm. E., e. May 6, 1861.
 Vance, Jos. H., e. May 6, 1861.
 Warner, Jas., e. May 6, 1861, disd. Oct. 9, 1862, disab.
 Wishart, E. H., e. May 6, 1861.
 Woodward, Jas. M., e. Sept. 4, 1861.
 White, A. M., e. Sept. 16, 1862.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Carroll, B. F., e. Feb. 22, 1864.
 French, Morris, e. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Thorp, N. P.

SECOND VETERAN INFANTRY.

Q. M. Alonzo Eaton, com. Aug. 7, 1861, from 2d Inf. capt.
 and A. Q. M. U. S. V. June 30, 1864.

Company A.

Sylvester, John W., e. May 3, 1864.

Company C.

Second Lieut. Thomas K. Raush, com. Aug. 20, 1862, from
 Co. K, 2d Inf., May 21, 1864, kld. at Atlanta.

Company G.

Stamper, G. C., e. Aug. 29, 1862.

Company K.

First Lieut. Sanford Kirkpatrick.
 Sergt. William C. Holden, e. May 6, 1861, vet. Dec. 25, '63.
 Corp. Young J. Powell, e. May 6, 1861, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Corp. T. D. Holmes, e. May 6, 1861, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Coen, John, e. May 6, 1861.
 Childers, P. R., e. Nov. 25, 1861.
 Cole, William W., e. Sept. 1, 1861.
 Day, Elias, e. May 6, 1861, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Farnsworth, William, e. Feb. 1, 1861.
 Gallagher, Thomas, e. May 6, 1861, vet. Dec. 28, 1863.
 Graves, George W., e. May 6, 1861, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Hascal, Samuel, e. Jan. 15, 1864.
 Kirkpatrick, Wade, e. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Krutz, John R., e. Sept. 30, 1862.
 Lyon, R. E., e. May 6, 1861, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Lockwood, J. W., e. Jan. 21, 1864.
 Locker, W. H., e. Sept. 8, 1862.
 McDonough, George, e. Sept. 2, 1862.
 Mick, Henry, e. Feb. 10, 1864, died at Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Phillips, Bosler, e. Sept. 1, 1862.
 Sterling, Joseph, e. Sept. 2, 1862.
 South, Michael, e. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Sheppard, D. M., e. March 31, 1862.
 Thallheimer, S., e. May 6, 1862, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Wishart, E. H., e. May 6, 1862.
 White, A. M., e. Sept. 16, 1862.
 Woodward, J. M., e. Sept. 4, 1862.
 Wykoff, S. D., e. Jan. 15, 1862.

SECOND CONSOLIDATED VETERAN INFANTRY.

Company A.

First Lieut. Jacob C. Mowrey, e. as private June 8, 1861,
 prmtd. to 2d lieut. Jan. 22, 1865, prmtd. to 1st lieut.
 March 24, 1865.
 Critchfield, Elliott, e. June 8, 1861, vet. Jan. 4, 1864.

Company F.

Goodwin, George W., Jan. 6, 1861, vet. Dec. 17, 1863, disd.
 July 3, 1865.

Company I.

Ball, H. H., e. May 21, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Company K.

First Lieut. Sanford Kirkpatrick, com. Nov. 10, 1864,
 from com. sergt.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This Regiment was mustered out at Louisville July
 12, 1865.]

Lieut. Col. Saml. Mahon, e. as 1st lieut. Co. F, July 24,
 1861, prmtd. capt. June 12, 1862, prmtd. major June
 13, 1865, prmtd. lieut. col. June 13, 1865.
 Q. M. Stiles E. Forsha, com. Aug. 6, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut.
 Co. I, capt. and com. of sub.
 Com. Sergt. Andrew J. Horton.

Company C.

McDonough, E. C., e. March 31, 1864.

Company D.

Gebel, Geo., e. Feb. 8, 1864.
 Gutterman, Jacob, e. Feb. 15, '64, wd. at Lay's Ferry, Ga.

Company E.

Chambers, J. G., e. July 23, 1861.
 Doll, Jno., e. July 23, 1861.
 Fairchild, H. C., e. July 23, 1861.
 Strange, e. July 23, 1861.

Company F.

Capt. Chas. W. Kitteridge, com. July 24, 1861, wd. at
 Belmont, resd. June 11, 1862.
 Capt. Chas. J. Sergeant, e. as private in 1861, prmtd. 2d
 lieut. June 12, 1862, prmtd. capt. Aug. 7, 1861, wd.
 Aug. 11, 1864, died at Ottumwa.
 Capt. Peter Hennegun, e. as private in 1861, prmtd. 2d
 lieut. Aug. 3, 1864, prmtd. Capt. June 1, 1865.
 First Lieut. Orran S. Russell, e. as private in 1861, wd.
 at Corinth, prmtd. 1st lieut. June 1, 1865.
 First Sergt. Wm. W. Farley, e. July 11, 1861, kld. at Bel-
 mont Nov. 7, 1861.
 Sergt. Stevens W. Merrill, e. in 1861.
 Sergt. Chas. G. Grout, e. 1861, trans. to 3d Ala. A. D., asst.
 1st lieut. March 1, 1864.
 Sergt. Hiram Balcom, e. 1861, vet. Dec. 26, 1863, wd.,
 disd. June 1, 1865.
 Sergt. John Hammitt, e. 1861, wd. at Belmont, disd.
 Sept. 19, 1862.
 Corp. Geo. F. House, e. 1861, disd. Jan. 9, 1863.
 Corp. Wm. W. Johnson, e. 1861, wd. at Belmont, disd.
 Oct. 20, 1862.
 Corp. Seth Sampson, e. 1861, disd. March 25, '62.
 Corp. A. W. Neighbor, e. 1861, kld. at Corinth.
 Corp. Cyrus Sumard, e. 1861.
 Corp. W. Carroll, e. 1861, capt. at Belmont, Mo.
 Corp. E. S. Beardon, e. 1861.
 Corp. Wm. H. Litsey, e. 1861, died of wds. May 22, 1864.
 Bartlett, Ulysses, e. 1861, wd. at Corinth, disd. Aug.
 13, 1863.
 Bartholomew, Wm., e. 1861.
 Backus, D., e. Feb. 13, 1864, died at Nashville, Tenn.
 Backus, Wm., e. 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Buckner, O. S., e. Jan. 25, 1864, kld. in battle of Oostan-
 aula River, Ga.
 Brown, C., e. 1861, vet. Dec. 26, 1863, died at Rome, Ga.
 Buckner, E., e. Jan. 25, '64, died at Jeffersonville, Ind.

- Bearden, E. W., e. 1861.
 Bridenstine, D., e. Jan. 25, 1864.
 Bowman, John, e. 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Broadhead, Elisha, e. Feb. 10, 1862, vet. Feb. 11, 1864.
 Brown, Ira, e. 1861, vet. Dec. 26, 1863.
 Carman, J. B., e. Feb. 10, 1864.
 Crossen, F. M., e. 1861, vet. Dec. 26, 1863, trans. to Co. G, 11th U. S. Inf., as 1st Lieut.
 Cowan, G. G., e. Dec. 25, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Evans, Josiah B., e. 1861, kld. in battle of Belmont.
 Davis, J. D., e. Dec. 14, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Davis, Wm. M., e. Dec. 25, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Doak, Jno., e. Dec. 16, 1861, wd. at Corinth, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Eldridge, John, July 11, 1861, died Oct. 26, 1861.
 Frank, Joseph, e. 1861, deserted July 25, 1861.
 Foster, J. C., e. Jan. 18, 1864.
 Gregory, R. C., e. 1861, vet. Dec. 26, 1863.
 Godfrey, Wm., e. July 11, 1861, kld. in battle of Belmont.
 Godfrey, Lewis, e. 1861, disd. April 2, 1862.
 Harris, Aaron, e. Dec. 17, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Hulls, Silas, e. July 11, 1861, kld. in battle of Belmont.
 Hennegun, Jas., e. Feb. 4, 1864.
 Hulst, Jno. M., Feb. 6, 1864.
 Harness, John, e. 1861, died Oct. 20, 1862, of wds. received at Corinth.
 Kitterman, J. H., e. Feb. 20, 1864.
 Kitterman, Samuel, e. Dec. 16, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Klumpe, Jno. H., e. July 11, 1861.
 Kent, Jas. W., e. Jan. 27, 1864.
 Kessler, Geo., e. July 11, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Lewis, Washington, e. July 11, 1861, died Nov. 2, 1861.
 Lyle, Jos. R., e. 1861, disd. April 26, 1862.
 Long, Esquire, e. 1861, vet. Dec. 26, 1863, disd. Aug. 5, 1864.
 McDonald, Wm. H., 1861, disd. March 28, 1862.
 Moser, A., e. Feb. 20, 1864.
 Newell, Isaac F., e. 1861, disd. Nov. 6, 1861.
 Pickrel, Wm., e. 1861, capt'd. at Belmont Nov. 7, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Rybolt, S., e. Feb. 10, 1864.
 Beam, Sam'l M., e. 1861, wd. at Shiloh, was trans. to Inv. Corps Aug. 13, 1863.
 Robinson, John D., 1861.
 Smith, Geo. L., e. Jan. 18, 1864.
 Shirley, Jos., e. 1861, wd. at Shiloh, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Simmons, A., e. Feb. 20, 1864.
 Sales, Stephen, e. July 11, 1861, died Oct. 17, 1861.
 Sergeant, Wm. G., e. Feb. 18, 1864.
 Swift, A. E., e. Feb. 4, 1864.
 Stevens, Ezra, e. 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Smith, Andrew, e. Dec. 5, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Stocker, Daniel, e. Feb. 10, 1862, vet. Feb. 11, 1864.
 Walden, Calvin, e. 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Thomas, Wm., e. 1861, kld. at Corinth Oct. 4, 1862.
 Van Winkle, Alex., e. Feb. 20, 1864.
 Voss, Henry, e. 1861, wd. at Belmont and Corinth.
 Wright, Elisha, e. July 11, '61, kld. at battle of Belmont.
 Wilson, Jas. H., e. 1861, wd. at battle of Belmont, vet. Dec. 26, 1863.
 Wortman, David, e. 1861, disd. Nov. 1, 1861.
 Wortman, Wm., e. 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 White, Geo. H., e. 1861, kld. at battle Corinth, Oct. 4, '62.
 Wilke, H. C., e. 1861.
 Withered, Henry, e. Feb. 8, 1864.
- Company I.**
- Capt. Jas. M. Irvin, com. Aug. 2, 1861, Lieut. col. First Ala. Vol., A. D., May 20, 1863.
 Capt. Benj. S. Barbour, e. as sergt., 1861, prmt'd. 2d Lieut. Oct. 3, 1862, prmt'd. capt. May 21, 1863.
 First Lieut. Charles Gardner, e. as sergt. 1861, prmt'd. 2d Lieut. Sept. 21, 1861, prmt'd. 1st Lieut. Oct. 17, 1861, wd. at Belmont and died at Mound City, Ill.
 First Lieut. Wm. H. Robinson, e. as sergt. 1861, prmt'd. 2d Lieut. Oct. 17, 1861, prmt'd. 1st Lieut. Nov. 22, 1861, resd. Feb. 26, 1862.
 First Lieut. Frank A. Irvin, e. as sergt. 1861, prmt'd. 1st Lieut. March 1, 1862, wd. at Corinth, m. o., Aug. 1, '64, term expired.
 First Lieut. Geo. W. Lozenby, e. as private 1861, prmt'd. 1st Lieut. Jan. 1, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Jno. Wilcox, e. as sergt. 1861, wd. at Belmont, Mo., prmt'd. 2d Lieut. Nov. 22, 1861, resd. Sept. 26, 1862.
 Sergt. Jno. T. Wallen, e. 1861, disd. March 28, 1862, for wds. received at Belmont.
 Sergt. Jas. B. Maurmert, e. 1861, disd. July 3, 1862.
- Sergt. Levi Baldwin, e. 1861, disd. March 11, 1862.
 Sergt. Robt. M. Jones, e. 1861, disd. March 11, 1862.
 Sergt. Andrew J. Horton, e. 1861, prmt'd. to com. sergt. Oct. 1, 1862.
 Corp. Wm. H. Evans, e. 1861, wd. at Belmont, Mo., disd. April 28, 1862.
 Corp. Jas. H. Long, e. 1861, disd. Dec. 5, 1861.
 Corp. Andrew Robb, e. Aug. 11, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Corp. Jesse Barber, e. 1861, disd. Sept. 14, 1861.
 Corp. H. C. Nosler, e. Aug. 11, 1861, wd. at Belmont, disd. March 28, 1862.
 Corp. M. V. Bedel, e. 1861.
 Corp. Allen John, e. 1861, disd. March 28, 1862.
 Corp. Adams Finley, e. 1861, disd. March 28, 1862.
 Blair, Wm. J., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Burgoyne, T. J., e. 1861, died July 11, 1863, at Keokuk.
 Bonham, F. N., e. 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Billings, S., e. 1861, disd. April 10, 1862, disab.
 Beemer, Jos., e. 1861.
 Chattin, H., e. Feb. 1, 1864.
 Cahill, John, e. 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Clark, Jas. C., e. 1861.
 Chambers, J. G., e. Aug. 1, 1861, disd. March 11, 1862.
 Crespen, Benj. F., e. 1861, wd. at Belmont, Mo., disd. July 3, 1862.
 Conwell, John B., e. 1861, wd. at Belmont, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Culver, Geo., e. 1861, disd. March 29, 1862.
 Chidester, Benj. F., e. 1861, wd. at Belmont, disd. Feb. 24, 1862.
 Chidester, Jas. A., e. 1861, wd. at Belmont, and died Nov. 13, 1861.
 Chattin, Wm., e. June 9, 1863.
 Edmonds, M. A., e. 1861, disd. April 28, 1862.
 Eastwick, Fred F., e. Nov. 25, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Fields, A. C., e. Jan. 21, 1864, wd. at Lay's Ferry, Ga., died at Chattanooga.
 Gish, John H., e. Jan. 21, 1864.
 Hall, H. H., e. 1861, disd. March 28, 1862.
 Harding, W. H., e. Dec. 17, 1863.
 Haskulson, Jas., e. 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Jones, J., e. Jan. 1, 1864.
 King, Jas., e. 1861, kld. in battle at Corinth Oct. 3, 1862.
 Lazenbee, Cassius, e. 1861, wd. at Belmont, Mo., disd. March 28, 1862.
 Lazenbee, Geo. W., e. 1861.
 Lawson, Geo., e. 1861.
 Lawson, Hamilton, e. 1861, disd. Feb. 24, 1862.
 McGonigal, J., e. Feb. 1, 1864.
 McGonigal, Wm. H., e. 1861, kld. at battle of Corinth.
 McDonough, Jas., e. 1861.
 Myrick, Thos., e. 1861, wd. at Belmont, disd. Dec. 23, 1861.
 Murnert, Jacob, e. 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Matthews, Levi, e. 1861, died Jan. 15, 1862.
 Myers, David, e. 1861, disd. Jan. 15, 1862.
 Murray, Jas., e. 1861, kld. at battle of Shiloh.
 Noe, Geo., e. 1861, kld. in battle of Belmont Nov. 7, 1861.
 North, Livingston, e. 1861, wd. at Lay's Ferry, died, date unknown.
 Olmstead, J. Q., e. 1861.
 Olney, H. E., e. 1861, disd. May 11, 1863.
 Rice, Preston, e. Aug. 22, 1861, wd. at Fort Donelson, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Pike, Z. W., Feb. 1, 1864, died at Huntsville, Ala.
 Rhinesmith, W. G., e. Feb. 1, 1864, disd. Feb. 20, 1865.
 Snow, Albert, e. Aug. 22, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Snow, F. H., e. Feb. 1, 1864.
 Secrist, James, e. 1861, disd. Dec. 3, 1861.
 Secrist, Jno. W., e. 1861, died Oct. 20, 1861.
 Strange, Jere, e. Aug. 2, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Stevens, Geo. W., e. 1861, disd. Sept. 14, 1861.
 Scott, J. J., e. July 22, 1861, killed at Belmont, Mo.
 Swinson, N., e. 1861.
 Stophee, Jno. H., e. 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Schwallen, Charles, e. 1861.
 Spillman, Thos. I., e. 1861, disd. Sept. 11, 1862.
 Tittsworth, S. H., e. 1861, disd. April 26, 1862.
 Vance, Wm., e. 1861, disd. Dec. 21, 1861.
 Wheeler, Chas., e. 1861, trans. to Co. E.
 Woodruff, Jno. W., e. 1861, wd. at Lay's Ferry, died at Keokuk.
 Warner, L., e. 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Warner, H., e. 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863, capt'd. Feb. 21, 1865.
 Weese, Sam'l, e. 1861.
 Weese, Jacob, e. 1861, died Oct. 19, 1861.
 Young, Wesley, e. 1861.
 Zorns, James, e. 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 24, 1865].

Col. John M. Hedrick, com. Q. M. Dec. 23, 1861, prmt'd. capt. Co. K Feb. 13, 1862, from 1st lieutenant. Co. D, wd. at Shiloh, prmt'd. Maj. Jan. 17, 1863, prmt'd. lieutenant. col. April 22, 1863, wd. at Atlanta, prmt'd. col. Aug. 18, 1864, brevet brig. gen. March 13, 1865, m. o. Aug. 11, 1866.

Maj. James S. Porter, e. as sergt. Co. D, prmt'd. 2d lieutenant. Feb. 13, 1862, wd. at Shiloh, prmt'd. capt. Jan. 19, 1863, prmt'd. maj. Dec. 15, 1864.

Company C.

Shaw, Wm., e. March 28, 1864.

Company D.

Capt. Gregg A. Madison, com. Nov. 1, 1861, wd. at Corinth, resd. Jan. 18, 1863.

Capt. Wm. Fairborn, e. as private Dec. 1, 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieutenant. Dec. 15, 1864, prmt'd. 1st lieutenant. Jan. 31, 1865, prmt'd. capt. April 9, 1865.

First Lieutenant Charles Smock, e. as private 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieutenant. Jan. 31, 1865, prmt'd. 1st lieutenant. April 9, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Charles M. I. Reynolds, com. Nov. 1, 1861, resd. May 13, 1862.

Second Lieutenant William Addelman, e. as corp. Oct. 15, 1861, prmt'd. second lieutenant. May 14, 1862, resd. Nov. 27, 1862.

Second Lieutenant E. M. Gebhart, e. as corp. Oct. 1, 1861, wd. and capt'd. at Shiloh, prmt'd. 2d lieutenant. Feb. 2, 1863, kld. bat. Atlanta.

Second Lieutenant Edward A. Chambers, prmt'd. 2d lieutenant. April 9, 1865.

First Sergeant Wm. N. Brant, e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. May 29, 1863, disab.

Sergt. Benjamin F. Briscoe, e. Oct. 15, 1861, disd. Aug. 14, 1862.

Sergt. Eugene S. Sheffield, e. Oct. 1, 1861.

Sergt. Thomas J. Biggs, e. Oct. 15, 1861, trans. June 10, 1864, for prmt'd. to 48th U. S. V.

Sergt. F. M. Majors, e. Oct., 1861, disd. April 28, 1865, disab.

Sergt. Joseph Heckart, e. Feb. 1, 1862, vet. Feb. 2, 1864, missing near Atlanta.

Corp. R. M. Wilson, e. Oct., 1861, kld. near Atlanta.

Corp. Geo. W. Buchanan, e. Feb., 1862.

Corp. Edward G. Eastham, e. Jan. 20, 1862, disd. July 11, 1862, disab.

Corp. Wm. Arrick, e. Nov., 1861, trans. June 7, 1863, for prmt'd. to 13th La. Inf.

Corp. W. S. McLain, e. Oct. 15, 1861, capt'd. at Atlanta.

Corp. John G. Holloway, e. Oct. 1, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.

Corp. John R. Rayburn, e. Oct. 15, 1861, disd. Dec. 16, 1862, disab.

Corp. Samuel P. Reid, e. Feb. 24, 1862, wd. at Corinth, disd. March 21, 1863, disab.

Corp. Grimes Penroy, e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. Aug. 1, 1862, disab.

Corp. P. M. Bird, e. Oct. 1, 1861, trans. to Co. K.

Adams, Hermann, e. Oct. 1, 1861.

Arnold, John, e. Oct. 15, 1861, disd. Dec. 16, 1862, disab.

Benbow, E., e. Nov. 1, 1863, died at Atlanta.

Bird, Frank, wd. at Corinth.

Bird, Lycurgus, e. Jan., 1862, wd. at Shiloh and Corinth, wd. and capt'd. near Atlanta.

Bird, Milton, e. Oct. 15, 1861.

Bosworth, John S., e. Oct. 15, 1861.

Brant, H. W., disd. Aug. 29, 1862, disab.

Buchanan, Samuel, e. Feb. 1, 1862, wd. at Shiloh, disd. June 17, 1862, disab.

Carter, James W., e. Oct. 15, 1861, vet. Nov. 17, 1863, capt'd. place unknown.

Cassell, John H., e. March 5, 1862, disd. Dec. 5, 1862.

Clark, Adam.

Clark, Andrew, e. Feb. 24, 1862, wd. at Shiloh and Corinth, disd. March 6, 1863.

Cook, Elijah, e. Feb. 20, 1862, disd. Aug. 27, 1862, disab.

Cook, John, e. Feb. 1, 1862, disd. March 6, 1862, disab.

Crouch, Geo. H., e. Sept. 8, 1862, missing in action near Atlanta.

Fisher, Wm. K., died June 5, 1862.

Foster, John, e. Feb. 1, 1862, disd. June 17, 1863, disab.

Gates, H. H., e. Oct. 15, 1861.

Gephart, Noah, e. Dec. 31, 1863.

Gillespie, S. A., e. Oct. 15, 1861.

Gray, William, e. Feb. 1, 1862, wd. at Shiloh, disd. June 17, 1862.

Gray, William F., e. Feb. 1, 1862, disd. Aug. 13, 1862, disab.

Green, Albert, e. Jan. 4, 1864.

Hammond, T. W., e. Oct. 15, 1861.

Harding, R. J., e. Oct. 15, 1861, died Jan. 11, 1862.

Hendrickson, J., e. Oct. 15, 1861, died June 16, 1862.

Holmes, J. D., e. Oct. 15, 1861.

Hoover, P., vet. Jan. 29, 1864, capt'd. at Atlanta.

Hoover, Henry, e. Oct. 15, 1861, vet. Dec. 5, 1863.

Houk, Wm., vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Honts, O. F., e. Nov. 1, 1861.

Howard, H., e. March 28, 1864.

Huffman, J., vet. Feb. 21, 1864, disd. July 26, 1865.

Irvin, A. A., e. Dec. 10, 1864.

Jay, R. L., e. March 29, 1864.

Johnson, T. L., e. Dec. 14, 1862, died May 21, 1862.

Ketchum, Wm., e. Jan. 1, 1862, died May 30, 1862.

Kreitzer, Adam, e. Jan. 20, 1862, died July 19, 1863.

Kuhns, Samuel, e. Oct. 15, 1861, wd. at Corinth.

Lair, Joseph, e. Oct. 15, 1861.

Leonard, Martin, e. Oct. 15, 1861.

Lewallen, Pleasant, e. Oct. 15, 1861.

Leslie, Thomas, e. Feb. 23, 1862, disd. Dec. 27, '62, disab.

Lively, Elias, e. Jan., 1862, disd. Feb. 18, 1862.

McConnell, Andrew, e. Oct. 15, 1861, vet. Dec. 31, 1863

wd. and capt'd. at Atlanta.

McKinley, W. H., e. Dec. 25, 1862, disd. Aug. 5, '62, disab.

McNutt, Wm., e. Oct. 21, 1861, disd. July 11, 1862, disab.

Massera, Wm., e. Nov. 8, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, vet. Dec.

31, 1863, capt'd. at Atlanta.

Marshall, Calvin, e. Oct. 25, 1861, died May 26, 1862.

Marshall, Clark, e. 1861, vet. Jan. 22, 1864.

Marts, Squire, e. Oct. 15, 1861, wd. at Atlanta.

Moore, John, e. Jan. 1, 1862, died Jan. 13, 1862.

Morgan, J. E., e. Oct. 15, 1861.

Moss, James, e. April 13, 1864.

Noeler, J. H., e. Oct. 1, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, died April

27, 1862.

Neighbors, R., e. Oct. 1, 1861, died Jan. 25, 1862.

Owen, H. D., e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. Dec. 16, 1862, disab.

Palmer, Thomas, e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. March 22, 1864, wd.

at Ezra Church.

Phillips, F., e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 23, '64, wd. at Atlanta.

Rayburn, Alex., e. Jan., 1862, disd. Feb. 18, 1862.

Rayburn, M., e. March 1, 1862, wd. at Shiloh, capt'd. at

Atlanta.

Reynolds, E. M., e. Dec. 30, 1863.

Ridnour, W. I., e. Oct. 1, 1861.

Rush, Jackson, e. Dec. 1, 1861, disd. June 25, '62, disab.

Ryan, Joseph, e. Jan. 1, 1862, kld. in battle of Shiloh.

Shaffner, Daniel, e. Jan. 1, 1862, disd. June 6, 1862.

Shaw, Wm., e. March 25, 1864, died Sept. 17, 1864.

Shepard, W. W., e. Feb. 11, '62, disd. July 11, '62, disab.

Shirley, John, e. 1861.

Shreeves, Charles, e. Jan. 23, 1862, wd. at Shiloh.

Simmons, B. F., e. Feb. 24, 1862, died July 9, 1862.

Smock, Charles, e. 1861, vet. Dec. 31, 1863.

Stewart, J. P., e. Feb. 11, 1862, disd. June 17, '62, disab.

Thayer, G.

Thomas, Josiah, e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. Sept. 24, 1862.

Tishue, Wm. R., e. Oct. 24, 1861, died June 5, 1862.

Tishue, John, e. in 1861, vet. Dec. 31, 1863.

Trick, Geo. W., e. Jan. 28, 1862.

Turner, Henry, e. Jan. 1, 1864.

Vanskike, S., e. in 1861.

Vincent, John D., e. Oct. 3, 1861.

Wade, Absalom, e. Feb. 23, 1862, died Aug. 4, 1862.

Walker, Wm. H., e. in Nov., 1861.

Wallace, Geo. W., e. in 1861.

Ware, Geo. W., e. Sept. 8, 1862, disd. May 18, 1863, disab.

Wellman, John, e. Nov. 10, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd.

Aug. 20, 1862, disab.

Wellman, M., e. Nov. 26, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, died June

1, 1862.

Wilcox, Alfred, e. Dec. 1, 1861.

Wilkins, S., e. Feb. 1, 1862, wd. at Corinth.

Williams, W. H., e. Oct. 1, 1861, trans. to Co. K Feb.

15, 1862.

Wilson, Jos. R., died at Vicksburg.

Winkler, John W., e. Oct. 1, 1861.

Winn, Chas., e. in 1861, vet. Dec. 5, 1863.

Winters, Wm. B., e. Oct. 23, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd.

Aug. 1, 1862, disab.

Zimmerman, G. W., e. Nov. 10, 1861, wd.*at Shiloh, disd. Dec. 16, 1862, wds.

Company I.

Colebrandner, G. W., capt'd. at Shiloh, vet. Feb. 20, 1864.
Cramer, John W., e. Nov. 10, 1861, vet. Dec. 5, 1863, missing at Atlanta.
Elrick, Chas., e. Dec. 16, 1861.
Van Hout, C., e. Feb. 2, 1862, disd. Aug. 2, 1862.
Zornes, Samuel F., e. Feb. 20, 1862, vet. Feb. 20, 1864.

Company K.

Capt. Thomas H. Hedrick, e. as Sergt., Oct. 1, 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieut. June 1, 1862, prmt'd. 1st lieut. Oct. 4, 1862, prmt'd. capt. Jan. 17, 1863, wd. at Atlanta, disd. Feb. 8, 1865.
Capt. Wm. B. McDowell, e. as private, Oct. 15, 1861, prmt'd. 1st lieut. July 22, 1864, prmt'd. capt. Feb. 9, 1865.
Sergt. S. H. Gillespie, e. Oct. 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. near Atlanta.
Corp. A. R. Wilcox, e. Dec. 1, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.
Corp. Perry M. Bird, e. Sept. 20, 1861, vet. Dec. 6, 1863.
Corp. J. N. Noland, e. Feb. 3, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Feb. 15, 1864.
Adams, H. H., e. Oct. 6, 1861, disd. Jan. 16, 1863, disab.
Brandenburg, O. S., e. Jan. 1, 1864.
Bosworth, John S., e. Oct. 6, 1861, vet. March 13, 1864.
Holmes, John D., e. Nov. 1, 1861, kld. at Shiloh.
Houtz, C. F., e. Nov. 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Lair, Jos., e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. March 11, 1863, disab.
Lualien, P., e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. Dec. 27, 1862, disab.
Morgan, J. N., e. Oct. 15, 1861, disd. June 25, 1862, disab.
Morgan, Jos. E., e. Jan. 20, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Powell, Jas., e. Feb. 1, 1862, disd. Nov. 25, 1862, disab.
Riley, John, e. Feb. 1, 1862.
Bidnour, Wm. J., e. Oct. 1, 1861, died on hospital-boat Nov. 26, 1863.
Spears, John A., e. Jan. 6, 1862.
Traul, A. B., e. Feb. 28, 1862, died March 22, 1862.
Wallace, Geo. W., e. Oct. 24, 1862, wd. at Shiloh.
Williams, Wm. H. H., e. Oct. 1, 1862, wd. at Shiloh and Corinth.
Warren, Lewis, e. Nov. 10, 1861, wd. at Corinth, disd. Feb. 23, 1863.
Walker, Wm. H., e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Atlanta.
Wycoff, Hazel, e. Feb. 20, 1862, disd. July 7, 1862, at Corinth.
Winkler, John W., e. Oct. 1, 1861, kld. at Shiloh.
Ketcham, Jacob, e. Feb. 25, 1862, died May 23, 1862, of wds. at Shiloh.
Hammond, T. W., e. Sept. 20, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, trans. for promotion in 1st Miss. Art. Oct. 23, 1863.
Hendren, Wm., e. Jan. 1, 1862, died May 28, 1862.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Louisville July 25, 1865.]

Company C.

First Lieut. Wm. J. McCormick, e. as sergt., prmt'd. 2d lieut. July 17, 1863, prmt'd. 1st lieut. July 23, 1863, resd. Jan. 23, 1864.
Corp. Jas. J. Block, e. March 10, 1862, wd. at Missionary Ridge.
Corp. Samuel J. Myers, e. March 9, 1862, vet. March 18, 1864, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.
Bescoe, Henry, e. March 15, 1862, disd. Oct. 16, 1862, disab.
Bescoe, Jos., e. March 5, 1862, vet. March 18, 1864, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.
Barnett, T. R., e. Oct. 27, 1863.
Herin, Edmund, e. March 5, 1862.
Myers, Jas., e. March 7, 1862, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.

Company D.

Capt. John F. Skelton, e. as sergt., prmt'd. 1st lieut. Dec. 11, 1862, capt'd. and wd. at Jackson, Miss. prmt'd. capt. Feb. 11, 1864, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga., com. subs. U. S. V., Jan. 23, 1865.
Second Lieut. Nicholas Lunkley, e. as sergt. prmt'd. 2d lieut. July 30, 1865, m. o. as 2d sergt.
Belknap, F., e. March 25, 1862, vet. March 28, 1864, capt'd.
Bollinger, P. H., e. March 18, 1862, vet. March 20, 1864, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.

Flower, John, e. March 14, 1862.
Lotzspeich, Geo. H., e. March 10, 1862, wd. at Missionary Ridge, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.
McCain, Hugh L., e. March 18, 1862, vet. March 18, 1864, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.
McCaig, R. M., e. Feb. 4, 1864.
Morrow, F. M., e. March 18, 1862, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.
Mulford, H. W., e. March 21, 1862.
Ralph, David, e. March 17, 1862, vet. March 25, 1864.
Stevens, W. W., e. March 18, 1862, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.
Thompson, F. M., e. Feb. 5, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.
Thompson, Jas. A., e. March 5, 1862.
Turner, Wm., e. March 12, 1862, kld. at battle of Champion Hills.
Wellen, Phillip, e. March 12, 1862, vet. March 30, 1864, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.

Company E.

Capt. Thomas Ping, com. April 5, 1862, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga., m. o. April 14, 1865, term expired.
Capt. Wm. F. Johnson, prmt'd. 2d lieut. from sergt. Feb. 7, 1863, prmt'd. 1st lieut. June 3, 1863, prmt'd. capt. June 17, 1865.
First Lieut. Andrew J. Baker, com. March 13, 1862, resd. Jan. 20, 1863.
First Lieut. Amziah Hull, com. 2d lieut. April 5, 1862, prmt'd. 1st lieut. Jan. 21, 1863, resd. June 2, 1863.
First Lieut. Cincinnati F. Graves, prmt'd. 1st lieut. from sergt., wd. at Corinth and Vicksburg, June 30, 1865, m. o. as sergt.
Second Lieut. Milton L. Godley, prmt'd. 2d lieut. from sergt. wd. at Iuka, June 3, 1863, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga., hon. disd. March 12, 1865.
Second Lieut. J. H. Hamilton, prmt'd. 2d lieut. from sergt. July 1, 1865, m. o. as sergt.
Sergt. Andrew Huddleston, e. March 4, 1862, died Jan. 24, 1864, at Keokuk.
Sergt. Wm. Walker, e. March 11, 1862, wd. at Iuka, disd. Oct. 2, 1862, disab.
Sergt. Robert Miller, e. March 11, 1862, wd. at Missionary Ridge, disd. March 27, 1865.
Sergt. Ambrose Warren, e. March 3, 1862, disd. Dec. 11, 1862.
Sergt. Elias Shearer, e. March 10, 1862, vet. March 12, '64, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.
Sergt. H. C. Haydock, e. March 4, '62, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.
Sergt. B. Shearer, e. March 10, 1862, kld. at battle of Missionary Ridge.
Sergt. Henry Segur, e. March 3, 1862, died at Corinth.
Sergt. Wm. F. Hamilton, e. March 25, 1862, vet. March 27, 1864, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.
Sergt. Wm. F. Johnson, e. March 8, 1862.
Sergt. G. M. Cowger, e. March 10, 1862, wd. at Jackson, Miss., disd. Nov., 1863.
Corp. Jas. W. Eugart, e. March 24, 1862, disd. Jan. 17, '63, disab.
Corp. Wm. McCleave, e. Feb. 27, 1862, vet. March 2, 1864.
Corp. Eli W. Myers, e. Feb. 23, 1862, disd. Dec. 10, 1862.
Corp. Benj. H. Schooler, e. March 18, 1862, wd. at Iuka, disd. April 3, 1863.
Corp. John G. Dall, e. March 17, 1862, wd. at Missionary Ridge.
Corp. David Stanton, e. March 3, 1862, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.
Corp. G. R. C. Holbert, e. Feb. 25, 1862, wd. at Jackson, Miss., trans. to Inv. Corps Nov. 11, 1863.
Corp. Isaac T. Newell, e. March 27, 1862, kld. at Jackson, Miss.
Corp. Wm. I. Hanks, e. March 18, 1862, disd. Sept. 27, '62.
Corp. Geo. M. Shearer, e. March 10, 1862, wd. at Missionary Ridge, vet. March 12, 1864, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.
Alderson, Curtis, e. March 8, 1862, vet. March 10, 1864, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.
Burris, John, e. March 26, 1862.
Barber, Robert, e. March 7, 1862.
Biby, J. F., e. March 13, 1862.
Chapman, J. T., e. March 14, 1862, wd. at Corinth, drowned at Mound City, Ill.
Conley, Philip, e. March 11, 1862, disd. Sept. 3, 1862.
Conley, R. R., e. March 11, 1862.
Campbell, S. N., e. March 15, 1862.
Carpenter, G. B., e. March 26, 1862, disd. Feb. 1, 1863.
Dixon, W. H., e. March 11, 1862, disd. Dec. 10, 1862.
Deatherage, J. M., e. March 28, 1862, disd. Dec. 8, 1862.
Deatherage, J. W., e. March 28, 1862.
Decker, John, e. March 26, 1862, disd. Jan. 18, 1863.
Decker, Adam, e. March 26, 1862, disd. March 11, 1863.
Davis, Friend, e. March 28, 1862, disd. Nov. 26, 1863.
Fulton, Moses, e. March 13, 1862, disd. Dec. 8, 1862.

Goe, B. F., e. March 11, 1862, disd. Jan. 24, 1863.
 Green, J. T., e. March 11, 1862, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.
 Gregsby, J. M., e. Feb. 25, 1862, disd. June 25, 1862.
 Gregsby, W. L., e. Feb. 28, 1862, died at Corinth.
 Golady, Brunson, e. March 4, 1862, disd. June 10, 1863.
 Headley, J. V., e. March 11, 1862, died at Corinth.
 Headley, A. J., e. March 11, 1862, wd. at Iuka, disd. March 8, 1863.
 Hazelitt, W. H., e. March 17, 1862, vet. March 20, 1864.
 Hornback, H., e. March 17, 1862, disd. June 19, 1862.
 Hilton, J. K., e. March 1, 1862, wd. at Mission Ridge, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.
 Hamilton, J. H., e. March 10, 1862, vet. March 12, 1864.
 Kimpson, H., e. March 1, 1862, disd. Sept. 24, 1862, disab.
 Long, S. T., e. Feb. 28, 1862, disd. June 10, 1862.
 Munroe, James A., e. Feb. 10, 1862, wd. at Corinth, died Oct. 5, 1862.
 Myers, George H., e. March 3, 1862.
 Priest, M. G., e. Feb. 28, 1862, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.
 Phelps, Josiah, e. March 10, 1862, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.
 Parkhurst, J. S., e. March 10, 1862, wd. at Iuka, disd. Sept. 25, 1862.
 Parsons, A. J., e. March 20, 1862, disd. Sept. 3, 1862.
 Parker, J. C., e. March 20, 1862, disd. Sept. 24, 1862, disab.
 Parks, Austin, e. March 3, 1862, disd. Aug. 19, 1862.
 Ream, A. W., e. March 11, 1862, wd. at Iuka, disd. June 2, 1863.
 Rushton, Byam, e. March 17, 1862, wd. at Jackson, capt'd.
 Redman, William, e. March 18, 1862, disd.
 Sullivan, John, e. March 1, 1862, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.
 Searle, George D., e. March 1, 1862, disd. Jan. 31, 1863, disab.
 Shaw, L. W., e. March 4, 1862.
 Shaw, James N., e. March 4, 1862, disd. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Shearer, Artemus, e. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Smith, John C., e. March 11, 1862, disd. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Stephenson, John C., e. March 18, 1862, disd. Jan. 6, 1863.
 Stephenson, W., e. March 17, 1862, disd. Jan. 6, 1863.
 Stephenson, A., e. March 25, 1862, disd. June 2, 1863.
 Wilson, William H., e. March 1, 1862.
 Wilson, George M., e. March 4, 1862, disd. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Williams, R. E., e. March 7, 1862, wd. at Iuka.
 Wolf, H. C., wd. at Corinth, disd. May 7, 1863.

Company F.

Shaw, G. L., e. March 25, 1862.

Company I.

Elrick, Thomas J., e. March 24, 1862, vet. March 25, 1864, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.
 Starkey, Charles, e. March 17, 1862, wd. at Jackson, Miss., kld. at Mission Ridge.
 Mann, Mark, e. March 26, 1862, vet. March 30, 1864.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Whitehead, Jesse.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1865.]

Adj't. Elias J. Pike, e. as sergt. maj., prmt'd. adj't. May 14, 1864.

Company D.

Second Lieut. Jno. J. Lantner, e. as corp. July 12, 1862, prmt'd. 2d lieut. July 1, 1865.
 First Serg't. Lewis Godfrey, e. June 20, 1862.
 Serg't. Wm. H. McDowell, e. June 18, 1862, capt'd. at Poison Spring, Ark.
 Musician M. M. Lane, e. July 12, 1862.
 Applegate, John, e. July 22, 1862, disd. Feb. 23, 1863.
 Allison, Chas. T., e. July 7, 1862, disd. Jan. 19, 1865.
 Bon, A., e. July 20, 1862.
 Work, Jas., e. June 29, 1862, disd. Feb. 23, 1863.

Company F.

Capt. Wm. H. Evans, com. Aug. 5, 1862, res. Feb. 27, 1863.
 Capt. John A. Beltzen, e. as sergt. July 7, 1862, prmt'd. 1st lieut. Aug. 18, 1862, prmt'd. capt. March 4, 1864.
 First Lieut. Jacob C. Millsaps, e. as private July 7, 1862, prmt'd. 1st lieut. March 4, 1864, m. o. as sergt. May 29, 1865.
 First Lieut. Zaddock Oldham, e. as corp. July 7, 1862, prmt'd. 1st lieut. July 1, 1865, m. o. as 1st sergt.

Second Lieut. Henry C. Nosler, com. Aug. 5, 1862, res. Nov. 18, 1862.

Second Lieut. Wm. P. Brodrick, e. as sergt. July 7, 1862, prmt'd. 2d lieut. Nov. 19, 1862, res. June 26, 1863.

Serg't. Samuel Breesa, e. July 7, 1862, disd. June 30, 1864, for promotion 2d Ark. Inf.

Serg't. James Davis, e. July 7, 1862, disd. Jan. 1863, disab.

Corp. Woodford Catlin, e. July 7, 1862, disd. April 9, 1863.

Musician Thaddeus Stewart, e. July 7, 1862, disd. Feb. 19, 1863.

Allen, James, e. July 7, 1862.

Boak, Wm. D., e. July 7, 1862.

Baker, Jos., e. July 7, 1862, disd. Jan. 20, 1863, disab.

Brown, H. H., e. July 7, 1862.

Campbell, R. W., e. July 7, 1862.

Crane, Jas. M., e. July 7, 1862.

Clear, Geo. W., e. July 7, 1862.

Crank, H. H., e. July 7, 1862.

Davenport, H., e. July 19, 1862.

Hoit, H., e. July 7, 1862, capt'd. at Camden, Ark.

Hill, T. J., e. July 7, 1862, died Nov. 5, 1862.

Jordan, John, e. July 7, 1862, disd. April 5, 1863, disab.

Kales, Thos., e. July 7, 1862, disd. Jan., 1863, disab.

Pyatt, Morgan, e. July 7, 1862, drowned near Van Buren, Ark.

Pike, Elias J., e. July 7, 1862, wd. at Springfield, Mo.

Stevens, Jas., e. July 7, 1862.

Thompson, Jas., e. July 7, 1862.

Ware, Wm. S., e. July 7, 1862.

White, Olcott, e. July 7, 1862, died Dec. 22, 1862.

Wilson, Alfred, e. July 7, 1862, disd. Feb. 13, 1863, disab.

Weese, Samuel, e. July 7, 1862.

Company K.

Second Lieut. Daniel Henshaw, e. as sergt. July 7, 1862, prmt'd. 2d lieut. Aug. 6, 1862, res. March 25, 1863.

Serg't. Homer C. Gibbs, e. July 22, 1862, wd. at Poison Spring, died in rebel camp at Camden, Ark.

Corp. James McDonald, e. July 7, 1862, disd. Jan. 19, 1863, disab.

Brown, A., e. July 7, 1862.

Dennis, Gabriel, e. July 25, 1862, died Jan. 1, 1863.

Durant, A. F., e. July 23, 1862.

Maring, Jacob, e. July 22, 1862.

Michael, Chas. A., e. July 22, 1862.

Pimmegar, Peter, e. June 7, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 25, 1865.]

Lieut. Col. Ephraim G. White, e. as 1st lieut. Co. E Sept. 9, 1862, prmt'd. capt., major, then lieut. col. May 6, 1864, wd. at Winchester.

Company E.

Capt. Hiram C. Humbert, com. Sept. 9, 1862, resd. Jan. 29, 1863.

Capt. Benj. D. Parks, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 9, 1862, prmt'd. 1st lieut. Jan. 30, 1863, prmt'd. capt. June 10, 1863, kld. in battle of Winchester.

Capt. Edward J. Dudley, e. as sergt. Aug. 4, 1862, prmt'd. 2d lieut. Jan. 30, 1863, prmt'd. 1st lieut. June 10, 1863, prmt'd. capt. Oct. 1, 1864, wd. at Cedar Creek.

First Lieut. Geo. D. Ulrich, e. as sergt. Aug. 8, 1862, prmt'd. 2d lieut. June 10, 1863, prmt'd. 1st lieut. Oct. 1, 1864, wd. at Cedar Creek.

Second Lieut. Samuel Day, e. as private Aug. 18, 1862, prmt'd. 2d lieut. July 1, 1863, m. o. as sergt.

Serg't. L. M. Godley, e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, disd. Sept. 4, 1863.

Serg't. Wm. E. Goe, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. June 16, 1863, disab., died at St. Louis July 8, 1863.

Serg't. Thos. M. Wilcoxson, e. Aug. 6, '62, disd. Sept. 4, '63.

Serg't. O. J. Shoemaker, e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. at Cedar Creek, disd. Feb. 6, 1865.

Serg't. W. J. Warren, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Winchester, disd. Jan. 25, 1865, disab.

Corp. Matthew Walker, e. Aug. 8, 1862, capt'd. at Vicksburg, died there June 5, 1863.

Corp. Josiah B. Goodall, e. Aug. 6, 1862.

Corp. Geo. Giltner, e. Aug. 4, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, died May 23, 1863.

Corp. Jas. A. Reeve, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. March 27, 1865, disab.

Corp. J. B. Gardner, e. Aug. 8, 1862, capt'd. at Winchester.

Corp. Benj. T. Ratcliff, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Corp. Jno. Giltner, e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. at Cedar Creek, disd. May 26, 1865.
 Corp. Jas. A. Roney, e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.
 Corp. Benj. F. Pickrel, e. Aug. 7, 1862, capt. at Winchester.
 Corp. W. J. Stalcup, e. Aug. 7, 1862, capt. at Winchester.
 Corp. E. W. Myers, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. Dec. 12, 1862.
 Musician W. S. Bartholamew, e. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Musician Alex. Giltner, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. Feb. 27, 1864, disab.
 Wagoner Martin E. Andrew, e. Aug. 4, 1862, disd. March 6, 1863, disab.
 Anderson, Thos., e. Aug. 8, 1862, capt. at Winchester.
 Anderson, Jas. M., e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, capt. at Winchester.
 Arnold, Chas. T., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Archer, H. H., e. Aug. 5, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.
 Brooks, Jno. C., e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. Vicksburg.
 Bedell, D. E., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Jan. 22, 1863, disab.
 Blewer, Isaac, e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. and died at Vicksburg.
 Brower, David, e. Aug. 18, 1862, disd. June 5, 1863, disab.
 Butler, John, e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg.
 Byers, S. C., e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. at Winchester.
 Crow, Jno. M., e. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Chamberlain, A. L., e. Aug. 18, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg.
 Consolver, Allen, e. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Cade, A. F., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Davis, Moses, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Defew, Jos. M., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Donnelson, Adam, e. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Forrest, Jas. B., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Forrest, John, e. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Farnsworth, B., e. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Fuqua, S. A., e. July 26, 1862.
 Guy, Wm. F., e. Aug. 7, 1872, died at Keokuk Nov. 16, 1863.
 Green, A. H., e. Aug. 8, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.
 Giltner, Parker, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Garrison, S. S., e. Aug. 2, 1862, wd. and died at Pt. Gibson.
 Hondyshell, Wm. A., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Haynes, Isaac, e. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Hale, B. F., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Dec. 16, '62, at Rolla, Mo.
 Jennings, Jos. W., e. Aug. 6, 1862, capt. at Cedar Creek.
 Jones, Orlando, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
 King, Cyrus D., e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. July 15, 1864.
 Krinebrunk, Wm., e. Aug. 7, 1862, died Nov. 30, 1863.
 Kackly, Charles R., e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg and Cedar Creek, died Jan. 5, 1865, wds.
 Lain, Samuel D., e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. at Winchester.
 Lockwood, C. U., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died Jan. 26, 1863, disab.
 Leggett, Chas., e. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Lively, E. W., e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. at Cedar Creek, died April 3, 1865.
 Lynch, E. F., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
 Mason, Jos. E., e. Aug. 10, 1862.
 Motes, N., e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. at Winchester.
 Mahon, Wm. A., e. Aug. 18, 1862, wd. at Winchester.
 Motes, John, e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. at Cedar Creek.
 Myers, A., e. Aug. 8, 1862, capt. at Cedar Creek.
 McCoy, John W., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Winchester.
 Morris, M. S., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. June 19, 1863, disab.
 Macklin, Geo. C., e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. at Winchester.
 Macklin, A., e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. at Winchester, disd. Jan. 5, 1865.
 Magee, A., e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. at battle of Vicksburg.
 McDaniels, Isaac, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 McDonald, J., e. Aug. 5, 1862, wd. and capt. at Cedar Creek.
 Matter, Peter, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Priest, J. A., e. Aug. 7, 1862, died Oct. 10, 1862.
 Parkhurst, M. M., e. Aug. 18, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, died May 26, 1862.
 Porter, Jas., e. Aug. 5, 1862, wd. at Winchester.
 Ray, Samuel, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at Camp Chola, La.
 Robinson, Jos., e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. Dec. 12, 1862, disab.
 Robinson, Jas. G., e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
 Rush, W. K., e. Aug. 18, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
 Reeve, Wm., e. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Roberts, Jas. T., e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Nov. 30, 1863.
 Stalcup, H. G., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. and capt. at Vicksburg.
 Stalcup, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. at battle of Vicksburg.
 Shoemaker, E. C., e. Aug. 9, 1862, capt. at Cedar Creek, died April 10, 1865.
 Stewart, A., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. July 15, 1863, disab.
 Snyder, Harman, e. Aug. 18, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, died there July 9, 1863.
 Turner, A. W., e. Aug. 8, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.

Taylor, Jos. H., e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, May 22 and July 12.
 Thompson, F., e. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Wright, John H., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Sept. 22, 1864.
 Weir, James W., e. Aug. 8, 1862, trans. to Signal Corps Sept. 7, 1863.
 Wiley, Jas. F., e. Aug. 6, 1862, capt. at Cedar Creek, died at Annapolis, Md.
 Webb, Henry, e. Aug. 11, 1862, capt. at Winchester.
 White, John L., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
 Yaryan, Wm. B., e. Aug. 8, 1862.

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Duwall's Bluff, Ark., August 24, 1865.]

Col. Chas. W. Kellereidge, com. Aug. 10, 1862.
 Maj. Thos. C. Woodward, com. Sept. 5, 1862, resd. June 2, 1863.
 Maj. A. H. Hamilton, com. adjt. Sept. 17, 1862, prmt. maj. June 3, 1863, capt. at Mark's Mills, Ark., escaped July 23, 1864.
 Surg. Colin G. Strong, com. asst. surg. Sept. 16, 1862, prmt. surg. Jan. 4, 1865.
 Adjt. Stephen K. Mahon, e. as sergt. maj. Aug. 14, 1862, prmt. adjt. June 3, 1863, capt. at Mark's Mills, Ark.
 Q. M. Stevens W. Merrill, com. Oct. 1, 1862.
 Com. Sergt. John C. Parish, Aug. 8, '62, disd. Jan. 28, '65.
 Drum Maj. John M. Simons, e. Aug. 19, 1862, m. o. Dec. 19, 1862.
 Fife Maj. Philip Keister, e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. Dec. 19, '62.

Company A.

Belles, Isaac, e. Dec. 25, 1863, kld. at Mark's Mills, Ark.
 Livingston, F. G., e. Dec. 7, 1863, capt. at Mark's Mills.

Company B.

Capt. Edmund L. Joy, com. Oct. 4, 1862, maj. and judge advocate, Sept. 15, 1864.
 Capt. Samuel A. Swigette, com. 1st lieut. Oct. 4, 1862, prmt. capt. Dec. 2, 1864.
 First Lieut. Frank L. McNair, e. as sergt. Aug. 4, 1862, prmt. 2d lieut. July 30, 1864, prmt. 1st lieut. Dec. 2, 1864.
 Second Lieut. J. H. McVey, com. Oct. 4, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills, resd. July 29, 1864.
 Second Lieut. John W. Woods, e. Aug. 4, 1862, prmt. 2d lieut. Aug. 2, 1865.
 First Sergt. A. N. Barnes, e. Aug. 4, 1862, disd. May 7, 1863, disab.
 Sergt. Robert S. Henderson, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Feb. 21, 1863, disab.
 Sergt. Thos. R. Cole, e. Aug. 4, '62, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Sergt. Geo. W. Thayer, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Sergt. Joseph Wareham, e. Aug. 4, 1862, died at Little Rock.
 Sergt. Jas. Gaudy, e. Aug. 11, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Corp. Daniel Parse, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. July 11, 1865, disab.
 Corp. Asahel Tyrrell, e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. Jan. 17, 1864.
 Corp. Lee J. Michael, e. Aug. 5, 1862, trans. for promotion to 4th Ark. Col. Inf. Jan. 10, 1864.
 Corp. Benj. F. Chisman, e. Aug. 9, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Corp. Jesse I. Mudg, e. Aug. 2, 1862, disd. Nov. 24, 1862, disab.
 Corp. Earl Barrow, e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Little Rock.
 Corp. John S. Furze, e. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Corp. Samuel H. Harper, e. Aug. 2, 1862, trans. for promotion to 4th Ark. Col. Inf. Jan. 10, 1864.
 Musician James S. McGlasson, e. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Ayers, John W., e. Aug. 8, 1862, trans. to Marine Brigade Jan. 3, 1863.
 Abegg, Benj. F., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Auit, Jas. P., e. Aug. 4, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Belles, John N., Feb. 25, 1864.
 Belles, I. N., e. Feb. 25, 1864, capt. and kld. at Mark's Mills, Ark.
 Barker, Joshua, e. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Barker, William G., e. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Brown, John W., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Barnes, John, e. Aug. 8, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Bonham, H., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Crandall, T. W., e. Feb. 10, 1864, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Carter, Benj., e. Aug. 8, 1862, kld. at Mark's Mills.

- Case, L. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Chisman, Noyes, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. and capt. at Mark's Mills, died at Memphis.
 Cook, Miles, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Custer, Willis N., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Clark, John W., e. Aug. 8, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Derby, Wm. C., e. Feb. 26, 1864, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Derby, O. A., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Daneton, Wm., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Feb. 7, 1863, disab.
 Derby, Nelson, e. Aug. 8, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Fent, H. K., e. March 9, 1864, died at Little Rock.
 Fent Jas. R., e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. and capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Finley, James H., e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. and capt. Mark's Mills, disd. April 17, 1865, wds.
 Gates, Levi, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. and capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Garlinhouse, L., e. Aug. 8, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. Jan. 17, 1864.
 Good, Ashford, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Jan. 21, 1863, disab.
 Good, Daniel, e. Aug. 8, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Howard, Geo., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died Oct. 8, '62, at Keokuk.
 Kline, John P., e. Feb. 10, 1864.
 Harsin, Jas. V., e. Aug. 4, 1862, disd. May 4, 1863, disab.
 Kent, H. W., e. Feb. 10, 1864, kld. at Mark's Mills.
 Johnston, Wm., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Jones, John M., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Nov. 17, 1863.
 Kirkpatrick, D. W., e. Feb. 10, 1864, kld. at Mark's Mills.
 Kendall, Thos., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. March 12, '63, disab.
 Kirkpatrick, H. R., e. Feb. 10, 1864.
 Kirk, James, e. Aug. 11, 1864, trans. to Inv. Corps April 30, 1864.
 Lanman, J., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Lyon, Jas. H., e. March 23, 1864.
 McMahill, J. W., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Major, Jas. S., e. Dec. 10, 1863, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 McCormick, T. J., e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. and captured at Mark's Mills.
 McGrew, J. F., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 McGasson, Geo. B., e. Aug. 4, 1862.
 McKown, H., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 13, 1863, disab.
 Mermann, M. D., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Jan. 13, 1863, disab.
 McKown, F., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Olney, Geo. W., e. Feb. 10, 1864, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Oswald, Jacob, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Pence, John, e. Feb. 10, 1864, wd. and capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Pratt, H. A., e. Aug. 3, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Pollock, I. H., e. Feb. 10, 1864, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Peters, Thos., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. March 6, 1863, disab.
 Rubel, M. E. S., e. Feb. 10, 1864, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Parsons, G. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
 Rubel, J. W., e. Feb. 10, 1864, wd. and capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Rader, S. I., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Feb. 5, 1863, disab.
 Reece, C. W., e. Feb. 10, 1864, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Reading, C. W., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Ruble, M. E. S., e. Aug. 4, 1862, trans. to Marine Brigade Feb. 9, 1863.
 Riley, Wm. P., e. Aug. 4, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Smith, C. H., e. Feb. 20, 1864, wd. and capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Smith, Jno. H., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
 Silvey, A. L., e. Aug. 11, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Stevenson, A., e. Aug. 9, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Scott, W. H. H., e. Aug. 7, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Tinsley, P. R. S., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. June 27, 1865, disab.
 Turpin, D. S., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Little Rock.
 Thompson, C., e. Jan. 6, 1864.
 Wood, Jno., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
 West, Jacob, e. Aug. 8, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Westlake, F. M., e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. Jan. 8, 1863, disab.
 Wellman, Jno. S., e. Aug. 2, 1862, disd. Feb. 9, 1863, disab.
 West, Wm., e. Jan. 18, 1864, capt. at Mark's Mills, died at Camp Ford, Texas.
 Waggenner, G., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Company D.**
 Capt. Thos. B. Hale, com. Oct. 4, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills, died while prisoner.
 Capt. Charles Birnbaum, com. 2d Lieut. Oct. 4, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills, Ark., prmtd. capt. Dec. 20, 1864.
 First Lieut. Ripley Baylies, com. Oct. 4, 1862.
 Second Lieut. Simeon Liggett, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 2, 1862, prmtd. 2d Lieut. Dec. 20, 1864.
 Sergt. Benj. F. Marts, e. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Sergt. Jesse Barber, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Little Rock.
 Sergt. Minos Miller, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Sergt. H. Underwood, e. Aug. 12, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Corp. John H. Sutfin, e. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Corp. Wm. L. Palmer, e. Nov. 20, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Corp. Geo. W. Nicely, e. Aug. 5, 1862, killed at Mark's Mills.
 Corp. P. J. Andrus, e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. for promotion 4th Ark. Cav. Jan. 9, 1864.
 Corp. Richard Hobson, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Feb. 14, 1863, disab.
 Corp. Peter Stuber, Aug. 9, 1862, wd. and capt. at Mark's Mills, died at Little Rock.
 Corp. Thos. West, e. Aug. 15, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Corp. Francis M. Dofflemeyer, e. Aug. 11, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Corp. C. C. Andrus, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died on Yazoo River April 8, 1863.
 Musician B. R. Shipley, e. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Musician Jos. Peach, e. Aug. 13, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Wagoner J. B. Morgan, e. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Amos, Wm., e. July 24, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Amos, Geo., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Abram, Isaac, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Archibald, Isaac, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Blair, J. M., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Blair, G. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Croell, J. W. M., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Dec. 2, 1862.
 Cochran, A. J., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Aug. 3, 1863.
 Crane, F. M., e. Aug. 12, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Campbell, L., e. Aug. 4, 1862, capt. at Helena and at Mark's Mills.
 Crook, Andrew, e. Aug. 9, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Dofflemeyer, J. D., e. Feb. 29, 1864, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Fox, Dixon, Aug. 15, 1862, died Feb. 8, 1863, at St. Louis.
 Foster, Robert, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Foster, J. S., Aug. 9, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Free, Jacob, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 French, F. A., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Gushway, D., e. Feb. 17, 1864, capt. at Mark's Mills, died at Camden, Ark.
 Gordon, B. F., e. Aug. 11, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Gray, D. F., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Gray, J. S., e. Aug. 11, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Hamaker, J. W., e. March 30, 1864.
 Hendrix, S., e. March 29, 1864, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Hughes, A. E., e. March 26, 1864.
 Hodges, J. T., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Johnson, H. C., e. March 30, 1864.
 Jones, Alexander, e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Jones, A., e. Dec. 29, 1863, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Kerman, M., e. Nov. 4, 1861, died at Little Rock.
 Knox, Leonard, e. Aug. 11, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Kirtman, W. P., e. Aug. 14, '62, died at Shell Mound, Miss.
 Kirtman, A. G., e. March 30, 1864.
 Kavanagh, James, e. Aug. 21, '62, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Little, G. B., e. Aug. 2, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills, died June 8, 1865, disab.
 Lower, M., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Mardes, W. W., e. Aug. 12, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Milford, J. M., e. March 26, 1864.
 Miller, J. H., e. Aug. 12, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Miller, H. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Morgan, William, e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Mattoon, James, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at St. Louis.
 Myers, G., e. Feb. 29, 1864, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Meeker, W. T., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Myrora, D., e. Feb. 20, 1864, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Myers, Thomas, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Newell, S. H., e. Nov. 24, 1862.
 Orsbn, Porin, e. Aug. 1, 1862.
 Ponick, H. S., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Parish, H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Parish, J. C., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Robinson, D. H., e. Feb. 8, 1864, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Roberts, Joseph, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Jan. 27, 1863, disab.
 Reed, Thomas, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
 Real, Henry, e. Aug. 2, 1862, died at St. Louis.
 Rose, Richard, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Keokuk.
 Shipley, W. P., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Oct. 21, 1862.
 Secress, Jacob, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Nov. 3, 1863.
 Stuber, P., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. March 5, 1863.
 Steel, J. G., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Thompson, F., e. March 27, 1864.
 True, H. G., e. July 21, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 True, G. D., e. Nov. 24, 1864.
 Terhune, M. V., e. Aug. 5, 1862, disd. Feb. 7, '63, disab.
 Varner, H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Warner, A., e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. Jan. 29, 1863, disab.

Warren, Richard, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
 Williams, J. G., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. and capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Wary, Asbury, e. Aug. 15, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Warner, Peter, e. Nov. 4, 1862, wd. and capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Warner, Wm., e. Feb. 29, 1864, died at Little Rock.

Company E.

Capt. William Mahon, com. Oct. 4, 1862.
 First Lieut. Richard H. Warden, com. Oct. 4, 1862, read. Dec. 3, 1864.
 First Lieut. E. McLean B. Scott, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 13, 1862, prmt. to 2d lieutenant. Dec. 20, 1862, prmt. to 1st lieutenant. Jan. 4, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Jacob Houk, com. Oct. 4, 1862, read. Dec. 19, 1863.
 Second Lieut. Allen A. Smith, e. as sergt. Aug. 18, 1862, prmt. to 2d lieutenant. Jan. 4, 1865.
 Sergt. Henry Slagle, e. Aug. 12, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Sergt. J. H. Myers, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Sergt. C. R. Minnick, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Feb. 14, 1863, disab.
 Sergt. Louis Myers, e. Aug. 18, 1862, wd. and capt. at Mark's Mills, died May 2, 1864.
 Sergt. George Slagle, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Corp. H. L. Thompson, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Corp. Alvin Kindall, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Duvall's Bluff.
 Corp. Elias Parke, e. Aug. 16, 1862, wd. and capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Corp. Frederick Campbell, e. Aug. 8, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Corp. Peter Shearer, e. Aug. 18, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills, died at Tyler, Texas.
 Corp. M. E. Jackson, e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. and capt. at Mark's Mills, disd. June 14, 1865.
 Corp. Wm. O. Chadd, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Feb. 5, 1863, disab.
 Corp. George W. Dennis, e. Aug. 18, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Musician Thomas Skinner, e. Aug. 16, 1862, wd. at Yazoo expedition, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Wagoner, James E. Bland, e. Aug. 19, 1862.
 Adcock, H. A., e. Aug. 16, 1862, wd. and capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Byerly, Solomon, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Butler, William H., e. Aug. 16, 1862, disd. Feb. 20, 1864, disab.
 Bower, Moses, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Feb. 6, 1863, disab.
 Bavin, Joseph, e. Aug. 21, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Beatley, John A., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
 Butler, George, e. Aug. 21, 1862, disd. Feb. 11, 1863.
 Cooper, S. D., e. Feb. 24, 1864, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Caldwell, W. H. H., e. Aug. 19, 1862.
 Canon, C. W., e. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Cooper, George W., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Collins, John J., e. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Campbell, S. W., e. Feb. 1, 1864, capt. at Mark's Mills, died at Tyler, Texas.
 Chance, John J., e. Aug. 13, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Campbell, James H., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
 Conn, D. H., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Decker, John H., e. Aug. 22, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Duffee, John, e. Aug. 22, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Dennis, John B., e. Aug. 16, 1862.
 England, John F., e. Aug. 16, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Aug. 30, 1864.
 Fenton, T. W., e. Dec. 13, 1863, wd. and capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Gee, Solomon, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Nov. 11, 1862.
 Green, S., e. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Garrison, Alonzo, e. Feb. 24, 1864, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Honn, Henry, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Dec. 22, 1864, disab.
 Hale, J., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Hill, John W., e. Aug. 14, 1864.
 Hale, G., e. Jan. 4, 1864, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Harness, H., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Henderson, John, e. Aug. 20, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Hale, H. C., e. Jan. 4, 1864, capt. at Mark's Mills, died at Tyler, Texas.
 Harness, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. and capt. at Mark's Mills, disd. Sept. 28, 1864.
 Hale, H., e. Jan. 4, 1864, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Jackson, Richard, e. Aug. 16, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Jackson, Wm. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.

Judson, Charles, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
 Keethler, Alex., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Oct. 29, 1862, at Pt. Isabel.
 Kigar, Joseph, e. Aug. 18, 1862, wd. and capt. at Mark's Mills, died May 7, 1864.
 Kindall, Abraham, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. June 27, 1865, disab.
 Lay, Peter H., e. Dec. 22, 1863, wd. and capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Lorr, M., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Leslie, Jos., e. Feb. 13, 1864, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Leslie, Wm. H., e. Feb. 18, 1864, capt. at Mark's Mills, kid. at Tyler, Texas.
 Soper, Cud. C., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 McMahon, George L., e. Aug. 22, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 McCallum, T. J., e. Dec. 25, 1863.
 McMullin, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Matthews, Isaac, e. Aug. 14, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Mendenhall, C. W., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. June 6, 1865.
 Miller, John L., e. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Nelson, J., e. Aug. 22, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Peden, Jos., e. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. and capt. at Mark's Mills, disd. March 13, 1865, disab.
 Phillips, George W., e. Aug. 18, 1862, wd. and capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Parrott, H. J., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. June 21, 1864, disab.
 Parker, Jas., e. Aug. 18, 1862, disd. March 25, 1863, disab.
 Randall, B. F., e. Feb. 25, 1864, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Rupe, I. W., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
 Skinner, J. B., e. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Shirkey, Darius, e. Aug. 16, 1862, disd. Dec. 12, '64, disab.
 Shirkey, A. J., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Scully, John C., e. Aug. 14, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Sebern, John H., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Stanton, Andrew, e. Aug. 18, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Sheffer, John, e. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Sheffer, Joseph, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at Alton Military Prison, Ill., Sept. 30, 1863.
 Sheffer, Elias, e. Aug. 22, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Summerlott, Samuel, e. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Shearer, Andrew, e. Aug. 18, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
 Summerlott, Jno., e. Aug. 19, 1862.
 Thompson, Wm. J., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Thompson, Jesse H., e. Aug. 20, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Vermelen, J., e. Jan. 11, 1864, wd. at Mark's Mills, disd. Nov. 25, 1864.
 Weaver, John, e. Aug. 14, '62, died Nov. 10, '62, at Keokuk.
 Wallace, Curtis, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. April 20, 1863, disab.
 Wallace, A. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. April 23, 1863, disab.
 Williams, Van B., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Watkins, F. M., e. Aug. 18, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills, died there April 21, 1865.
 Wilson, John, e. Aug. 19, 1862.
 Wallace, D. M., e. Jan. 4, 1864, wd., capt. and died Mark's Mills.
 Wallace, W., e. Jan. 4, 1864, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Wallace, T. H., e. Jan. 4, 1864, capt. and died at Mark's Mills.

Company F.

Niel, Wm., e. Jan. 5, 1864, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Duckworth, L., e. Feb. 11, 1864, died at Memphis.

Company C.

Wade, Alex., e. Dec. 28, 1863.

Company H.

Capt. Jno. E. Wright, com. Oct. 4, '62, read. March 23, '64.
 Capt. Wm. H. Clifton, com. 1st lieutenant. Oct. 4, 1862, prmt. capt. March 24, 1864.
 First Lieut. Jno. M. Thompson, e. as sergt. Aug. 7, 1862, prmt. 2d lieutenant. June 3, 1863, prmt. 1st lieutenant. Jan. 8, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Wm. P. Sharp, Oct. 4, '62, read. June 7, '63.
 Second Lieut. Andrew J. Garloch, e. as ———. prmt. 2d lieutenant. Jan. 8, 1865.
 Sergt. L. Winder, e. Aug. 1, 1862.
 Sergt. Wm. T. Scott, e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Duvall's Bluff.
 Corp. Wm. Gray, e. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Corp. I. N. Holloway, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Corp. Jno. N. McLoney, e. July 25, 1862, died Dec. 6, '62, at Benton Barracks, Mo.
 Corp. Jno. Archibald, e. Aug. 1, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills, died at Duvall's Bluff.
 Corp. D. T. Anderson, e. Aug. 9, 1862, capt. at Mark's Mills.
 Corp. N. B. Bishop, e. Aug. 11, '62, disd. Feb. 4, '63, disab.

Corp. Wm. Heppel, e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. for prmtn. to 2d lieut. 2d Ark. Col. Regt.

Corp. D. H. Cowyer, e. Aug. 5, '62, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.

Corp. Isaac W. Powell, e. Aug. 4, 1862, wd. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills.

Corp. Levi Overman, e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills.

Musician S. K. Rudolph, e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Musician Philip Keister, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Wagoner Rufus Tindell, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 6, '63, disab.

Atwell, Jno. E., e. Aug. 7, 1862, w.i. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills.

Atwell, W. H., e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills.

Anderson, Geo., e. Dec. 12, 1863, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.

Allison, Jonathan, e. Aug. 21, '62, disd. Nov. 3, '63, disab.

Bland, J. W. S., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. Yazoo expedition.

Bollinger, M. V., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Boster, J. L., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. April 4, 1864.

Bridges, H. M., e. Aug. 21, 1862.

Burns, T. S., e. Aug. 9, '62, wd. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills.

Benedict, A. J., e. July 20, 1862.

Barnes, Ezekiel, Aug. 16, 1862, disd. Dec. 18, 1862, disab.

Cowger, D., e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. Jan. 6, 1864, disab.

Ceist, E., e. Jan. 5, 1864.

Cooper, J. M., e. Aug. 8, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.

Cade, Wm., e. Aug. 8, 1862.

Davis, John N., e. Jan. 1, 1864, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.

Carr, S. M., e. Aug. 7, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.

Davis, L. W., e. in March, 1864.

Ervin, A. S., e. Aug. 8, 1862, kld. at Mark's Mills.

Fuller, John W., e. July 25, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.

George, Wm. S., e. March 23, 1864.

Godfrey, F. M., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Feb. 25, 1863, disab.

Halloway, R. E., e. March 19, 1864.

Hoffman, Henry, e. Aug. 5, 1862.

Halloway, M. C., e. March 22, 1864.

Haley, Daniel, e. Aug. 7, 1862.

Hobbs, John T., e. Nov. 19, 1862.

Harris, W. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Jan. 7, 1863.

Hudson, Wm. H., e. Jan. 4, 1864, wd. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills.

Hobbs, Samuel P., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Hamilton, Wm., e. Dec. 17, 1863, wd. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills.

Holsey, S. T., e. Aug. 14, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills, disd. June 27, 1865, disab.

Johnson, Samuel M., e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. for promotion to 2d Ark. Col. Regt. June 7, 1863.

Kitterman, F. M., e. Feb. 29, 1864, disd. Aug. 8, 1864.

Kitterman, Geo. W., e. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills.

Kitterman, A. K., e. Aug. 10, 1862, died at Keokuk.

King, Jas. B., e. Dec. 29, 1863.

King, Daniel, e. Aug. 11, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.

Lowe, Geo., e. Aug. 8, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.

Lentz, T. E., e. Dec. 11, 1863.

Lamb, James M., e. Aug. 10, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.

Long, J. H., e. Feb. 20, 1864.

Lowenberg, Wm., e. Feb. 24, 1864, wd. at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark.

Lowe, David, e. Jan. 13, 1864, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.

Lentner, H. J., e. Aug. 7, 1862.

McKowen, H., e. Jan. 1, 1864, capt'd. at Mark's Mills, died at Tyler, Texas.

Mullenix, Jas., e. Aug. 3, 1862.

Marrow, John, e. Aug. 5, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.

McCoy, Aaron, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. Feb. 6, 1863, disab.

Moyer, John C., e. Aug. 5, 1862.

Martin, Wm., e. Aug. 2, 1862, disd. April 13, 1863, disab.

Moffat, T. W., e. Aug. 27, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills, disd. June 27, 1865, disab.

Moore, Jas., e. Aug. 6, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.

McCune, Jas. H., e. Aug. 7, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.

Martin, James C., e. Aug. 12, '62, disd. Feb. 27, '63, disab.

Morrison, Jas., e. Aug. 26, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.

Owen, H. C., e. Aug. 7, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.

Powell, Wm., e. Dec. 14, 1863, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.

Patgett, J., e. Dec. 17, 1863, kld. at Mark's Mills.

Prusker, C. H., e. Jan. 19, 1864.

Richards, John E., e. Feb. 6, 1864, capt'd. at Mark's Mills, died at Tyler, Texas.

Reams, Samuel, e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Rush, John, e. Aug. 7, 1862.

Richards, L. W., e. Aug. 7, 1862.

Scott, F. M., e. July 25, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.

Southard, F., e. Aug. 7, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills, died at Magnolia, Ark.

Sterns, James, e. Aug. 1, 1862, disd. April 9, 1863, disab.

Silvers, E. M., e. Aug. 7, 1862.

Shearer, J. L., e. Aug. 8, 1862.

Stinson, Wm., e. Aug. 19, 1862, wd. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills, died April 26, 1864.

Thomas, T. P., e. Aug. 8, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.

Troxell, Wm. D., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Wright, Jas., e. Aug. 8, 1862.

Wright, Albert, e. Aug. 8, 1862.

Whipple, Jos. E., e. March 13, 1864, died at Little Rock.

Walker, C. S., e. March 23, 1864.

Hobbs, John T., e. Nov. 19, 1862.

Company I.

Harris, John H., e. Dec. 27, 1863, kld. at Mark's Mills.

Company K.

Musician Wm. B. A. Carter, e. Aug. 22, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.

Hopper, A., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Jan. 3, 1863, disab.

Phillips, Jas. B., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Feb. 26, '63, disab.

Robertson, Jas. S., e. Aug. 18, 1862, died at Keokuk.

UNKNOWN.

Fenton, T. W., e. Dec. 13, 1863.

Dodd, D. S., e. Feb. 24, 1864.

Ekin, Wm., e. Feb. 8, 1864.

Hollingworth, T. W., e. Feb. 6, 1864.

Mayers, Wm. M., e. March 18, 1864.

Rupe, John M., e. Feb. 17, 1864.

Skinner, S. W., e. Feb. 20, 1864.

Stubbs, Philip, e. Feb. 29, 1864.

Smith, John, e. Feb. 24, 1864.

Tillotson, H. D., e. March 26, 1864.

Thompson, Geo. M., e. March 11, 1864.

Wolfe, J., e. Feb. 22, 1864.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa. Date not given in Adjutant General's Reports.]

Company E.

Capt. Resen Banks, com. Dec. 15, 1862.

Sergt. Peter Goff, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Sergt. Jos. Meyers, e. Oct. 21, 1862.

Sergt. T. Blake, e. Sept. 18, 1862, disd. Oct. 6, 1864, disab.

Corp. R. D. Lyon, e. Sept. 20, 1862, disd. May 26, 1864, disab.

Corp. Thos. Ltridge, e. Sept. 13, 1862.

Corp. H. H. Drapper, e. Sept. 20, 1862.

Wagoner John Shauntronan, Nov. 25, 1862.

Asbury, Benj., e. Sept. 27, 1862, disd. March 6, '63, disab.

Berkey, Jos., e. Nov. 27, 1862.

Chapman, A., e. Sept. 21, 1862.

Davis, F., e. Sept. 20, 1862.

Derby, C. W., e. Nov. 27, 1862, disd. Nov. 4, '63, disab.

Deasbmutt, B. B., e. Nov. 27, 1862.

Easthans, E. G., e. Sept. 26, 1862.

Fent, Wm., e. Sept. 26, 1862.

Godfrey, E., e. Oct. 6, 1862, disd. May 18, 1864, disab.

Guyton, Benj., e. Sept. 18, 1862.

Hornbaker, I., e. Nov. 20, 1862, disd. April 28, 1863, disab.

Henderson, G. W., e. Oct. 11, '62, disd. Nov. 21, '63, disab.

Huynne, Andrew, e. Sept. 23, 1862.

Hackley, W. H., e. Sept. 27, 1862.

Kiaf, J., e. Sept. 28, 1862.

Lyon, A. E., e. Oct. 2, 1862.

Mathess, Wm., e. Sept. 20, 1862, died Feb. 16, 1863.

McClees, Alex., e. Sept. 15, 1862, disd. March 18, '65, disab.

Mowre, Jas. A., e. Sept. 27, 1862.

Pegg, Jas. A., e. Sept. 18, 1862.

Powell, Isaac, e. Sept. 25, 1862.

Rowley, Wm., e. Sept. 14, 1862.

Roberts, Lewis, e. Sept. 11, 1862.

Reynolds, Silas, e. Sept. 26, 1862, disd. May 18, 1864, disab.

Strickland, Wm., e. Nov. 20, 1862.

Simmons, E., e. Sept. 20, 1862.

Stevens, B., e. Sept. 15, 1862, disd. April 6, 1863, disab.

Silver, Samuel, e. Sept. 25, 1862, died March 27, 1863.

Schroyer, F., e. Nov. 21, 1862, disd. Jan. 18, 1865, disab.

Tiddall, D. H., e. Oct. 8, 1862, disd. Dec. 24, 1864, disab.

Thompson, S. W., e. Oct. 8, 1862.

Warren, D., e. Sept. 28, 1862, disd. Dec. 24, 1864, disab.

Company I.

Clark, James, e. Oct. 1, 1862.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—Date of the mustering-out of this Regiment is not given in Adjutant General's Report.]

Adj. Geo. W. Devin, com. June 4, 1864.

Company C.

First Lieut. Jno. T. Wallin, com. May 7, 1864.
 Second Lieut. Jas. Hawley, Jr., com. May 7, 1864.
 Sergt. Robt. N. McMillan, e. May 21, 1864.
 Sergt. F. M. Bush, e. May 7, 1864.
 Corp. Wm. L. Daggett, e. May 20, 1864.
 Corp. I. N. Yates, e. May 9, 1864.
 Corp. Andrew Clark, e. May 21, 1864.
 Corp. Chas. Miller, e. May 11, 1864.
 Musician S. C. Henshaw, e. May 7, 1864.
 Adleta, Aug., e. June 7, 1864.
 Carpenter, Geo. B., e. May 7, 1864, died Aug. 21, 1864, at Helena, Ark.
 Dennis, Jas. M., e. May 14, 1864.
 Daily, Dennis, e. May 7, 1864.
 Davis, John, e. May 16, 1864.
 Dennis, Benj., e. May 1, 1864.
 Davidson, J. C., e. May 24, 1864.
 Goodwin, Wm., e. May 7, 1864.
 Gossage, Jno., e. May 20, 1864.
 Holloway, S. P., e. May 7, 1864.
 Hayne, N. B., e. May 9, 1864, died Sept. 22, 1864.
 Johnson, F. M., e. May 7, 1864.
 Knight, C. F., e. May 7, 1864.
 Myrick, L. A., e. May 7, 1864.
 Myrick, Wm. L., e. May 1, 1864.
 Parks, R. H., e. May 7, 1864.
 Rose, John, e. May 7, 1864, died.
 Silsby, E. W., e. May 7, 1864.
 Spurgeon, Samuel, e. May 9, 1864.
 Shewry, Chas., e. May 18, 1864.
 Sharkey, Wm. J., e. May 23, 1864.
 Sharkey, Jas. R., e. May 7, 1864.
 Thompson, E. O., e. May 14, 1864.

Company H.

Corp. Wm. Dinsmore, e. May 9, 1864.
 Atkinson, Jewett, e. May 9, 1864.
 Carson, Jno. A., e. May 9, 1864.
 Davis, Daniel, e. May 7, 1864.
 Daggett, Geo. M., e. May 3, 1864.
 Hagey, Wm. F. H., e. May 9, 1864, died Oct. 1, 1864.

Company K.

Capt. Wm. H. P. Norris, com. June 4, 1864.
 Second Lieut. C. M. J. Reynolds, com. June 4, 1864.
 Sergt. C. D. Hendershott, e. April 29, 1864.
 Sergt. Simon P. Wayne, e. April 23, 1864.
 Sergt. Joseph A. Israel, e. May 12, 1864.
 Sergt. E. W. Myers, e. May 4, 1864.
 Corp. Geo. W. Murray, e. April 29, 1864.
 Corp. Wm. E. Davis, e. April 9, 1864.
 Corp. John Q. Wood, e. April 30, 1864.
 Corp. S. M. Woodford, e. April 28, 1864.
 Corp. Louis Wilford, e. April 23, 1864.
 Corp. Geo. W. Nimocks, e. May 12, 1864.
 Corp. Samuel P. Johnson, e. April 28, 1864.
 Musician Wm. Engle, e. May 10, 1864.
 Musician Jas. A. Clark, e. May 17, 1864.
 Armstrong, D. L., e. April 28, 1864.
 Allan, John B., e. May 5, 1864.
 Allred, John P., e. May 9, 1864.
 Bills, Neal S., e. May 10, 1864.
 Burman, Louis, e. May 24, 1864.
 Cooper, John, e. May 11, 1864.
 Cramer, Samuel E., e. May 4, 1864.
 Cramer, A. J., e. May 4, 1864.
 Collier, E., e. May 24, 1864, died Aug. 27, 1864, at Helena, Ark.
 Derby, E., e. April 29, 1864.
 Dorothy, C. H., e. May 26, 1864.
 Eyer, Jacob, e. April 29, 1864.
 Flesher, Wm. N., e. April 27, 1864.
 Flesher, Jas. F., e. April 28, 1864.
 Gates, Horatio, e. May 11, 1864.
 Goe, David E., e. May 7, 1864.
 Hall, Wm. A., e. May 4, 1864.
 Joseph, Jno. W., e. May 10, 1864.
 Koons, Cicero, e. April 29, 1864.
 Mudge, H. F., e. April 29, 1864.
 Messervy, J. M., e. April 30, 1864.

Nixon, Amos, e. May 3, 1864.
 Newell, Wm. M., e. May 4, 1864.
 Osborn, George W., e. May 6, 1864, died Sept. 7, 1864, at Helena, Ark.
 Parks, Leander, e. May 7, 1864.
 Perrine, T. B., e. May 14, 1864.
 Pitman, A. M., e. May 3, 1864.
 Penwell, John N., e. May 3, 1864.
 Reed, John W., e. May 10, 1864.
 Sires, John F., e. May 4, 1864.
 Sumpton, W. R., e. May 14, 1864.
 Wilson, H. O., e. May 7, 1864.
 Wilson, E. C., e. May 7, 1864.

FIRST CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—This Regiment was mustered out at Austin, Texas, February 15, 1866.]

Lieut. Col. Jos. W. Caldwell, com. capt. Co. I Sept. 23, 1861, prmtd. maj. Aug. 26, 1862, prmtd. lieut. col. Aug. 21, 1863, wd. at Little Rock and Camden, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
 Com. Sergt. Daniel Easley, e. June 13, 1861.

Company A.

Corp. Samuel H. Newell, July 18, 1861.

Company H.

Sadler H. G. Bates, e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 4, 1864, trans. to V. R. C. April 28, 1865.
 Wagoner S. S. Bates, e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Dickson, C., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 4, 1864.

Company I.

First Lieut. Jos. H. Springer, e. as sergt. June 13, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Jan. 9, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Wm. H. Kitterman, com. Sept. 21, 1865, read. Nov. 3, 1864.
 Second Lieut. Samuel M. Lindsey, e. as private July 18, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Jan. 9, 1865.
 First Sergt. Benj. W. Searle, e. June 13, 1861, disd. March 13, 1863, disab.
 Sergt. Saml. Walker, e. July 18, 1861, died. Sept. 12, 1863, disab.
 Sergt. Robt. P. Caldwell, e. Nov. 9, 1861.
 Sergt. Wm. B. Brim, e. June 13, 1861, died at Mountain Grove, Mo., March 12, 1863.
 Corp. Thos. J. Meyers, e. June 13, 1861.
 Corp. P. J. B. Ping, e. Oct. 1, 1861.
 Corp. E. P. Jobe, e. Sept. 14, 1862, died at Little Rock, Ark.
 Corp. Wm. Davis, e. July 18, 1861, disd. Nov. 1, 1862, disab.
 Corp. A. J. Chapman, e. June 13, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Farrier R. B. Stevens, e. July 18, 1861.
 Barnett, A. H., e. July 18, 1861.
 Brills, N. W., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Boster, J. M., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Creamer, Theo., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Chalk Bluff, died at Antwineville, Kan., of wds. received at Camden.
 Clark, M. S., e. July 18, 1861, wd. at Chalk Bluff, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Clark, Wm., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Clark, Thos., e. July 18, 1861, disd. March 24, 1862, disab.
 Dickens, Geo. W., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Davis, Jno. A., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Davis, T. C., e. July 18, 1861.
 Earl, Wm. D., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Gillespie, A. J., e. July 18, 1861.
 Godfrey, L. N., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Harris, Jos. C., e. Aug. 16, 1862, died July 7, 1863.
 Hendrickson, Jackson, e. July 18, 1861, wd. at Little Rock, Ark.
 Jobe, Jno. H., e. Sept. 24, 1862.
 Lindsey, S. M., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Linn, H. C., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Macklin, Jno. M., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kid. in action at Antwineville, Ark.
 McFarling, C. H., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, died at Little Rock.
 McGuire, Jas., e. June 13, 1861, deserted Jan. 6, 1863.
 Myers, T. T., e. June 13, 1861.
 Monroe, Wm. N., e. June 13, 1861, disd. March 1, 1863, disab.
 Priest, Geo. W., e. June 13, 1861.

Ping, W. N., e. June 13, 1861, disd. March 14, 1863, disab.
 Phelps, A. B., e. 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Rouse, Geo. W., e. 1861.
 Shreve, Jno., e. 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Stevens, Dexter, e. Aug. 13, 1861, kld. May 25, 1862.
 Sylvester, Geo. W.
 Thompson, J. N., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Company L.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Bickley, Thos. R., e. Feb. 16, 1864.
 Bishop, Wm. N., e. Feb. 2, 1864.
 Crandall, H. S., e. Feb. 12, 1864.
 Decker, David, e. Feb. 10, 1864.
 Dowrife, Jerome, e. Feb. 13, 1864.
 Davis, Ira A., e. June 30, 1864.
 England, Jas. K. P., e. Jan. 25, 1864.
 Fairburn, Hugh, e. Feb. 25, 1864.
 Jobe, Wm. S., e. June 30, 1864.
 Kitterman, Jno., e. Feb. 23, 1864.
 Lair, Edw. B., e. Jan. 15, 1864.
 Maclin, C. W., e. Feb. 12, 1864.
 McMains, David, e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Robins, A., e. Feb. 12, 1864.
 Robinson, T. C., e. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Vanwinkle, Wm., e. Feb. 4, 1864.
 Vanwinkle, Willis, e. Feb. 4, 1864.
 Williams, Conrad, e. Feb. 10, 1864.

THIRD CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1865.]

Asst. Surg. Wm. L. Orr, com. April 21, 1862, surg. 21st Inf. Dec. 2, 1862.
 B. V. S. Willard S. Lewis, e. Sept. 3, 1861, m. o. Nov. 30, 1862.

Company D.

Sergt. F. J. Comstock, e. Aug. 24, 1861, disd. July 10, 1862, disab.
 Sergt. N. Barnes, e. Aug. 24, 1861, captd. at La Grange, Ark., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Corp. D. S. Beers, e. Aug. 24, 1861, wd. at Coldwater, Tenn., vet. Jan. 1, 1864, died at Macon, Ga.
 Bugler F. M. Bush, e. Sept. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge.
 Ball, E., e. Feb. 4, 1864, wd. at Osage, Mo.
 Butin, C. J., e. Sept. 10, 1861, captd. at Pea Ridge.
 Day, Jos., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Deford, W., e. Aug. 24, 1861, captd. at La Grange, Ark., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Duffey, David, e. Aug. 24, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Fairchild, Wm. J., e. Aug. 24, 1861, died at St. Louis.
 Gray, T. P., e. Aug. 24, 1861, kld. at battle of Pea Ridge.
 Martindale, Wm T., e. Aug. 24, 1861, disd. June 5, 1862, disab.
 Martindale, Jac. C., e. Aug. 24, 1861.
 Myrick, S. G., e. Aug. 24, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Sellars, John, e. Aug. 24, 1861, kld. at Pea Bidge.
 Strange, Wm. e. Sept. 27, 1861, captd. at La Grange, Ark., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Voorhies, E., kld. at Pea Ridge.

Company E.

Eplay, Geo. W., e. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Eplay, Thos., e. Feb. 18, 1864.
 Fisher, Geo., e. Feb. 15, 1864.
 King, H. M., e. Feb. 10, 1864.
 Moore, Geo., e. March 28, 1863.
 Sullivan, Jas., e. Feb. 15, 1864.

Company K.

First Lieut. Geo. W. Stamm, e. as Q. M. sergt. Sept. 3, 1861, prmtd. to 1st lieut. Sept. 21, 1864.
 Q. M. Sergt. John D. Pickett, e. Sept. 3, 1861, disd. Sept. 29, 1862, disab.
 Sergt. W. H. Blake, e. Sept. 3, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, disd. July 28, 1865.
 Sergt. Thos. E. Commons, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Corp. A. D. Woodruff, e. Sept. 3, 1861, disd. Sept. 18, 1862, disab.
 Wagoner A. K. Ewing, e. Sept. 3, 1861.
 Austin, Wm., vet. Jan. 1, 1864, captd. at Ripley, Miss., died at Andersonville.

Borman, T., e. Sept. 3, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, captd. at Ripley, Miss., died at Wilmington, N. C.
 Carlton, A., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Commons, T. E., e. Sept. 3, 1861.
 Cuch, John, e. Sept. 3, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Day, Jos., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Holt, Geo. W., e. Sept. 3, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Lewis, W. W., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Millard, A., e. Sept. 3, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Mills, Jas. M., vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Gerard, Ala., died at Columbus, Ga.
 McQueen, Hugh, March 15, 1864.
 Orloff, August, e. Sept. 3, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Terrill, Robt., e. Sept. 3, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, died at Blakesburg March 27, 1864.

Company L.

Roby, F. A., e. Aug. 15, 1861, disd. Jan. 3, 1862, disab.
 Williamson, N. L., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Wilson, L. S., e. Aug. 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Wilson, Jas., e. Aug. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Foster, Luther.
 Foster, William.

Company M.

Com. Sergt. Richard Creamer, e. Aug. 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Teamster A. J. Graves, e. Oct. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 10, 1865.]

Company B.

Richie, A. S., e. Aug. 26, 1862, disd. Oct. 8, 1864.

Company C.

Ridenour, B. D., e. Aug. 26, 1862.

Company F.

Capt. Thos. J. Zollers, com. 1st lieut. prmtd. capt. Jan. 27, 1864, read. Feb. 1, 1864.
 Capt. Newell P. Dana, e. as private Oct. 17, 1861, prmtd. capt. Feb. 2, 1864.
 First Lieut. Boyd P. Brim, e. as sergt. Oct. 14, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. April 20, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. Feb. 6, 1863, read. May 13, 1864.
 First Lieut. Elias B. Woodruff, e. as sergt. Oct. 14, 1861, prmted. 2d lieut. Feb. 6, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieut. May 14, 1864.
 Second Lieut. Wm. A. Heacock, kld. at Talbot's Ferry, Ark., April 9, 1862.
 Second Lieut. John T. Reynolds, e. as corp. Oct. 14, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Sergt. Wm. H. Heacock, e. Oct. 14, 1861, died at St. Louis.
 Sergt. T. A. Cramer, e. Nov. 15, 1861, died at Keokuk.
 Corp. Geo. W. Creath, e. Oct. 14, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Corp. Wm. M. Harsin, e. Oct. 14, 1861, died at St. Louis April 29, 1863.
 Corp. S. S. Woods, e. Oct. 14, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Bugler Jas. G. Henshaw, e. Oct. 17, 1861, captd. at Black River, Miss.
 Farrier John Dwire, e. Oct. 14, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Wagoner Daniel Henshaw, e. Oct. 17, 1861, disd. May 1, 1862, disab.
 Allison, C. B., e. Oct. 14, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Brown, Thos., e. Oct. 17, 1861.
 Conwell, Lott, e. Oct. 17, 1861, disd. Feb. 21, 1862.
 Clark, James, e. Oct. 14, 1861, disd. June 20, 1862.
 Giger, B. F., e. Oct. 14, 1861.
 Good, Jacob, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Hazen, Wm., e. Oct. 14, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Hazen, John S., e. Dec. 15, 1863.
 Hilton, Jesse K., Oct. 14, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Hill, Bradford, e. Oct. 14, 1861, died at Agency City, Oct. 10, 1863.
 Hanks, Peter, e. Oct. 14, 1861, disd. Feb. 1, 1862, disab.
 Kzebezer, David, e. Nov. 11, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Miller, Robert J., e. Oct. 29, 1861.
 McElhaney, J. A., e. Oct. 14, 1861.
 McNair, Jas. M., e. Oct. 14, 1861, trans. to V. R. C. April 23, 1864, disd. Nov. 22, 1864.
 Myers, Geo., e. Oct. 19, '61, disd. as musician, July 22, '62.
 Terrill, S. A., e. Oct. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Wheeler, Wm., e. Nov. 15, 1861, died at West Plain, Mo.
Walker, F. R., e. Oct. 14, '61, wd. at Mechanicsburg, Miss.
Wagers, H. B., e. Oct. 26, '61, capt'd. at Black River, trans.
to V. R. C. April 29, 1864.
Wilber, Alford, e. Oct. 17, 1861, disd. July 6, 1863, for pro-
motion in Missouri cav. regt.
Sparks, H. A., e. Sept. 4, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Gibbs, Charles, e. Dec. 16, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Pelham, Asbury, e. Jan. 25, 1864.

Company C.

Harrison, Richard, e. Oct. 14, 1861.

Company L.

Corp. Wm. W. Duil, e. Sept. 19, 1861.
Sergt. Samuel L. Miller, vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
Richie, A. S., e. Aug. 26, 1861.

Company M.

Bugler Samuel Schoonover, e. Nov. 7, '61, vet. Feb. 2, '64.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kan., May 17, 1866.]

Col. Samuel W. Somers, com. Jan. 8, 1863, m. o. Jan. 31, 1865.
Maj. John S. Wood, com. capt. Co. A April 27, 1863, prmt'd. maj. July 8, 1863, m. o. Jan. 31, 1865.
Maj. John Wilcox, com. capt. Co. B April 27, 1863, prmt'd. maj. Nov. 27, 1865, m. o. as capt.
Surg. Andrew J. Wiley, com. April 3, 1863.
Asst. Surg. Jas. W. La Force, com. May 15, 1863, read. Dec. 7, 1864.
Asst. Surg. Stephen P. Yeomans, com. July 27, 1863.
Adj't. Eugene S. Sheffield, com. March 1, 1863, prmt'd. 2d sergt. Co. D, 15th Inf., read. July 20, 1865.
Q. M. Wm. H. Northrup, com. March 25, 1863.
Comy. Benj. F. Giger, com. July 23, 1863, prmt'd. sergt. Co. B.
Hosp. Steward D. S. Kees, e. March 10, 1863.

Company A.

Capt. Edward B. Murphy, com. 1st lieutenant April 27, 1863, prmt'd. capt. July 5, 1863, read. Dec. 23, 1865.
Capt. Thos. J. Potter, e. as sergt. Oct. 17, 1862, prmt'd. 2d lieutenant March 10, 1865, prmt'd. 1st lieutenant Nov. 14, 1865, prmt'd. capt. March 10, 1866.
Second Lieutenant James Grooms, e. as private Feb. 23, 1863, prmt'd. 2d lieutenant April 14, 1866.
Q. M. Sergt. W. H. Williams, e. Sept. 12, 1862.
Sergt. Benj. Grooms, e. Feb. 23, 1863, kld. at Ft. Cottonwood by accidental explosion of shell.
Sergt. Geo. W. Ellsworth, e. Oct. 10, 1862.
Sergt. Jas. Harper, e. Sept. 15, 1862.
Corp. John M. Rupe, e. Sept. 17, 1862, died at Ft. Kearney Dec. 19, 1862, frozen to death.
Corp. Chas. Lumkly, e. Sept. 15, 1862, disd. Nov. 6, 1865, disab.
Wagoner Daniel Neill, e. Feb. 14, 1862, disd. Jan. 15, 1863, disab.
Bird, M. O., e. Oct. 29, 1862.
Buchanan, E. R., e. Sept. 14, 1862.
Cloyd, Benj., e. Sept. 19, 1862.
Casper, Rudolph, e. Sept. 24, 1862.
Coffin, T. C., e. Sept. 12, 1862.
Hiatta, Stephen, e. Oct. 15, 1862.
Hartshorn, Edw., e. Oct. 21, 1862.
Johnston, C. H., e. Jan. 6, 1862.
Lynch, John, e. Feb. 16, 1862.
McGee, Wm., e. Sept. 15, 1862.
Munn, Wm. E., e. Sept. 15, 1862.
Peterson, E., e. Oct. 2, 1862.
Riker, Henry, e. Oct. 15, 1862.
Rodgers, Martin, e. Jan. 8, 1862, died April 26, 1865, at Fremont.
Ross, John, e. Nov. 6, 1862.
Rupe, Israel, e. Sept. 17, 1862.
Rhoads, J., e. Feb. 25, 1862, disd. Aug. 1, 1863, disab.
Stanley, J. W., e. Sept. 15, 1862.
Shirky, John B., e. Sept. 27, 1862, disd. Oct. 23, 1865, disab.
Tullis, John L., e. Sept. 16, 1862, disd. Nov. 29, 1864, disab.

Wilkson, I. E., e. Nov. 17, 1862.
Wilkson, R. J. A., e. Sept. 15, 1862.
Williams, Robert L., e. March 28, 1864.

Company B.

Capt. Thos. S. Parker, e. as sergt. Jan. 26, 1863, prmt'd. 2d lieutenant Aug. 24, 1864, prmt'd. 1st lieutenant Nov. 29, 1864, prmt'd. capt. Dec. 11, 1865.
First Lieutenant John M. Phillips, com. April 27, 1863, read. Nov. 28, 1864.
Second Lieutenant Francis J. Comstock, com. Jan. 20, 1863, read. Aug. 23, 1864.
Second Lieutenant Geo. E. Butin, e. as comy. sergt. Nov. 7, 1862, prmt'd. 2d lieutenant Dec. 11, 1865.
Sergt. Josiah C. Davis, e. March 21, 1863.
Corp. Daniel L. McLain, e. Nov. 7, 1862.
Corp. A. A. Davis, e. Nov. 7, 1862.
Corp. Geo. L. Nye, e. March 15, 1863.
Corp. John A. Pinegar, e. March 1, 1863, wd. at Plum Creek, disd. June 1, 1865, wds.
Corp. Thos. L. Speed, e. Nov. 1, 1862.
Corp. John H. Morris, e. Oct. 28, 1862.
Trumpeter J. B. Summers, e. April 5, 1863, deserted Aug. 10, 1863.
Trumpeter L. C. Williams, e. Nov. 6, 1862.
Wagoner W. H. Wagoner, e. Nov. 2, 1862.
Anthony, Wm., e. Oct. 29, 1862.
Billings, S., e. Nov. 1, 1862.
Billings, L. W., e. Nov. 1, 1862.
Clark, Rob. E., e. Feb. 11, 1863, kld. at Ft. Heath Jan. 18, 1866, while in act of resenting treatment of superior officers.
Clark, Joel, e. Nov. 8, 1862.
Culbertson, A., e. March 10, 1863.
Culbertson, Geo. W. E., e. March 11, 1863.
Davis, J. C., e. March 21, 1863.
Edwards, M., e. Feb. 18, 1863.
Foster, James, e. March 1, 1863.
Fisk, F. C., e. Nov. 8, 1862.
Hoover, Moses, e. Jan. 21, 1863.
Mobley, J. C., e. Nov. 6, 1862.
Mobley, S. P., e. Oct. 27, 1862.
Mobley, Geo. G., e. Jan. 15, 1863.
McMillin, LeGrand, e. Nov. 6, 1862.
McFarland, John D., e. Feb. 14, 1863.
Roberts, S., e. Oct. 29, 1862.
Starkey, Caleb, e. Nov. 8, 1862, disd. Nov. 24, 1863, disab.
Sperry, John, e. Nov. 8, 1862.
Simmons, T. P., e. Feb. 18, 1863.
Thompson, Jas. A., e. Feb. 5, 1863.
Tenel, Leander, e. April 5, 1863.
Vance, E. D., e. Nov. 6, 1862.
Wilson, Erastus, e. Feb. 17, 1863.

Company C.

Capt. Jonathan C. Mitchell, com. April 28, 1863, dismissed Aug. 19, 1864.
Capt. Harrison W. Cramer, com. 1st lieutenant April 28, 1863, prmt'd. capt. Aug. 20, 1864.
Q. M. Sergt. Wm. P. Millisack, e. Dec. 1, 1862, died at Ft. Cottonwood.
Sergt. Moses S. Ramsel, e. Nov. 4, 1862.
Sergt. Peter Wade, e. Jan. 1, 1863.
Corp. Jas. K. Deford, e. Dec. 16, 1862.
Corp. Smith E. Forbes, e. Jan. 1, 1863.
Corp. Benj. M. Lyon, e. Nov. 6, 1862, died at Fort Cottonwood.
Trumpeter Isaac Beck, e. Nov. 14, 1862.
Farrier Wm. H. McMickle, e. Nov. 27, 1862.
Crandall, H. L., e. Jan. 1, 1863.
Dethridge, Joseph M., e. Feb. 13, 1863, disd. June 3, 1865, disab.
Dopp, Chas., e. Nov. 18, 1862.
Davidson, H., e. March 20, 1863.
Engle, H. M., e. March 10, 1863.
Eastham, Wm. T., e. Dec. 25, 1862.
Hondyshell, S. H., e. Nov. 20, 1863.
Hill, A. J., e. Dec. 9, 1862, disd. June 5, 1865, disab.
Hanks, Peter, e. March 18, 1863.
Johnson, J. L., e. Jan. 8, 1863.
Kimpson, Hugh, e. March 21, 1863.
McClintock, A., Nov. 7, 1862.
Moshier, Wm. R., e. Nov. 27, 1862, kld. at Ft. Cottonwood.
Simpson, M., e. Nov. 18, 1862.
Stewart, Jos., e. Nov. 20, 1862.
Shirkey, Hiram, e. Dec. 21, 1862.

Tannahill, H., e. March 24, 1864, died at Ft. Cottonwood.
 Vinson, Geo., e. March 10, 1863.
 Wyatt, Saml., e. Dec. 29, 1862.
 Tannahill, John L., e. March 24, 1864.

Company D.

First Lieut. W. N. Monroe, com. April 28, 1863, resd. Aug. 23, 1864.
 Sergt. John S. Wellman, e. March 10, 1863.
 Cooper, L., e. April 1, 1863.
 Groger, Richard, e. March 1, 1863.
 Jones, Daniel, e. Feb. 11, 1863.
 Kees, D. S., e. March 10, 1863.
 Luallen, Pleasant, e. Jan. 10, 1863.
 Moore, Wm. T., e. March 10, 1863.
 Thoruburg, A. G., e. March 15, 1863.
 Thatcher, C. A., e. Jan. 15, 1863.
 Williams, John, e. April 2, 1863.

Company E.

Capt. George P. Norris, com. 1st. lieut. Jan. 3, 1863, prmtd. capt. June 3, 1865.
 Sergt. Benj. F. Giger, e. Nov. 14, 1862.
 Corp. Lewis George, e. May 11, 1863.
 Frary, Edgar, e. March 26, 1864, disd. date unknown.
 Fisher, John J., e. March 12, 1863.
 Flerer, Wm. e. March 27, 1864, disd. Aug. 10, 1864.
 Holcomb, S. A., e. Feb. 18, 1863.
 Roach, John C., e. April 1, 1863, deserted June 9, 1863.
 Thompson, J., e. April 5, 1863, disd. April 20, 1865.

Company F.

Corp. George Butler, e. June 1, 1863.
 Jordon, J., e. June 1, '63, kld. in action at Julesburg, C. T.

Company G.

Collins, H. W., e. May 28, 1863.
 Thomas, W. D., e. March 24, 1863.

Company H.

Second Lieut. Allen Ellsworth, com. July 13, 1863, from sergt. Co. disd. C, July 9, 1864.
 Sergt. N. F. Munro, e. June 17, 1863.
 Corp. Z. H. Bones, e. May 28, 1863.
 Large, Wm., e. June 18, 1863.
 Wellman, McG. W., e. June 23, 1863.

Company L.

Crawford, Geo., e. March 1, 1864.
 Crowley, Patrick, e. Feb. 29, 1864, disd. May 16, '65, disab.
 Dulin, James, e. March 4, 1864.
 Israel, A. A., e. March 19, 1864.
 Lock, E. M., e. March 19, 1864.
 Magee, John, e. March 11, 1864, kld. accidentally, March 12, 1864.
 Nye, John W., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Turner, L. G., e. Feb. 25, 1864.
 Thompson, Wm. E., e. March 4, 1864.
 Ward, N. W., e. Feb. 29, 1864.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Bucher, Richard, e. March 26, 1864.
 Baker, David, e. April 16, 1864.
 Clark, John M., e. March 25, 1864.
 Dowling, Geo. W., e. March 21, 1864.
 Doll, L. H., e. March 26, 1864.
 Forsythe, T. L., e. March 30, 1864.
 March, N. B., e. March 31, 1864.
 Mace, H. L., e. March 25, 1864.
 Mace, R., e. March 25, 1864.
 Noe, Samuel, e. March 27, 1864.
 Swinford, John R., e. March 25, 1864.
 Vance, O. H., e. March 23, 1864.

Company B.

Capt. Wm. H. Evans, com. Sept. 30, 1863, wd. at Campbellsville, Tenn., resd. March 9, 1865.
 First Lieut. John T. Ware, e. as 1st sergt. June 17, 1863, prmtd. 2d lieut. April 2, 1864, prmtd. 1st lieut. Aug. 13, 1864.
 Second Lieut. Daniel Henshaw, com. sergt. Sept. 30, 1863, resd. April 1, 1864.
 Q. M. Sergt. Richard D. Williams, e. June 8, 1863.
 Com. Sergt. Jas. A. Allison, e. June 13, 1863.
 Sergt. Samuel F. Craig, e. June 10, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
 Sergt. C. R. Kinkade, e. June 24, 1863, kld. at Florence, Ala.
 Sergt. Geo. W. Stephens, e. June 15, 1863.
 Sergt. John P. Glenn, e. June 26, 1863, trans. to Inv. Corps July 30, 1864.
 Corp. R. W. Hamilton, e. June 20, 1863.
 Corp. T. J. Haywood, e. Aug. 4, 1863.
 Corp. R. M. Young, e. June 20, 1863.
 Corp. John C. McDole, e. July 6, 1863.
 Corp. W. Catlin, e. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Trumpeter A. J. Graham, e. June 20, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
 Wagoner Thomas B. Cale, e. June 14, 1863, trans. to Inv. Corps April 30, 1864.
 Burton, E. L., e. June 20, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga., died at Annapolis.
 Byrum, E. L., e. July 6, 1863.
 Byrum, L. E., e. Aug. 15, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
 Babb, H. C., e. June 22, 1863, wd. at Cassville, Ga.
 Conwell, John W., e. Aug. 6, 1863, wd. at Nashville, trans. to Inv. Corps April 2, 1865.
 Conwell, Lott, e. Aug. 10, 1863.
 Cline, Simeon, e. Aug. 2, 1863.
 Cotter, James, e. Aug. 25, 1863.
 Fetter, A. J., e. June 20, 1863.
 Frisby, Wm., e. June 22, 1863, died at Nashville.
 Griffiths, Wm. B., e. June 20, 1863, disd. Oct. 30, 1863.
 Glenn, Jos. N., e. June 26, 1863.
 Gladson, Wm. P., e. June 17, 1863.
 Gettys, L. N., e. Aug. 15, 1863.
 Hale, M., e. July 8, 1863, died at Kingeton, Ga.
 Hall, A. M., e. June 20, 1863.
 Harris, B., e. Aug. 1, 1863, captd. at Sipsy River, Ala.
 Howe, Geo., e. Aug. 8, 1863, captd. at Sipsy River, Ala.
 Hand, E., e. Aug. 17, 1863, captd. at Sipsy River, Ala.
 Jourdon, John W., e. June 29, 1863.
 Jourdon, B. F., e. July 23, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
 Kerr, H. J., e. Aug. 11, 1863.
 Lewis, Geo., e. July 8, 1863, died at Nashville, Tenn.
 Land, James, e. June 26, 1863.
 Myers, J. C., e. July 4, 1863.
 Moffat, Jos., e. June 20, 1863, captd. at Sipsy River, Ala.
 Moffatt, Saml., e. June 20, '63, captd. at Sipsy River, Ala.
 Olney, L. W., e. July 6, 1863.
 Packer, F. G., e. July 19, 1863.
 Pollard, D. H., e. July 4, 1863.
 Roberts, P. H., e. July 10, 1863.
 Roberts, Wm. A., e. July 6, 1863.
 Rouze, Joseph E., e. June 20, 1863, wd. at Florence, Ala.
 Rhodes, J. Q., e. July 24, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
 Shippy, S. R., e. June 11, 1863.
 Stuber, F., e. June 13, 1863.
 Sackett, Alex., e. Aug. 5, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
 Tharp, L. A., e. July 24, 1863.
 Taylor, Samuel, e. July 21, 1863.
 Wilkins, G. W., e. June 10, 1863.
 Wilson, Alfred, e. June 20, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
 Wolf, H. O., e. July 6, 1863, died at Nashville.
 Wilkins, Ralph, e. July 15, 1863, wd. died at Keokuk.
 Wolf, H. D., e. July 6, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga., died at Wilmington, N. C.

Company H.

Barrows, Jas. C., e. July, 1863.
 Read, Geo. J., e. Aug., 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.

Company L.

Capt. Aaron Pinney, com. Sept. 30, 1863.
 Second Lieut. Newton Doggett, e. as sergt. Aug. 8, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga., prmtd. 2d lieut. Aug. 28, 1865.
 Sergt. H. D. Owen, e. June 9, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
 Sergt. John Underwood, e. June 11, 1863, died at Nashville.
 Corp. John Clark, e. July 15, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
 Saddler N. W. Collier, e. June 10, 1863.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—This Regiment was mustered out at Macon, Ga., Aug. 13, 1865.]

Q. M. John Q. A. Dawson, com. Sept. 17, 1863, resd. March 29, 1864.

Wagoner E. Ashcraft, e. June 13, 1863.
 Barnett, O. P., e. June 28, 1863.
 Backus, Jas. M., e. July 27, 1863, capt'd. at Kingston, Ga., died at Andersonville.
 Cochran, Jas. H., e. Aug. 17, 1863, wd. at Florence.
 Duley, John M., e. July 8, 1863.
 Gotte, Joseph, e. June 27, 1863.
 Goodwin, O., e. Aug. 4, 1863.
 Hendren, E. R., e. June 19, 1863.
 Hazlett, E. C., e. June 14, 1863.
 Hendricks, W. A., e. Sept. 2, 1863.
 Jewett, A., e. June 10, 1863, disd. Aug. 11, 1864, disab.
 Klingler, Geo. W., e. June 10, 1863.
 Merryfield, John F., e. Aug. 10, 1863.
 Morrow, Samuel E., e. July 20, 1863.
 Manro, Geo. W., e. Aug. 17, 1863, wd. at Campbellville, Tenn.
 McCormick, S., e. July 27, 1863.
 Mercer, B. C., e. July 11, 1863.
 McVey, H. K., e. Aug. 5, 1863.
 Packer, A., e. June 10, 1863, disd. April 27, 1864.
 Place, John W., e. July 10, 1863.
 Peterson, John A., e. July 8, 1863, wd. at Cypress Creek, Ala.
 Renfro, John B., e. July 22, 1863.
 Sheaffer, P. M., e. July 27, 1863.
 Thompson, T. J., e. July 12, 1863.
 Taylor, John W., e. June 15, 1863.
 Whipple, Joseph, e. Aug. 20, 1863.

Company M.

Saddler Geo. W. Lindsay, e. July 9, 1863.

NINTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—The volunteers of this regiment were mustered out at Little Rock, Feb. 3, 1865; field staff and Companies A C and D, Feb. 28; Company I, March 15; Company B March 23.]

Company B.

Sergt. William Ware, e. Oct. 9, 1863.

Company C.

First Lieut. Thomas J. Reigart, com. Nov. 30, 1863, res. May 22, 1865.
 Sergt. William M. Gill, e. Aug. 18, 1863.
 Corp. John B. Brown, e. Aug. 12, 1863.
 Farrier G. C. Bell, e. Sept. 25, 1863.
 Batson, Henry, e. Aug. 16, 1863.
 Carhart, Clay, e. Oct. 10, 1863.
 Carver, J. H., e. Oct. 5, 1863, died at Little Rock, Ark.
 Godfrey, I. L., e. Oct. 6, 1863.
 King, Charles, e. Sept. 5, 1863.
 Mullenix, David, e. Aug. 21, 1863.
 Randolph, I., e. Aug. 12, 1863.
 Wolfe, Levi, e. Sept. 12, 1863.
 Williams, Thomas, e. Sept. 26, 1863.

Company I.

Capt. Cyrus C. Bitner, com. Nov. 30, 1863, read. Aug. 3, '64.
 First Lieut. Thomas J. Lafferty, com. Nov. 30, 1863, read. July 27, 1864.
 First Lieut. John H. Killinbarger, e. as sergt. Oct. 15, 1863, prom'd. 1st lieut. May 10, 1865.
 Sergt. Elias Whited, e. Sept. 1, 1863, died at Memphis.
 Sergt. O. M. Lazenby, e. Sept. 1, 1863.
 Corp. John P. Heskett, e. Sept. 1, 1863.
 Corp. Mahlon Lapping, e. Sept. 1, 1863.
 Corp. F. A. Jones, e. Sept. 15, 1863.
 Corp. Harry Jones, e. Sept. 15, 1863.
 Corp. James F. Askey, e. Sept. 1, 1863.
 Farrier Wm. W. Napier, e. Sept. 15, 1863.
 Waggoner Michael Burk, e. Sept. 21, 1863.
 Waggoner W. N., e. Sept. 29, 1863.
 Annaws, W. N., e. Sept. 29, 1863.
 Carson, James, e. Sept. 11, 1863, disd. May 5, 1864, disab.
 Crowl, J. E., e. Oct. 15, 1863.
 Faris, William, e. Oct. 21, 1863.
 Marshall, J. N., e. Oct. 1, 1863.
 McMaster, W. R., e. Nov. 23, 1863.
 Phillips, S. B., e. Oct. 16, 1863.
 Pike, H. C., e. Sept. 15, 1863.
 Porter, J. H., e. Oct. 31, 1863.
 Powsellon, L., Oct. 5, 1863.

Pyatt, John, e. Sept. 30, 1863.
 Register, J. E., e. Oct. 15, 1863.
 Ruffcorn, W. H., e. Oct. 15, 1863, died at Eddyville, June 8, 1864.
 Salon, J. W., e. Sept. 10, 1863.
 Ward, Simon, e. Oct. 10, 1863.
 Ward, J. M., e. Oct. 10, 1863.

Company K.

First Lieut. Wallace B. Goodal, com. 1st lieut. from Regt. Q. M. sergt. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Brown, C., e. Oct. 28, 1863.
 Eller, C., e. Oct. 28, 1863.

Company M.

Pumroy, John, com. Nov. 30, 1862, died at Ottumwa.
 Q. M. Sergt. Henry Simons, e. Aug. 21, 1863.
 Sergt. Sidney A. Jones, e. Aug. 25, 1863.
 Sergt. Merritt M. Ford, e. Aug. 4, 1863, died at Ottumwa, Feb. 19, 1865.
 Corp. E. T. Muna, e. Aug. 25, 1863.
 Trumpeter W. J. Osterhaut, e. Sept. 1, 1863.
 Adams, J. J., e. Sept. 14, 1863.
 Allen, J. S., e. July 29, 1863.
 Burns, Hugh, e. Sept. 14, 1863.
 Fightmaster, Alexander, e. July 22, 1863.
 Kibler, J. D., e. Aug. 4, 1863.
 Osterhaut, C. E., e. July 22, 1863, kild. at Lewisburg, Ark., shot by guard during a riot.
 Pegg, W. J., e. Nov. 11, 1863.
 Payne, J. J., e. Aug. 28, 1863.
 Parsons, J. A., e. Aug. 12, 1863.
 Wolf, John, e. Oct. 9, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

First Infantry.

Hoag, Stephen, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. Aug. 25, 1861.
 Ott, Gottfred, e. Aug. 23, 1861, m. o. Aug. 25, 1861.
 Beltzer, John, e. April 20, 1861, m. o. Aug. 25, 1861.
 Brown, Edward P., e. April 20, 1861, m. o. Aug. 25, 1861.

Third Infantry.

Nidiver, Geo. M., e. June 1, 1861, m. o. June or July, 1864.

Fourth Infantry.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered at Louisville, Ky., July 24, 1865.]

Corp. Thos. Pomeroy, e. July 4, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 McGraw, John, e. Dec. 6, 1861.
 Atkinson, John W., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Allen, Wm. W., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Allen, John L., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Bigham, Robert, e. June 16, 1864.
 Crawford, E. M., e. Sept. 15, 1862.
 Case, D. T., e. Sept. 15, 1862.
 Dutton, Jeremiah, e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Foster, Torrence, e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Gibbs, F. M., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Greenlee, M., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Gornes, Jas. R., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Hawk, Wm., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Lewellen, Wm. T., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Laing, Geo. J., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Millard, John H., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Nelson, N. G., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Pennebaker, Wm., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Poplin, R. G. M., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Ratcliffe, Wm. A., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Robinson, Wm., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Rush, Frederick, e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Shumord, John L., e. Sept. 18, 1862.

Sixth Infantry.

Corp. Hiram Hull, e. July 1, 1861, disd. Nov. 25, 1862, disab.
 Brown, Geo. A., e. July 1, 1861, wd. April 6, 1862, m. o. July 24, 1865.
 Bradley, E. P., vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd., m. o. July 24, 1865.
 McGonegal, ———, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Eighth Infantry.

Cummins, W. H., e. 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. April 20, 1866.

First Lieut. J. G. Harrow, com. Sept. 23, 1861, resd. Dec. 31, 1861.
 Dougherty, Wm., e. Aug. 10, 1861, m. o. April 20, 1866.
 Grier, Geo., died Dec. 26, 1864, of wds.
 Johnson, Wm., e. Aug. 10, 1861, m. o. April 20, 1866.

Tenth Infantry.

Holland, J. W., e. Aug. 22, 1861, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.

Eleventh Infantry.

Second Lieut. Wm. M. Twiggs, e. Sept. 17, 1861, com. Oct. 3, 1861, was private in Co. C, 1st Inf., m. o. July 15, 1865.

Thirteenth Infantry.

Asst. Surg. Seneca B. Thrall, com. Aug. 19, 1862, resd. April 4, 1864.
 Reed, D. M., e. Oct. 10, 1861, vet. Dec. 1, 1863, m. o. July 21, 1865.

Fourteenth Infantry.

Musician Francis W. Kimble, e. Oct. 15, 1862, m. o. Nov. 16, 1864.
 Littlefield, Wm. C., e. Oct. 17, 1862, m. o. Nov. 16, 1864.
 Bartholomew, Robt., e. Oct. 18, 1861, missing at Shiloh, died Aug. 5, 1863.
 Bearden, Wm., e. Oct. 17, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh.
 Turner, Hiram, e. Oct. 1, 1861, died at Macon May 19, '62.
 Clark, W. F., e. March 28, 1862.

Twenty-first Infantry.

Surg. Wm. L. Orr, com. Dec. 2, 1862, from asst. surg. 3d Cav. resd. Oct. 29, 1864.

Twenty-third Infantry.

Browning, W. S., e. March 29, 1864, m. o. July 26, 1865.

Twenty-eighth Infantry.

Hunter, Jos., e. Dec. 12, 1863, wd. Sept. 19, 1864, m. o. July 31, 1865.
 Murphy, I. M., e. Dec. 12, 1863, disd. Nov. 23, 1864.

Twenty-ninth Infantry.

Thompson, John E., e. Feb. 14, 1864, m. o. Aug. 10, 1865.

Thirtieth Infantry.

Asst. Surg. J. C. Stoddard, com. Feb. 17, 1863, com. declined and canceled.
 Bryant, Benj., e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Berry, John P., e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 5, 1865.
 Corp. Thos. B. Fleanor, e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. June 5, 1865.
 Carr, Arthur, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died April 17, 1863.
 Jackson, Geo. W., e. Aug. 17, 1862, died May 20, 1863.

Thirty-third Infantry.

Smith, Marion, e. March 22, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.
 Trent, Josiah, e. Feb. 2, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.
 Brooks, Peter, e. Feb. 4, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.
 Mitchell, Wm. W., e. Feb. 2, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.
 Trent, John, e. Feb. 2, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Forty-fourth Infantry.

Middleton, Loomis, e. May 7, 1864, m. o. Sept. 15, 1864.

Forty-fifth Infantry.

Wallace, A. A., e. April 30, 1864, m. o. Sept. 16, 1864.

Forty-eighth Infantry.

Parsons, Jas., e. June 3, 1864, m. o. Oct. 21, 1864.

Second Cavalry.

Larimore, M. K., e. March 10, 1862, died at Hamburg, Tenn.
 Cartner, D. M., e. March 10, 1862, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Fuller, S. J., e. March 19, 1862, died June 13, 1864.
 Lewis, Rufus, e. Aug. 3, 1862, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.

Margaretz, Herman, e. April 1, 1862, missing in battle of Boonesville July 1, 1862.
 Samuel G. Vannice, e. March 1, 1864, died March 22, 1865, at Eastport, Miss., as 1st sergt.

Fifth Cavalry.

Bell, Dora, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.
 Besco, Henry, died Feb. 7, 1862.
 Leonard, Thos., disd. April 27, 1862.
 Coan, W. S., e. March 17, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.
 Perrin, F., e. March 27, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.
 Guinn, Wm., e. March 30, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.
 Guinn, John C., e. March 30, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.
 Lynch, Jacob, e. March 30, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.
 Lynch, Wm. M., e. March 30, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.
 Staton, Wm. M., e. March 30, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.
 Thompson, J. S., e. March 30, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.

First Battery Light Artillery.

Jr. Second Lieut. D. M. Parks, e. at sergt., 1861, prmt'd 2d lieut. March 19, 1864, resd. June 14, 1864.
 Jr. Second Lieut. Jas. Thomas, e. as private, 1861, prmt'd 2d lieut. June 13, 1865.
 Sergt. W. M. Van Zant, died Feb. 12, 1864, at St. Louis.
 Sergt. D. M. Sparks, m. o. July 5, 1865.
 Corp. Chas. R. Parks, died at Milliken's Bend, La., March 7, 1862.
 Artf. Benj. Corbin, wd. and disd. June 16, 1863, disab.
 Gardner, J. M., m. o. July 5, 1865.
 Halsted, Wm. D., wd., m. o. July 5, 1865.
 King, Fletcher, died April 29, 1864, at Agency City.
 Mills, Wm. H., died Nov. 6, 1862, at Helena, Ark.
 Parkhurst, Reese, kld. at Pea Ridge.
 Rush, Ross, wd. at Vicksburg.
 Temple, Jas. A., m. o. July 5, 1865.
 Tosh, Geo. T., m. o. July 5, 1865.
 Day, Henry, m. o. July 5, 1865.
 Even, Thompson, e. Dec. 22, 1863, m. o. July 5, 1865.
 Ferris, S. R., e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. July 5, 1865.
 Thomas, Even, e. Dec. 22, 1863, m. o. July 5, 1865.
 Gales, Washington, e. Oct. 10, 1864, disd. June 6, 1865, disab.

Fourth Battery.

Hobbs, Wm. T., e. Aug. 27, 1863, m. o. July 14, 1865.
 Logan, Jacob, e. Aug. 21, 1863, m. o. July 14, 1865.
 Mounts, John S., e. Aug. 18, 1863, m. o. July 14, 1865.

First Iowa Infantry (A. D.)

Sergt. Wm. Phillips, e. Aug. 29, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Bedinger, Jep., e. Aug. 25, 1863, died Nov. 3, 1864, at Helena, Ark.
 Carroll, Jas., e. Aug. 20, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Harrison, H., e. Aug. 20, 1863, died July 29, '64, at Helena, Ark., of wds.
 Lewis, Robert, e. Aug. 25, 1863, died Sept. 1, 1864, at Helena, Ark.
 McBride, Hiram, e. Aug. 25, 1863, died Aug. 10, 1864, at Helena, Ark.
 Basket, N., e. Sept. 2, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Buck, Moses, e. Sept. 2, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Brown, Benj., e. Sept. 24, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Davis, Wm., e. Sept. 2, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Holloway, J., e. Aug. 28, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Lewis, Chas., e. Sept. 4, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.

Second Cavalry, M. S. M.

Hendricks, A. E., e. Feb. 13, 1862.

Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry.

First Lieut. W. H. P. Norris, e. July 26, 1861, prmt'd. from 2d sergt. Co. K, 2d Inf., Aug. 6, 1861.

Tenth Ill. Cavalry.

Doonegan, W., e. Aug. 16, 1862.

Twenty-fifth Ill. Infantry.

West, A. J.

Thirty-fifth Ill. Infantry.

Toll, Wm. M., e. July 3, 1861.

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

agt.....	agent	mach.....	machinist
carp.....	carpenter	mech.....	mechanic
clk.....	clerk	mer.....	merchant
Co.....	company or county	mfr.....	manufacturer
dlr.....	dealer	mkr.....	maker
far.....	farmer	P. O.....	Post Office
gro.....	grocer	prop.....	proprietor
I. V. A.....	Iowa Volunteer Artillery	S. or Sec.....	Section
I. V. C.....	Iowa Volunteer Cavalry	st.....	street
I. V. I.....	Iowa Volunteer Infantry	supt.....	superintendent
lab.....	laborer	Treas.....	Treasurer

OTTUMWA CITY.

ADLER, P. E., saloon.

ABELS, O. K., dealer in groceries and provisions; born in Framingham Mass., Oct. 12, 1835; when he was quite young, his parents removed to Hartford, Conn. He enlisted in the fall of 1861 in the 1st Conn. Battery; served three years; was in all engagements his battery participated in. Came to Ottumwa in the spring of 1867; in present business ever since. Married Emily P. Pitkin in 1866; she was born in East Hartford, Conn.

Adler, S. E., attorney.

Ainley, Joseph, laborer.

Alexander, James, carpenter.

ALLEN, ELI, proprietor of the Riverside House; born Sept. 7, 1810, in Washington Co., Penn.; in 1813, came to Hamilton; in 1826, moved to Franklin Co., Ind.; in 1857, to Wapello Co., and in 1871, to the city of Ottumwa. While living at Agency City, was elected Mayor; served three years; also elected to fill the unexpired term of Justice of the Peace at Agency City. Married Ellen Jackman May 21, 1835; had fourteen children—Solomon, William J., Ephraim T., Theodore H., Sarah C., Julia A., Harriet J., Matilda J., Charles F., David E., Warren O., Samuel H., Samuel, Mary S.

ALLEN, LEAMAN J., born in Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., July 31, 1833; moved to Oakland Co., Mich., with his parents, when ten years of age; four years after, to Farmington, Van Buren Co., Iowa; remained five years; thence to Memphis, Mo.; six years after, came to Fairfield, Jefferson Co. Enlisted in Co. B, 19th Iowa V. I.; served in that company one and a half years; re-enlisted in Co. K., 45th Iowa V. I.; was promoted to Second Lieutenant in the 100-days service. Came to Ottumwa fall of 1864; engaged as foreman of Grimes' wagon-factory, which place he held for eight years; carried on wagon manufacturing several years; the last two years, has been on the police force. Married Martha E. Noble December, 1856; born in Pennsylvania; had four children—two died in infancy, two living—Curtis and Everett. Mrs. Allen is a member of the M. E. Church.

Amelang, Paul, cigar-maker and taxidermist.

Anderson, John, laborer.

Anson, W. J., attorney.

ANTROLOUS, R. L., grocer, E. Main st.; residence cor. Jefferson and Fourth sts.; born Sept. 22, 1828, in Indiana; in 1857, came to Wapello Co., and has been a resident here ever since; in 1877, he commenced his present

business. Married Miss H. M. Ardery in 1857; she was born in 1838, in Decatur Co., Ind.; have four children—Ira, Emma, Clara and Cora; has a son by a former marriage, John H. Mr. A. has held about all of the township offices. Members of the Presbyterian Church. Republican.

ARMSTRONG, CYRUS, painter; born Sept. 25, 1839, in Montgomery Co., Ind.; moved to Ottumwa in the spring of 1844. Enlisted in the 15th Iowa V. L., and was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, and the battle of Corinth in 1862; battle of Vicksburg, and through all the siege at Vicksburg, and then he joined the command of General Sherman in front of the Kenesaw Mountain, and was in all the battles and skirmishes of that command up to the final surrender of the rebel army; mustered out Nov. 14, 1864. Married Dec. 24, 1868, Margaret Cole, daughter of the Rev. J. L. Cole; have four children—Mary, Effie, Willie and Grace.

ARMSTRONG, W. B., was born in Milford, Penn., Aug. 10, 1830; moved to New York State in infancy; lived there until 21 years old; then moved to St. Louis; was in a commission house; moved to Athens, Clark Co., Mo.; engaged in merchandising, and agency of railroad; in 1861, moved to Ottumwa and engaged in the interest of the K., F. D. & M. R. R. Co. up to November, 1872; then for the B. & M. R. R. as general agent, and since, as local agent for the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. Married Virginia S. Thone in March, 1858; was member of the City Council two terms; City Treasurer two terms; held the office of Trustee of Public Schools three years, and, in 1862, assisted in recruiting Co. M, 9th Iowa Cav.; intended going with the Company, but his brother was desirous of going, and both could not leave. Had four children—William, Mary E., Paul O., and one deceased—Anna T.

Armstrong, D., painter.

Asbury, W. H. H.

Averill, D. W., dentist.

BABBITT, E. F., clerk.

BACHMAN, C. F. W., manufacturer and jobber of furniture, and dealer in stoves and house-furnishing goods (established in 1868); born in Prussia Feb. 26, 1838; came to the United States in 1838; first located at Goshen, Ind., where he learned the tinner's trade; came to Ottumwa in 1866. Married Miss M. J. Heaton in May, 1864; she was born in Muscatine, Iowa; they have five children—Jessie G., Cora A., Louis M., Mary A. and Stella. Members of the First M. E. Church. From July 1, 1861, Mr. B. served one year as musician in the 14th Ill. V. I.

BACHMAN, CHARLES, watchmaker, wholesale and retail dealer in watches, clocks and jewelry, silver and plated ware, etc.; born at Fort Washington, Montgomery Co., Penn.; June 29, 1840; parents removed to Philadelphia while an infant; when about 12 years of age, moved with them to Allentown, Penn.; there learned the watchmaker's trade; in 1860, he went to Philadelphia, and worked at his trade. August 18, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, 47th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; was in all the engagements of his regiment; was wounded at battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864; mustered out as Commissary Sergeant of his regiment in July, 1866. After leaving the army, returned to Allentown and worked at his trade for two years; then came to Chicago; from January to October 1868, he was located in Chicago and Ottawa, Ill.; October 1868, came to Ottumwa.

Baker, J. D., County Surveyor.

Baker, J. G., retired.

Baker, Nick, grain dealer.

Baker, S. D., clerk.

Baker, T. P., grocer.

Baker, Wm., painter.

Ballard, Wm.

BALLINGALL, PETER G., is a native of Scotland; born in Glasgow March 3, 1830; when about seven years old, he came to America and began his active, self-reliant career as an errand boy, in the Province of Ontario; before he was 11 years old he walked from Coburg, seventy-three miles below Toronto, to Chicago, by a roundabout way, a distance of seven or eight hun-

dred miles; he served in various capacities in different hotels in Chicago, and was finally appointed receiver of the Lake House, which place he filled very acceptably to the guests until 1855; soon after this he traveled through most of the Southern States; upon his return, he became steward of the Briggs' House, Chicago, and soon after the proprietor of the Haskell House, Galesburg; subsequently, had charge of the Ivin's House, Keokuk, Iowa, and of the Ashland House at Bentonsport; he was also concerned in hotels at Fairfield and Agency City; came to Ottumwa in 1858; for nine years was proprietor of a stage-line from this place to Bloomfield, and in 1866 built the Ballingall House, which is the leading hotel in Ottumwa; he is also proprietor of the Depot Hotel; he has been active in all public measures. Was commissioned Major of the 5th Regiment of the Iowa National Guards on the 20th of May, 1876, and was presented, by the Sheridan Guards, with a handsome gold-mounted sword; he was commissioned Colonel on the 10th of April, 1877, and has received the nomination from nearly all the companies in the State for Major General; he has been the recipient of a large number of valuable testimonials from various public sources, and has been unvaryingly enterprising, public-spirited and energetic.

BANE, GEORGE, Deputy County Treasurer; born in Marshall Co., West Va., Jan. 6, 1833; in 1835, moved to to Urbana, Ohio; lived there until 1872; engaged in farming and teaching, alternately, from 1852 to 1872; taught in the public schools of that locality; engaged in mercantile business one year; served as Assessor and Deputy U. S. Marshal. In the fall of 1872, came to Richland Township, Wapello Co., Iowa; was farming and teaching in this county until 1877; has held his present position since Jan. 1, 1878; married Rebecca J. McCaughy May 9, 1861; she was born in Washington Co., Penn., Nov. 20, 1832; have three children—William, Charles and George A. Mrs. Bane is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Bannister, D., secretary and treasurer Gas Company.

Barkwell, Samuel, omnibus-driver.

BARNES, ALBERT N., born Aug. 12, 1844, in Richland Co., Ohio; moved with parents to Wapello Co., in 1854. Enlisted in Company F, 4th Iowa Cavalry; served 2 years in the army; appointed Assistant Postmaster of Ottumwa in 1873; held that position up to the present time. Married Lizzie L. Martin, May 31, 1874; they have one child, Hattie Barnes.

Barnes, G. C.

Barton, J. G., teamster.

Beatty, Joseph, laborer.

Bauer, John, brewer.

Bayliss, W. J., shoemaker.

Bayston, Henry, laborer.

Beckworth, C. L.

Bedwell, G. T., clerk.

Beeler, J. J., laborer.

Bell, A. W., railroad conductor.

Bellmont, James, wagon-maker.

Berry, D.

Berry, P., blacksmith.

Betts, C. W., traveling salesman.

Bickley, T. R., plasterer.

Bigham, Robert, cigar-maker.

Bigham, Thomas, attorney.

Bills, J. C., painter.

BLACKLEY, JAMES T., born in Adams Co., Ill., March 10, 1847; came to Ottumwa in 1870, and is acting as Constable, which office he has held for two years. Is a member of A., F. & A. M., belonging to Lodge No. 465, of Illinois. Republican.

BLAKE, CHARLES F., President of the Iowa National Bank; born in Prussia Oct. 12, 1823; in 1837, came to this country, locating in Hamilton Co., Ohio; after three years, removed to Indianapolis; February, 1845, came to Ottumwa; has resided here since, with the exception of a three-years sojourn in California from 1850 to 1853; in 1865, engaged in the drug business, under the firm name of Taylor, Blake & Co., and followed that for nine years; was one of the original stockholders and directors of the Iowa National Bank; has always been identified prominently with the railroad and other public enterprises which have so greatly benefited Ottumwa; was Vice President of the bank until December, 1873, at which time was elected Presi-

dent, and has since retained that responsible position. Was elected Alderman from his ward for eight or nine years; has also served as City Treasurer, City Assessor, and in other capacities. Married Polly Kingsley, of Onondaga Co., N. Y., June 9, 1856; she died June 13, 1876; left two children—Juliette K., now Mrs. Calvin Manning, of Ottumwa, and Cyrus K.; Mr. Blake was married to Mrs. Jennie E. Stevens.

Blind, Conrad, saloon.

Bluñck, H., cigar-maker.

Boline, W. H., molder.

Bolinger S., clerk, with J. B. Miller.

Boltz, T. J., attorney.

BONNIFIELD, W. B., was born in Randolph Co., W. Va., Feb. 23, 1827; removed with his parents to Jefferson Co., Iowa, in the spring of 1837; lived on a farm, nine miles east of Fairfield; was there when the county was surveyed, and remained until 1843, when he attended school at Mt. Pleasant for a year and a half; taught school near Burlington; was engaged in teaching and farming until 1849, when he attended Alleghany College, Meadville, Penn., for two and a half years; in the fall of 1857, he went to Kentucky, and taught for two years; afterward, to Missouri, and taught one year; in 1854, he went to California and engaged in mining and stock-raising, until April, 1860, when he came to Ottumwa; here he engaged in private banking, under the firm of Bonnifield Bros, from Oct. 15, 1861, until the organization of the First National Bank, Oct. 19, 1863, the first national bank in this section of the State; he was appointed as Cashier, and soon after, as President, which position he has held ever since, with the exception of one year, during which time Mr. Hawley filled that place; Mr. Bonnifield was President and Treasurer of the Iowa Central Coal Co., at Oskaloosa, for one year; he was Treasurer of the St. Louis & Cedar Rapids R. R. Co., about six years, until the road was sold out, and has always been prominently identified with railroads and other public enterprises likely to improve the material interests of Ottumwa; he has been President of the Ottumwa Water-Power Co., from 1875 up to date. Mar-

ried to Alcinda Inskeep Oct. 28, 1862; she was born at Hillsboro, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1833; have three children—Mary T., Lizzie B. and Willie B. Members of the First M. E. Church.

Bosworth, L. D., traveling agent.

BAUDE, CHARLES E., was born April 23, 1844, in Butler Co., Ohio; moved with his parents to Carthage, Ill., in 1854; to Ottumwa in 1866; was in the employ of the K. & D. R. R. Co., till they leased the road to the C., R. I. & P., and since, with the present company, as station agent. Married Mary M. Sharp Oct. 9, 1873; have one child—Louis M.

Boulton, B. J., wholesale confectioner.

Boulton, G. W., wholesale confectioner.

BOWEN, GEORGE W., proprietor of flouring-mill; born in Jackson Co., Ohio, Feb. 21, 1831; when he was 4 years of age, his parents moved from there to Shelby Co., Ohio, near Sidney; four years after, to Adams Co., Ind.; to Ottumwa in October, 1848; Mr. Bowen worked at the milling business as engineer from 1851 to 1857; then purchased one-half interest in the business. His first marriage, to Ellen M. Hackworth, took place in 1854; she died Dec. 29, 1862; had four children, three living—William P., Clara E. (now Mrs. Christopher Haw) and Emma A. Married to his present wife, Angeline S. Miller, May 12, 1864; she was born in Champaign Co., Ohio; have one child, George M. Members of the Main St. M. E. Church.

Bowen, W. P., miller.

Bowers, G. B., dentist.

Bowles, J. J., proprietor restaurant.

BOWLES, J. T., job-printer; was born in Jacksonville, Ill., Dec. 14, 1847; came to Ottumwa twenty-three or four years ago; has been engaged in printing since he was 13 years of age. Married Margaret J. McGrew, Oct. 28, 1869; born in Keokuk Co., Iowa; have four children—Carrie May, Charles W., Arthur H. and Frederick Wilson. Mrs. Bowles member of the Presbyterian Church.

BOYER, A. D., born Sept. 9, 1835, in Tuscarawas, Ohio; came to Iowa in 1864 and to Ottumwa in 1867. Enlisted in Company H, 82d Ohio Infant-

ry, Nov. 22, 1861; mustered out Nov. 22, 1864. Married Mary A. Pomeroy, Dec. 14, 1865. Business—meat market, on Main street, between Jefferson and College. Have three children—Minnie, Charlie and Gertie.

Brady, P., shoemaker.

Bramhaust, Otto, clerk.

Brewer, James.

BRIGGS, W. S., official reporter Second Judicial District; born in Indiana Co., Penn., Jan. 23, 1844. Enlisted in Company K, 14th Penn. Cavalry, Sept. 11, 1862, and served until June 7, 1865; then returned to Pennsylvania and studied law and short-hand reporting; winter of 1867, went to Leavenworth, Kan., and was in the law office of Hurd & Stillings; March 28, 1868, was admitted to the bar; located at Clarinda, Iowa, in partnership with John R. Marledge, and practiced one year; then formed a partnership with his brother, which continued until September, 1871, when he removed to Albia, as a partner with W. P. Hammond. This continued for nearly two years, when he was appointed official short hand reporter for the Second Judicial District, and took up his residence in Ottumwa, May 1, 1873. He married Jennie McMichael Dec. 15, 1869; she was born in Ireland; had four children, two living—Mattie J. and Orrell Blanche. Members of the Presbyterian Church.

BRISCOE, J. O., real estate and loan agent.

Brown, C. P., ex-Internal Revenue Collector.

Brown, G. A., insurance agent.

Brown, Hugh, carpenter.

Brown, J. W., boarding-house.

Brown, W. H., barber.

Brumley, Jacob, carpenter.

Buffington, H., railroad employe.

Bulson, George, milk dealer.

Burnham, S. L., real estate.

BURNS & ROUNDS, real estate, insurance and loan agents.

BURTON, EDWARD L., HON. There is scarcely a person in the county to whom the name of E. L. Burton is not familiar; for nearly twenty years he has been prominent professionally in its courts, and there has scarcely been a case of importance, during that

time, in which he has not taken an active and leading part; he is a native of Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y., where he was born on the 17th day of February, 1831; his father, John Burton, Esq., was one of the early settlers of Seneca Co., moving there as early as 1812; was a soldier in the last war with England; a careful and accurate surveyor, having surveyed, it is said, nearly every farm in the county, and a lawyer of prominence in that part of the State; his mother, Elizabeth Hooper, was a daughter of Pontius Hooper, also an early settler of that county, and a granddaughter of Gen. Clark, of Revolutionary fame; having received a thorough legal education in the offices of his father and his brother, William H. Burton, also a prominent lawyer, and at the law school of Prof. Fowler at Ballston Springs, N. Y., he turned his steps Westward, and settled in Keokuk Co., in this State, in 1858, where he practiced law until his removal to Ottumwa in January, 1859. Upon his removal to Ottumwa, he formed a partnership with Hon. H. B. Hendershott, then, as now, an able and distinguished lawyer; this partnership continued for twelve years, and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, when it was dissolved with mutual good-will, Mr. Burton retiring from the firm; in 1872, he formed a partnership with Hon. Edward H. Stiles, of the Ottumwa bar, and then reporter of the Supreme Court of the State, under the name of Stiles & Burton; this firm has, during its entire existence, had a large and constantly-increasing practice, and participated, on one side or the other, in nearly every case of importance that has been tried in the county during the existence of the partnership. In politics, Judge Burton has always been identified with the Democratic party, and frequently has it honored him by placing his name on its ticket for important offices of honor and trust; but that party, having generally been in the minority, has never succeeded in making his official duties interfere with his legal practice until the late election, October, 1878, when he was overwhelmingly elected Judge of the District Court of the Second Judicial District, comprising the counties of Van

Buren Davis, Appanoose, Wayne, Lucas, Monroe and Wapello; in this contest, Judge Burton's majority over his competitor, Capt. Fee, was nearly 2,500. The following sketch of Judge Burton is furnished us by his late partner, Mr. Stiles, to whom we have before referred: The biographies of men should properly be written after they are dead; yet it may with propriety be said, that among the leaders of the bar of Iowa, Mr. Burton deserves, by reason of his pre-eminent talents, to rank conspicuously; and were he as ambitious of distinction as some of his compeers who are striving to mount the ladder of professional fame, he would before this have been regarded as having attained the topmost round. He has all the real qualifications that go to make up the able and successful lawyer—those inbred traits essential to marked distinction in the legal profession. A sound judgment, combined with nice powers of discrimination, quickness and accuracy of thought, with great aptness of illustration and expression; a physical and mental fortitude able to bear him up against the stress of great emergencies, and aided by fine powers of logic, constitute him a lawyer of very extraordinary ability. As such he is universally recognized by the people of this county and district, as well as the Supreme Court of the State, before which he has presented many able arguments in the course of his practice. It has been the good fortune of the writer to witness in the State and Federal courts the forensic efforts of all, or nearly all, the leading lawyers of the State, and he is frank to say that, while Mr. Burton has some superiors as an advocate, yet, for readiness and legal accuracy, strength and perspicuity of argument, he has yet to see his superior. That he will fill the judgeship, to which he has been recently elected, with distinguished ability and fairness, can scarcely be doubted. With him, we feel assured, there will be no prejudgment, nor will his decisions be influenced by any timorous considerations of policy, or warped from their just bearings by feelings of personal favor or personal enmity. There

is in the life of Lord Coke a single instance, which is sufficient to justly perpetuate his fame and relieve it from the dark shadows which his intolerance and persecutive disposition have cast upon it. When he and his associates of the bench were summoned before an angry King, because they had ventured to protest against his claimed right to prohibit the hearing of any cause in which his prerogative was concerned, it is said that all save Coke threw themselves upon their knees and prayed for pardon; and when the King imperiously put the question, "In a case where the King believes his prerogative or interest to be concerned, and requires the Judges to attend him for their advice, ought they not to stay proceedings until His Majesty has consulted them?" all but Coke responded eagerly in the affirmative. But he replied, "*When the case happens, I shall do that which it shall be fit for a Judge to do.*" This historic incident, if we may be allowed to use it, illustrates the spirit of independence which, in our opinion, will characterize Mr. Burton's course as a Judge. Had Mr. Burton been identified with the political party that has held control of the State for the last twenty years, he would, in all probability, have been placed, before this, on the Supreme Bench; and, we may add, should his party succeed in regaining the lost scepter, it would show its wisdom and sagacity by placing Judge Burton in a position which he would both strengthen and adorn. In private life, Mr. Burton is domestic, in every sense of the word; while he always cheerfully welcomes his friends to his home, and is pleased at their coming, he seldom seeks society outside of his own family. Mrs. Mary J. Burton, wife of Judge Burton, is a daughter of the late Col. James G. Crocker, formerly of Fairfield, Jefferson Co., but more recently of Lancaster, Keokuk Co., and sister of that distinguished soldier and civilian, Gen. M. M. Crocker, whom the people of Iowa delighted to honor, and whose memory they hold dear.

BURTON, SAMUEL H., attorney at law; born in Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y., Jan. 24, 1842; came to

Ottumwa in January, 1862; read law with his brother, Wm. H. Burton, in Waterloo, and with Hendershott & Burton, of Ottumwa, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1862; in August, 1862, when S. B. Evans entered the army, he went into the office of the *Democrat* as business superintendent; in November, 1863, he purchased a half-interest, and conducted the paper in connection with his brother until that series of the paper was discontinued; taught school until 1873, when he engaged in the practice of law. He was County Surveyor for several years, and now holds that office by appointment. Married Julia A. Day Nov. 20, 1861; she was born in Waterloo, in October, 1844, and died Feb. 23, 1876; they had six children; two died in infancy; the living are, May E., Lydia, Grace, Mary F. and Edward L. Bush, J. S., painter.

BUSTARD, FRANK, bakery, East Main st.; born January, 1842; in Ireland; in 1856, came to New Orleans, thence to St. Louis, then to Tennessee, then to Chicago; in 1874, came to Ottumwa and worked for P. C. Daum for two years; in 1878, he commenced his present business. He enlisted in 1861, in the 1st Missouri confederate army; served to the end of the war. Married Rosa M. Erbacher Aug. 13, 1877; she was born Aug. 24, 1858, in Ottumwa; have two children by a former marriage—Frank and Henry; John fell from the Missouri bridge and was drowned, in 1874, aged 7 years.

CAMPBELL, G. W., laborer.

CALHOON, D. D., proprietor hotel; born in Holmes Co., Ohio, July 9, 1828; moved with parents to Van Buren Co., Iowa, in 1839; in October, 1869, moved to Ottumwa; has been in the hotel business for nine years; was elected Constable and served two terms, Supervisor one term and Captain of the Home Guards two years. Married Margaret E. Hope Feb. 22, 1855; have three children—Charles A., John W. and James H. He is a real estate owner.

Canfield, A.

Carnes, J. P., carpenter.

CARNES, W. A.; born Sept. 1, 1854, in Crawfordsville, Ind.; moved to Iowa in 1874; now in Ottumwa; he is a carriage-trimmer by trade. Married Lan E. Gray, Nov. 11, 1875.

Carpenter, D., laborer.

CARPENTER, J. W.; born Feb. 11, 1810, in Ontario Co., N. Y.; moved with his parents, in 1815, to Kentucky; five years after, his father died; with his mother, he returned to Hamilton Co., Ohio; two years after, his mother died; he was 14 years of age, and up to that time had received no education; but being of a determined disposition, by the time he was 20 years old he received a certificate from the Board of Examiners for the public schools of the city of Cincinnati to teach; that he followed for sixteen years, and helped two brothers and a sister along in the world; in 1846, came to Wapello Co., Iowa; engaged in farming a number of years; then moved into the town of Dahlonga, and followed merchandising about two years; held the office of Justice of the Peace and was a member of the School Board; moved to the city of Ottumwa in 1858; since that time, has been engaged in loaning money and dealing in stocks; he is one of the old settlers of the county, and has accumulated quite a large property. Married Lucinda Robertson April 22, 1833; have only one child—Ann M. Robertson.

Carpenter, R. B.

CARPENTER, SEYMOUR

D., descendant of a Swiss family, who emigrated from the canton of Berne in 1706, and settled in Lancaster Co., Penn.; a part of the family, including his grandfather, left Lancaster, in that State, and settled in and named Lancaster, Ohio, in 1802; he was born near that place April 20, 1826; educated at Granville College, Ohio; when 19 years of age, he went to Holly Springs, Miss., as a teacher; returning to Lancaster in 1847, he commenced the study of medicine with Drs. Boesther & Edwards; in 1849, he graduated as M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, and removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, then a place of 200 inhabitants, where he practiced for five years; in 1854, he left his practice and engaged in real estate trans-

actions, and, in 1858, with John Weare and Henry Stubbs, opened a banking house, which continued until the establishment of the First National Bank of Cedar Rapids. When the rebellion broke out, he took an active part in raising the first company enlisted in Linn Co., and, by order of Gov. Kirkwood, clothed, subsisted and transported it to Keokuk, where the first regiment was organized; in 1862, he received the appointment of Assistant Surgeon in the army, and joined our forces on the Potomac; from there he was ordered to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, and in a few weeks to Fayetteville, Ark., where he had charge of the general hospital; while there, Fayetteville was attacked by the enemy, and he, with 300 patients and nurses, fell into the hands of the enemy; he was taken out of the rebel lines under flag of truce, and ordered for duty at Memphis, where, after a few months of hospital service, he was made Medical Director of the District of the Border, with headquarters at Kansas City; later, he was made Medical Director of the important District of St. Louis; he again fell into the enemy's hand at Pilot Knob, and was released under flag of truce; he was mustered out of service in July, 1865, and for faithful and meritorious service received the commission of Lieutenant Colonel. In 1865, and for several years following, he was active in building the B. & M. R. R. from Ottumwa to the Missouri River, and the St. L. & C. R. R. from the south line of the State to Ottumwa; since that time, he has been engaged in the construction of gas and water works; he is Secretary of the gas companies of Streator, Ill., and at Marshalltown, Iowa, and President of the gas company at Appleton, Wis. In 1850, he married Sarah Weare, of Cedar Rapids; they have four children—Catharine (now Mrs. J. Asbury Taylor), Mary (now Mrs. Albert G. Harrow), Sarah and Ralph Weare.

CARR, AARON A., dealer in groceries and provisions, cigars and tobacco; born at Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 5, 1849; his parents removed to Ottumwa in the fall of 1856; he has been engaged in the mercantile business most of

the time since 1860, and alone since 1869.

Carr, J. P., printer.

Carr, Samuel, shoemaker.

Carter, W. T., employe C., B. & Q. R. R.

Caster, Paul, Caster House Medical Infirmary.

Castle, C. B., patent medicine dealer.

CHAMBERS, EDWARD A., of the firm of Egan, Harper & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in hardware, established Feb. 1, 1875; born in Gratiot, Muskingum Co., Ohio, Nov. 30, 1843; parents removed to Dresden, Ohio, when he was about 2 years of age; resided there one or two years; then removed to McConnellsville; lived there seven or eight years, and went to Zanesville, where they resided two years; came to Farmington, Van Buren Co., Iowa, in 1858; resided there until he came to Ottumwa in 1860. He enlisted in Co. D, 15th Iowa V. I., in January, 1864; mustered out as Second Lieutenant in August, 1865; has been in the hardware business since 1866; connected with the present firm since February, 1874. Married Leonora Tinkham in Feb. 23, 1875; she was born in Marietta, Ohio; they have two children—John E. and an infant daughter. Members of the Baptist Church.

Chambers, J.

Chambers, J. L., dairyman.

Chambers, Robert, laborer.

CHAMBERS, S. G., retired; born in Zanesville, Ohio, Nov. 21, 1810; moved to Iowa in 1858, and arrived in Ottumwa in 1860. Married Louisa Adams in April, 1839; have six children—Alice, Maria L., Edward A., Horatio C., Harriet Y., David. Members of the Baptist Church.

CHAMBERS, WM. E., attorney at law; born in Darrtown, Butler Co., Ohio, June 7, 1846. Mr. Chambers was educated at Hadley's Academy at Richmond, Ind., and at Earlham College, of Indiana; admitted to the bar in May, 1869; came to Ottumwa in June, 1869. Married Ida M. Eaton Oct. 9, 1878; she was born in Worcester, Mass. Members of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Chambers has been Secretary of the School Board for the

last eight years; he has also been Township Clerk.

Chaney, Simeon, dealer in flour and feed.

CHILTON, JACOB, born in England July 17, 1832; came to America in 1854; to Ottumwa in 1859. Elected Alderman in 1878. Married Sarah Williams May 2, 1853; have eight children—Joseph, Solomon, Albert, Fannie, Charles, George, Clara, Mary. His business is that of builder and contractor. Republican.

Chilton, Joe, teamster.

CHINN, FRED, of the firm of Potter & Chinn; born in England March 7, 1850; came to the United States in February, 1867; located in Lake Co., Ill.; moved to Macoupin Co., thence to Missouri; located in Ottumwa in April, 1871, and engaged in the dairy business, in which he continued for one year, then entered upon his present business. Married in February, 1870, Grace Wheeler, also born in England; have six children—Nellie, Annie, Emma, Maud, Fred, and an infant son.

Chodat, D. H., laborer.

Claffin, C. M., broom-maker.

Clark, M. E.

Clark, T., employe C., B. & Q. R. R.

Cochran, E., teamster.

COCKERILL, H. M., wholesale and retail tea merchant; was born near Washington, Fayette Co., Ohio, Sept. 13, 1848; came to Ottumwa in 1869; was salesman for one year in a dry goods store; one year in a grocery; traveled for a firm in Cincinnati eight months; in the livery business a year; and two years selling musical instruments; since September, 1875, has been in his present business. Married Lizzie Gorman, Jan. 9, 1875; she was born in Keokuk Co., Iowa; have one child—Harry F. Owns real estate valued at \$2,000.

Coday, E. F., laborer.

Coday, J. B., foreman of McGavie's lumber-yard.

Coday, Nicholas, laborer.

Conant, A. W., jeweler.

Conantz, J., employe C., B. & Q. R. R.

Conrad, Max, druggist.

Converse, H. D., dealer in fruit-trees.

Cook, L. C., miller.

Cook, Miles, teamster.

Cook, Walter, laborer.

Cooper, J. B., barber.

COOPER, W. H., of the firm of Cooper & Hammond, furniture and upholstery, East Main st.; was born Jan. 25, 1843, in Caroline Co., Md.; in 1851 came to Pittsburgh, Penn.; his mother died in 1853; he then removed to Carmichaeltown, Penn.; attended college there two years; then came to Greene Co., Penn.; in 1865, removed to Fairfield, Iowa, and engaged in the manufacture of corn-planters, in the firm of Keck, Burkhardt & Cooper; in the spring of 1869, he removed to Ottumwa and commenced his present business in 1873; this firm carries one of the largest stocks of goods in the State. Married Miss Lydia J. Wisecarver Nov. 21, 1868; she was born in 1845, in Greene Co., Penn.; had six children; five living—James C., Abbie F., Georgia L., Eddie G. and Guy; lost Garra E., in 1876, aged 1 year, 1 month, 7 days. Republican. Baptist.

Correlius, Fred., saloon.

Corrick, George, carpenter.

Corry, W. W., attorney.

Coughlin, Patrick, laborer.

Creighton, Geo. F.

Crider, Jackson J.

Criley, E. B., grocer.

Criley, J. M., grocer.

Criswell, R., teamster.

Critchfield, B., laborer.

Crowley, James, grocer.

Crowley, Thomas, laborer.

CUMMINGS, JOHN E., policeman; born in Rockbridge Co., Va., Dec. 3, 1833; moved with his parents to Parke Co., Ind., in 1834; came to Jefferson Co., Iowa, near Fairfield; in 1866, came to Ottumwa. He enlisted in Co. F, 3d Iowa V. C., Sept. 4, 1861; served three years; mustered out in November, 1864. Was Alderman of the Fourth Ward in 1870. Married Hannah W. Kirkpatrick March 22, 1855; she was born Aug. 25, 1835, near Greenburg, Decatur Co., Ind.; had one daughter—Florence Olive, born July 27, 1856, who died May 4, 1870, aged 13 years. Members of the Presbyterian Church. He owns property here valued at \$3,000.

Curriu, James, laborer.

CURRIN, D., born in Ireland July 27, 1832; came to America in 1853; to Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1861; business, saloon-keeper. Married Ellen Cellan in 1863; have six children—Peter, Mary, Dennis, John, James and Margaret.

Curtz, James, retired.

DAGGETT, J. C., teamster.

DAGGETT, WILLIAM, born in Jordan, Onondaga Co., N. Y., March 12, 1830; came to Ottumwa in 1856; engaged in hardware business in 1857; Feb. 1, 1873, became manager of the Ottumwa Iron Works; firm of Daggett, Harper & Edgerly. Spring of 1875, the oil-mills of Daggett & Harper were established; is Vice President and Director of the Iowa National Bank, President of Ottumwa Starch Works, Vice President of Ottumwa Loan and Building Association and Director of Ottumwa Water-Power Co. Has been Alderman of the city two terms. Married Susan E. Daniels Oct. 13, 1857, at Seneca Falls, N. Y., Mrs. Daggett's native town; have had eight children, seven living—Minnie E., Maud M., Wallace R., Amy, Eva, Blanche and Phillip. Mr. and Daggett are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. D. is Senior Warden of same church.

Dana, P. F., gardener.

Daum, P. C., retired.

Daran, Pat, saloon.

Davis, D. G., carpenter.

Davis, E. B., livery stable.

Davis, R. J.

Dawson, E., laborer.

Deckley, Wesley, laborer.

Deitrich, L. M.

Dempsey, Wm., employe C., B. & Q. R. R.

Denison, D. B., railroad employe.

DENNIS, T. M., firm of Stevens & Dennis; born in Shelbyville, Ind., May 23, 1842; in 1844, parents removed to Missouri; in 1865, he came to Ottumwa; has been engaged in the mercantile business since. Married Miss Anna R. Davis, daughter of E. B. Davis, of Ottumwa, Sept. 7, 1876; she was born in Iowa, and is a member of the Christian Church; have one child—Willia Lee.

Owms real estate valued at \$2,000.

Dennis, J. B., clerk in Auditor's office.

Dennis, S. M., laborer.

Devin, Thos. J., Justice of the Peace.

Dewey, Porter, teamster.

Dickel, Morris, laborer.

Dimmitt, H. C., railroad employe.

Dineen, John.

DIXON, HON. JACOB W., attorney at law; born in New Castle Co., Del., Dec. 25, 1832; came to Ottumwa in February, 1856; has resided here ever since, except one year's residence in Des Moines; spent two years at the State and National Law School of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; graduated from that institution, class of 1855; in 1861, he was elected to the Iowa State Senate; held that position until 1865; was Secretary of the Senate during the winter of 1865 and 1866; in 1873, he was elected to represent this district in the House of Representatives of Iowa; in 1875, he was re-elected. He married Sarah Ann Vernon in August, 1856; she was born near Unionville, Chester Co., Penn.; they have two children—Mabel and Mary R.

Dixon, Wm., stone-mason.

Dougherty, John, carpenter.

Dougherty, Conn, blacksmith.

Douglass, Robt., book-keeper.

DOUGLASS, THOMAS J., son of Archibald A. and Maria Parks Douglass; born in Mercer Co., Penn., July 3, 1827; he read medicine with Dr. Roderique, of Hollidaysville; attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and in the Medical Department of the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio; graduated from the former in 1853; from the latter in 1854; after one year's practice in Hollidaysville, came to Ottumwa; is a member of the Wapello County Medical Society, of the Des Moines Valley Medical Association, and of the State Medical Association. He married his first wife, Miss Caroline Whaley, of Marshall, Clark Co., Ill., Oct. 22, 1857; she died June 27, 1859; they lost one infant. His present wife was Miss Lizzie J. Wheeler, of Fairfield, Iowa, whom he married Jan. 1, 1862; had four children, two living—Stella C. and Edna D.

Douglass, W. W., book-keeper.

Downs, Patrick, clerk.

Drescher, E., basket-maker.

Duffy, B.

Dugan, F.

Dunguard, A., proprietor *Weekly Journal* (German).

EASTHUM; E. G., carpenter.

EATON, DANIEL, born May 2, 1831, in Templeton, Mass., firm of Eaton & Co., furniture manufacturers; went to Worcester in 1845; learned the carpenter trade and commenced journey work; in 1850, moved to Fitchburg, Mass., and engaged in the manufacture of piano-fortes. Married May 2, 1855, Jane West, of Worcester, Mass. In 1856, moved to Jamestown, N. Y.; in May, 1857, came to Ottumwa and commenced in a very small way to manufacture furniture; is the first man who used machinery in the manufacture of furniture in Southern Iowa; have a complete factory. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton have four children—Ida M., Eddie A., Hattie J., Lincoln A.

Eaton, G. H., engineer C. B. & Q. R. R.
Eaton, J. A., laborer.

EATON, THOS. H., born Aug. 23, 1849, in Bath, Me.; came to Ottumwa Aug. 10, 1870. Occupation, book-keeper at the Iowa National Bank.

ECKERS, N. J., born May 1, 1834, in Germany; came to America in 1854. Married Elizabeth Reschel. He is the foreman of extra track-laying for the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co.; came to Ottumwa in 1862. Owns real estate. Republican. They have four children—John P., Anna L., Frank W. and Caroline E.

EDGERLY, JOHN W., Cashier of the Iowa National Bank; was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 3, 1833; when an infant, his parents removed to Somerville, Mass.; he spent four years at Harvard College; graduated in 1855. In 1857, he became connected with the Burlington & Missouri R. R., Co., as agent of the western end of the road, as it progressed from Rome; remained with them until it was completed to Ottumwa; in 1859, engaged in the hardware business under the firm of Daggett & Edgerly; continued in that business until the dissolution of the partnership, Feb. 1, 1873; thereafter

for a year was connected with the Ottumwa Iron Works—Daggett, Harper & Edgerly; Jan. 1, 1874, was elected Vice President of the Iowa National Bank, and, in November, became Cashier; was President of the School Board for ten years. Married Maria L. Chambers at Ottumwa Jan. 20, 1863; she was a native of Zanesville, Ohio; have six children—Edward T., Adine C., John W., Jr., Alice L., Helen M. and George. Mrs. Edgerly is a member of the First Baptist Church.

EGAN, T., hardware merchant; born Jan. 1, 1838, in Lewis Co., N. Y.; came to Ottumwa in 1865. Was in Co. F, 35th N. Y. Inf., first as private, then Lieutenant; served from 1861 to 1863; participated in many battles; wounded at Antietam; resigned on that account. Married Mary A. Benoit Jan. 3, 1868; had three children, one living—Alfred T., one of twin boys.

Ehrmann, William, gunsmith.

Ellsworth, H. C., teamster.

Emery, D. H., attorney.

Emery, D. W., carpenter.

Empee, Sylvester, gardener.

Ennis, John B., attorney.

Ennis, W. W., druggist.

Erbecker, F., railroad employe.

Erbecker, John.

Estergreen, John, laborer.

Eslinger, E. D., farmer.

Evans, G. L., printer.

EVANS, SAMUEL B., of the *Democrat and Times*; born at Dandridge, Jefferson Co., Tenn., July 31, 1837; when less than 5 years of age, removed with his parents to Iowa, settling in Davis Co., at what is now Springtown. Was educated principally at Fairfield, Jefferson Co., Iowa, at a branch of the State University. In 1854-56, acquired his profession in the various printing offices in Keokuk Co. In 1858, in company with Judge Casey, established the *Iowa Democrat* at Sigourney. In August, 1862, entered the army on the non-commissioned staff of Col. S. A. Rice, of 33d Iowa V. I. as Commissary Sergeant; in September, 1864, was commissioned Lieutenant in the 4th Arkansas Cavalry, a loyal white regiment raised in Arkansas, and served until the end of the war. In January, 1862, in connec-

tion with Mr. E. L. Burton, established the Ottumwa *Mercury*, with which he resumed active identification at the close of the war; in 1868, he disposed of his interest in that, and in company with H. M. McCulley and M. V. B. Bennett, established another paper called the *Copperhead*; in 1870, purchased the interest of both partners, and changed the name of the paper to the Ottumwa *Democrat*, of which he is still editor and proprietor. In 1872, was a Delegate from the Sixth District of Iowa to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore; has always actively taken part in the local conventions of his party, in which he has commanding influence. He is Chairman of the Democratic Congressional District Committee. It is chiefly owing to his efforts that the Legislature passed the act in 1874, creating a Board of three Commissioners, of which Mr. Evans was President, how are charged with the duty of stocking the streams of the State with edible fish. Mr. Evans is an amateur scientist of more than local reputation; is a man in the prime of life, of fine social abilities, and has in his character much more than ordinary elements of success. Mr. Evans was married on the the 19th of December, 1866, to Sarah Emily Potter, who was born in Carroll Co., Ohio, Nov. 17, 1845; they have three daughters—Margaret Mitchell, born Sept. 4, 1867; Sarah Edith, born June 4, 1871, and Lucy Eleanor, born March 15, 1874.

FAIR, H. M., dealer in agricultural implements.

Farlin, G. W.

Farrington, W. A., carpenter.

FELLOWS, ROBERT, gardener; born Oct. 7, 1817, in Monroe Co., N. Y.; moved to Ottumwa in 1868. Married C. E. Crampton Dec. 26, 1848. Republican.

FETZER, W. H., Justice of the Peace and attorney at law; born in Clarion Co., Penn., Dec. 20, 1840; came to Ottumwa in 1868. Has been Justice of the Peace since 1872, and City Clerk since 1875. Mr. Fetzer enlisted in Co. E, 10th Penn. Regiment in July, 1861; was mustered out on account of disability in December of the

same year. Has been a member of the School Board since March, 1876. Married Hattie Clark Dec. 24, 1863; she was born in Clarion Co., Penn.; have had three children; one died in infancy, two living—John C. and William H. Members of the Presbyterian Church.

FIEDLER, FRANK; born in Schuylkill Co., Penn. Was in the Government employ part of 1863–64; came to Wapello Co. in 1861, and to Ottumwa in 1866. Married Frances H. Fowler March 11, 1868. Business, architect and builder. They have five children—Emma A., William, Ida M., Alice and John B. Fields, J. B., retired banker.

Finegan, E., laborer.

FINLEY, ROBERT, druggist; born at Taylorville, Muskingum Co., Ohio, Dec 7, 1846; came to Ottumwa in 1858. Engaged in the drug business since 1860. Mr. Finley married Emma S. Taylor June 6, 1870; she was born in Burlington, Iowa; they have two children—Lorena and Juliet Clara.

FISHER, JOHN C., capitalist; born in Wayne Co., Ind., Nov. 16, 1817; when an infant his parents removed to Darke Co., Ohio; remained until he was 11 years of age, then removed to Hamilton Co., Ind.; resided two years; went to Tippecanoe Co., Ind; after one year, moved to Parke Co., same State; in 1835, came to Fulton Co., Ill.; in the spring of 1841, came to Jefferson Co., Iowa; in the spring of 1844, Mr. Fisher came to Center Tp., Wapello Co.; located on Sec. 1; in 1855, sold out and returned to Ottumwa, where he has since resided, operating in real estate and loaning money. Served as Deputy Sheriff from September, 1857, to spring of 1858. From 1858 to June, 1859, was Postmaster at Ottumwa. In 1860, again served as Deputy Sheriff about a year. Married Sarah E. Lewis June 29, 1854; she was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, April 23, 1835. Members of the Catholic Church.

Fitzgerald, John, carpenter.

Flear, John, retired.

Flear, P. H., laborer.

Flemming, John, shoemaker.

FLINT, WILLIAM; born May 9, 1843, in Wapello Co., Iowa; came to Ottumwa in 1870. Married Charlotta

M. Hand April 17, 1862. Is engineer on the C., B. & Q. R. R. Have four children—Charles A., Alida U., Harry A. and Mattie L.

FLINT, W. T.; born Oct. 6, 1845, in Wapello Co., Iowa; came to Ottumwa in 1869; is a locomotive engineer on the C., B. & Q. R. R. Married E. M. Hart April 24, 1864; have one child—Frankie. Democrat.

Fooy, J. H., retired.

FORD, H. R.; born Feb. 16, 1840, in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; came to Ottumwa in March, 1860, and is foreman for J. Schick & Co. Married to Emerline S. Gibbs Dec. 29, 1859; have three children—Cousins E., Cora Bell and Lewis E. First came to Iowa with his parents in 1845.

FORD, JOHN, retired; born Aug. 30, 1817, in Onondaga Co., N. Y.; in 1831. moved to the western part of New York State; in 1837, enlisted, together with other citizens, and made their headquarters on Navy Island; disbanded soon, and he went to Ohio and Michigan; while en route, he fell in with other forces, had a battle and returned and gave up their arms to the United States officers. Came to Hillsdale, Mich.; remained there for six months; then to Elkhart Co., Ind.; five years after, to Van Buren Co., Iowa; May 10, 1843, moved to Ottumwa. In 1852, was elected Justice of the Peace; the people continued to elect him to the same office, and he served them faithfully for sixteen years. Married Hannah Leonard; have five children living—Hatty L., Charles E., L. A., Ellen and Walter B.

Fore, Oliver, stone-mason.

Fox, Con, retired.

Fox, J. J., contractor.

Fox, S. A.

Francis, Riley, plasterer.

Freidman, L. M., merchant.

Fugate, J. H., dairyman.

Fugate, J. M.

Fugate, R. M.

FULLER, A. N., locomotive engineer on the C., B. & Q. R. R.; born in Waterville, Me., Sept. 18, 1846; came to Ottumwa, Iowa, 1868. Married Ella J. Moore April 14, 1871; have one child—Harry M. Republican.

Fuller, S. B.; retired.

Fuller, T. A.

Fulton, J. A.

FULTON, J. D., architect, contractor and builder; born in Cooper Co., Mo., July 2, 1844; lived in Quincy, Ill., from 1864 to 1867; removed to St. Louis in 1868, where he remained for a year; thence to Chillicothe, Mo., for three years, and in St. Joseph and Kansas City until 1875, when he came to Ottumwa; his business for the last three years has been contracting; previous to that, was manager and superintendent of buildings; among some of his principal buildings have been the Court House at St. Joseph and the Insane Asylum there, as well as several churches and various schoolhouses throughout the country.

Fulton, T. A., grocer.

Gallagher, Tom, grocer.

GARNER, PARISH, employe C., B. & Q. R. R.

GARBRY, JOHN, gardener; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1815; moved to Iowa in 1856; to Ottumwa in 1859. Mrs. Garbry's maiden name was A. Dorsey; was born in Shelby Co., Ohio, in 1823; have four children living—Mary E., now Mrs. Sumner, aged 35; Maggie E., now Mrs. Evans, aged 32; Sarah J., now Mrs. McNeil, aged 28, and Rhoda E.; children deceased, James M., aged 10, and William D., aged 5. Republican.

GARNER, J. W., of the firm of Lawrence & Garner, wholesale dealers in dry goods, notions, boots and shoes, etc.; born in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio, Jan. 22, 1846; came with his parents to Burlington, Iowa, in 1848; came to Ottumwa in 1857; with T. Devin & Sons as clerk for eight years; he has been associated with Charles Lawrence as a partner since Jan. 16, 1871. Married Mary E. Yarnall; born at Kenneth Square, Penn., July 29, 1849; they have four children—Laura E., Edna, Holton Wesley and Lawrence.

Garrity, Pat., laborer.

Gaston, A. W., attorney.

Gephart, D., butcher.

Gephart, John B., butcher.

Gibbons, J. F., laborer.

Gibbs, R. L., machinist.

Gibbs, W. E., machinist.

Gilbert, Samuel, teamster.

Ginn, E., clerk.

Glenn, L., car-repairer.

Godfrey, Frank, traveling agent.

GODFREY, G. M., watchmaker and jeweler; dealer in watches, clocks, jewelry, silver and plated ware, etc.; born in Dahlonga Tp., Wapello Co., Iowa, Oct. 31, 1850; came to Ottumwa in 1863 with his parents. Mr. Godfrey has been engaged in his present business seven years. He married Ella Parthemer Sept. 27, 1876; she was born in Marysville, Ohio; they have one child—Winnie. Mrs. Godfrey is a member of the Christian Church.

GODFREY, GEORGE, real estate operator; residence on Court street; born June 1, 1817, in Moorefield, Hardy Co., Va.; removed to Hocking Co., Ohio, with his parents in 1823; came to Wapello Co., Iowa, in 1843. Married Margaret West in 1848; she was born in Vermilion Co., Ind., in 1831; they have had six children. One son, William M., was killed in the battle of Belmont in the late rebellion; five living—Lewis, Mary J., Elizabeth, George M. and Sarah.

GODLEY, LEONIDAS M., Clerk of the Courts; born in Mason Co., W. Va., June 13, 1836; in 1850, removed to Polk Tp., Jefferson Co., Iowa; came to Ashland, Wapello Co., in April, 1854; in April, 1858, he moved to Sedalia, Mo., where he remained until September, 1861; he was in the U. S. Army three months in Missouri; in September, 1861, he returned to Ashland, Iowa. Aug. 6, 1862, he enlisted in Co. E, 22d I. V. I.; was Sergeant of the company; May 22, 1863, lost his left leg in the assault on Vicksburg; was discharged on account of disability Sept. 9, 1863. He then returned to Ashland and continued to reside there until December, 1874, when he came to Ottumwa, having been elected Clerk of the Courts in November of that year; was re-elected to that office in 1876; at the late election in 1878, was not a candidate for re-election, and he retires from the position which he has so faithfully filled with the entire confidence of the people he has repre-

sented for two terms. Married Julia A. Walker Aug. 2, 1859; she was born in Estill Co., Ky.; they have had ten children, five living—Terasita, William, Mattie, Charles and Harry. Mr. and Mrs. Godley are members of the First M. E. Church of Ottumwa.

Goldberry, J. H., teamster.

Goldsmith, M. D., boarding-house.

Goodall, Thos., wagon-maker.

GOODALL, WALLACE B., firm of Scott & Goodall, druggists and booksellers; residence on Market street; born Feb. 16, 1844, in Van Buren Co., Iowa; in 1859, came to Ottumwa and engaged with J. L. Taylor; held this position till 1863, when he enlisted in the 9th I. V. C., and served till 1866; then returned to Ottumwa and engaged with Taylor, Blake & Co.; remained there till 1873; then entered into partnership with John L. Moore in the drug business; in 1877, sold out his interest and went to Chicago; remained there about one year; in 1878, commenced their present business. Married Miss Alice E. Taylor in October, 1871; she was born in 1849, in Ohio; had two children, one living—Charles W., aged 4 years; lost Florence in 1874, aged 2 years. Republican.

GOODWIN, R. E.; born in Tarentum, Penn., Oct. 18, 1853; moved with his parents to Clarksville, Mo., in 1857; thence to Keokuk, Iowa, in 1861; and in 1869, to Ottumwa; has charge of the ticket office of the C., B. & Q. R. R.

GORSUCH, W. H., clerk for H. Thone; born Feb. 18, 1822, in Hunting-ton Co., Penn.; moved to Ottumwa in 1866; held the office of City Clerk. Married Eliza J. Booher; have three children—Clara M., Jennie and Gertie. Republican. Was clerk under Gen. Burnside in the Commissary Department, Washington City, during first two years of the war.

GRAVES, CHARLES S., dealer in groceries and provisions; born in Ashfield, Franklin Co., Mass., Sept. 25, 1846; when an infant, his parents removed to Sunderland, same county; in 1867, he came to Ottumwa; has been engaged in his present business since. Married Clara R. Hayne Oct. 6, 1870;

she was born in Ottumwa; have two children—Carrie A. and Stella H. Mrs. Graves is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Graves, F., R. R. conductor.

Graves, Henry, clerk.

Graves, H. P., retired.

Graves, O. C., printer.

Gray, L. E., farmer.

Gray, John, horse dealer.

GREBBY, GEORGE B.; born in Lincolnshire, England, Oct. 15, 1831; came to Delaware; thence to Philadelphia. Married Miss Mary Smith Dec. 18, 1864; then came to Wapello Co.; is sexton of Ottumwa Cemetery. Mrs. G. was born in Berks Co., Penn., March 17, 1842; died March 16, 1877; has a family of four children—Sarah C., Phebe M., Thomas and Amy E., and two dead. Members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. G. was in Co. F, 95th Regt. Penn. Vols.; served his time; mustered out in 1865. Republican.

Greeley, Mark, laborer.

Green, Stephen, carpenter.

Green, Walter, barber.

GRISWOLD, GEORGE, Deputy Clerk of the Courts; born in Lock Berlin; Wayne Co., N. Y., Jan. 10, 1836; in April, 1851, removed to Montrose, Lee Co., Iowa; from 1861 to 1863, was a student of the Iowa State University; from 1864 to 1868, was principal of the public schools at Fort Madison, Iowa; then engaged in farming in Keokuk Co.; remained there until the summer of 1873; spent one year at the Iowa State University, in the law department; in 1874, he came to Ottumwa, and since December, 1874, he has been Deputy Clerk of the Courts. Married Mary J. Morgan July 3, 1864; she was born in Braceville Tp., Trumbull Co., Ohio; have had six children; lost one son—Neil; five living—Morgan, Edna, Daisy, and Mary and George (twins). Members of the Episcopal Church.

Grotz, Charles, machinist.

GRUBE, HENRY C., dealer in groceries and provisions; born in Germany Dec. 24, 1834; came to the United States spring of 1849; remained in St. Louis until fall, then removed to Burlington; remained six years; resided in

Keokuk a year; in 1857, came to Ottumwa and engaged in his present business. Was Alderman of Third Ward in 1867. Married Dec. 18, 1861, Phœbe Grebby, born in England; have three children—Catharine Jennie, Frederick Walter and Louisa May. Owns real estate valued at \$5,000.

Grube, William, dealer in hats and caps.

Grube, F. W., dealer in hats and caps.

Gustafson, Charles, tailor.

Guthrie, John, carpenter.

Guyle, Gilbert, teamster.

HADDEN, THOMAS, car-repairer.

HACKWORTH, JAMES T., President of Johnston Ruffler Co., and one of the proprietors of the Ottumwa Iron Works; born in Adams Co., Ohio, Jan. 12, 1839; came with parents to Ottumwa August, 1845; in 1860, he graduated from the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant, and commenced the study of law with Prof. Henry Ambler, of that institution; was admitted to the bar in 1861; was County Surveyor for a year; entered upon the practice of his profession in 1863. That year was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for this county, which office he held for three or four years. Engaged in his present business in 1871; also member of the firm of Porter Brothers & Hackworth. Mr. Hackworth's father, Mr. George D. Hackworth, was born in Virginia in 1810; came to Center Tp., this county, August, 1845, and resided on Sec. 35 until 1857, when he moved with the family to Ottumwa; he served several years as County Surveyor, and was County Auditor for two years; in 1873, removed to Kansas, where he died in Cowley Co. March, 1878, leaving a family of four children.

Hadfield, J. J., dealer in hides and furs.

Hahn, Jacob, bar-tender.

Halberg, Charles, tailor.

HALL, THOMAS J., contractor and builder; born in Machias, Me., Oct. 3, 1839; when seven years of age, removed, with his parents, to Hampstead Harbor, L. I.; thence to Sing Sing, where he learned the trade of file-cutter; after a residence of eleven years, removed to Toledo, Ohio; remained there

from 1857 to 1866, and learned the carpenter's trade. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, in Co. H, 111th Ohio V. I.; mustered out July 14, 1865; he took part in all the engagements of his regiment; was in the Atlanta campaign, in the Pioneer Brigade, and had charge as Sergeant. Came to Ottumwa April, 1866; was connected with Ladd's pork house for several years. Was at one time City Marshal. Married Mary A. Blair Aug. 22, 1859; she was born in Monroe Co., Mich.; have had one child, which is not living.

Halloway, C., laborer.

HAMILTON, AUGUSTUS H.,

proprietor of the Ottumwa *Courier*; born Jan. 19, 1827, in Cleveland, Ohio, in that part then called Newburgh; he lived there until June, 1854, when he removed to the West, in search of broader fields of operation, and located in Ottumwa in September of that year. He had been admitted to the bar of Ohio in the spring of 1854, but concluded that the newer regions offered more inducements for the practice of his profession; he opened an office in Ottumwa, and continued his professional labors until August, 1862, being associated about eight years with Hon. Morris J. Williams. He gave up a large practice when he entered the 36th I. V. I., and was appointed Adjutant of the regiment; one year after he was promoted to the grade of Major; in 1865, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, but was not mustered in as such, on account of the regiment not having men enough to justify it; he was mustered out Aug. 24, 1865, and the regiment was disbanded Sept. 7, of that year, at Davenport. In October, 1865, the Major returned to Ottumwa, and resumed the legal profession. During his army life he was in nearly all the engagements participated in by the old 36th; he was captured at the battle of Mark's Mills, Ark., April 26, 1864; he was taken to prison at Camp Ford, near Tyler, Tex., and retained there until July 23, when, in company with Capt. Allen W. Miller, of Company C, and Capt. John Lambert, of Company K, of his regiment, he escaped; they traveled a distance of

600 miles on foot, without arms, and poorly clad, and arrived at Pine Bluffs, Ark., on the 24th of August; during this journey the men suffered terrible privations, subsisting for eighteen days at one time on raw green corn, were compelled to make moccasins of their boot-tops, and resort to all possible expedients to escape detection; during the many weary days of the journey, the brave men slept in the shade of a forest, or under such shelter as they could find, but not a single day was passed indoors; they traveled nearly always by night; their experience sounds like the ante-war stories of escaping slaves, rather than of white men in this boasted land of freedom; for weeks at a time their ragged clothing was wet through; in fact, their escape was a marvelous one, considering the dangers they were subjected to; the Major's brave comrades died from the effects of their exposure; Capt. Miller reached his home in Iowa, but died in September, 1864, from slow fever, which produced insanity; Capt. Lambert returned to his regiment, but was not fitted for duty, and died January 6, 1865; Maj. Hamilton rejoined his regiment, and was in command a good deal of the time. In 1869, after several years of home life, the Major became associated with Gen. Hedrick, in the publication of the *Courier*, and, January 1, 1878, became sole proprietor. He was the second Mayor of Ottumwa, several times chosen as Councilman, elected to the State Senate in 1866, to fill vacancy, and again in 1868, and was appointed Postmaster of Ottumwa in 1870, a position he has held since then. He married Elma C. Coffin, a native of Springfield, Ohio, August 19, 1856; six children have resulted from this union, two of whom are now dead; the surviving ones are Justus A., Mary E., Emma L. and Henry A.; the deceased are Edwin M., who died in infancy, and Charles H., who was drowned in the Des Moines River June 16, 1875, aged 9 years. Maj. Hamilton has been prominently identified with the public interests of Ottumwa; he was a member of the Board of Education for a number of years, and also was principal

agent of the St. Louis & Cedar Rapids R. R. Co. in raising subscriptions for that concern, by which means the St. L., K. C. & N. road was secured; some \$50,000 of the total subscriptions were raised through his efforts; he was also active in the scheme to induce the Chicago & Southwestern road to come to Ottumwa, which was not successful; in the water-power, and other immense undertakings, the Major was foremost among the workers, and his name has ever been associated with the material prosperity of the city.

Hamilton, James, laborer.

Hammitt, Ben., carpenter.

Hammond, J. A., miller.

Hammond, W. S., engineer.

HANNON, DANIEL, was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., Oct. 20, 1844; moved to Harrison Co., Iowa, in 1868. Enlisted in Co. B, 9th N. Y. Art.; was one year in active service. Came to Ottumwa in 1870; has been engaged as brickmason since; built the gas works, and buildings connected therewith. Married Libby Mason in November, 1866; had four children—May, Gertie, Libbie and Katie.

Harbott, Charles, teamster.

Harker, James, farmer.

Harlan, Charles, clerk.

Harlan, H. S., traveling agent.

Harlan, M. E., farmer.

Harman, D. M., retired.

Harmon, J. L., City Assessor.

Harper, James, engineer.

HARPER, SAMUEL H., of the firm of Egan, Harper & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in hardware; born in Taylorsville, Muskingum Co., Ohio, April 23, 1843; came to Ottumwa in 1853. Mr. Harper enlisted in Co. B, 36th Iowa V. I., Aug. 2, 1862; promoted to Second Lieutenant July 4, 1863, to First Lieutenant in December, 1863, and to the Captaincy of his company Feb. 15, 1865; was in all the engagements his regiment participated in; was mustered out in February, 1866. Married Cornelia Russell Nov. 9, 1871; she was born in Ohio; they have two children—Clarence S. and Russell. Mrs. Harper is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

HARPER, WILLIAM T., was born near Zanesville, Muskingum Co., Ohio, April 12, 1833; came to Wapello Co. in 1854; engaged in farming in the northern part of the county two years, working for \$10 per month; taught in public schools of the county four years; then entered the drug house of J. L. Taylor, of Ottumwa, as clerk; admitted to partnership with Dr. Taylor in 1865; in 1875, engaged in the oil-mill business, which he now carries on in connection with Wm. Daggett; in 1873 and 1874 was a member of the firm of Daggett, Harper & Edgerly, proprietors of the Ottumwa Iron Works. His first wife was Miss M. J. Shaul, of this county; they were married Dec. 25, 1863; she died in October, 1868; left two children—Emma and Willie. Mr. Harper's present wife was Mary E. Knight; married in November, 1872; she was born in this county; they have two children—Harry and Dolly. Mr. and Mrs. Harper are members of the Baptist Church.

Harrington, P. E., laborer.

Harrington, T. E., cabinet-maker.

Harris, Elias, dry goods merchant.

Harris, W. H., carpenter.

HARROW, ALBERT G., of the firm of Ladd & Harrow, loan agents; born in Ottumwa Dec. 3, 1852. Married Mary L. Carpenter, Oct. 9, 1877; she was born at Cedar Rapids, Iowa; have one daughter—Mary G. Mr. Harrow is one of the owners of the Johnston Ruffler Co.; has been interested in that business for the last eight years. Mr. Harrow's father, Francis Marion Harrow, was born in Kentucky in 1827; came to this county in 1843, and died here in 1855.

Hart, D., railroad employee.

Hartman, E. M., boarding-house.

HASLACH, FRANCIS, undertaker; born in Bavaria, Jan. 16, 1817; came to the United States in 1852; lived in Cleveland, Ohio; in 1854, went to Ft. Madison, Iowa, thence to Ottumwa in July, 1854; has been in his present business ten years; previous to that was a furniture dealer. Married Josephine Rohrmoser June, 1852; born in Bavaria; had seven children, five living—Rosa, Mary, Caroline, Francis and

John. Members of Catholic Church. Property valued at \$12,000.

HAUSMAN, JOHN, of the firm of Hausman & Bauer, of the Union Brewery, established in 1868; born in Germany Dec. 26, 1839; came to America in 1866; lived for seven years at Nauvoo, Ill.; came to Ottumwa in 1871, and began the business of brewing. Married in Ottumwa Jan. 8, 1876, Mena Stadter; born in Germany; they have one child—Louisa, born Oct. 20, 1876.

HAW, GEORGE, hardware merchant; born in England Oct. 8, 1836; came to the U. S. in 1844; located at Platteville, Grant Co., Wis., in 1864; came to Ottumwa and was engaged in the hardware business here until 1868, when his store was burned; then became connected with the First National Bank of Ottumwa; although he resumed the hardware business in February, 1871, he has not severed his connection with the bank. His first wife was Henrietta R. Meeker, of Iowa Co., Wis.; she died in November, 1861; his second wife was Anna M. Henry; they had two children—Minnie F. and Hattie T.; Mrs. Haw died in September, 1869; Mr. Haw's present wife was Anna M. Corkhill, married in 1873; she was born in New London, Iowa; they have two children—George C. and Alice Jane. Are members of the First M. E. Church.

Hawkins, A., retired.

Hawkins, J. E., clerk.

Hawley, James, insurance agent.

HAYNE, JOSEPH, retired; born Oct. 19, 1814, in Lincoln Co., N. C.; moved with parents to Miami Co., Ohio; in 1837, moved to Elkhart Co., Ind.; in 1839, to Van Buren Co., Iowa, spring of 1843, to Wapello Co. Spring of 1844, was elected Sheriff of the county, and held the office three successive terms; has been elected and served three terms as Clerk of the District County Court, also three terms as County Treasurer. Married Mary Riley June 22, 1836; had eight children—William H., Napoleon B. (died in the army), Richard W. (deceased), one died in infancy, Eliza J., Clara R., Sarah F. (deceased), Martha A.

Healy, Thomas, hardware merchant.

Heath, M. C., express messenger American Express Co.

Heavern, W. S., teamster.

Hedrick, James, teamster.

HEDRICK, JOHN MORROW, GEN.; is a native of Indiana; born in Rush Co., Dec. 16, 1832; son of Hon. J. W. Hedrick, afterward a resident of Wapello Co.; came to Iowa in 1845; his opportunities for education were limited, yet at the age of 17, he had qualified himself for a teacher, and from that time until he was 20, passed his winters in teaching, and his summers on his father's farm; in 1852, entered a mercantile house as clerk; soon became a partner, and, before long, proprietor of the house; with the exception of two years devoted to the real estate business, gave his entire attention to mercantile pursuits until the beginning of the war. In August, 1861, he closed out his business in Ottumwa for the purpose of entering the service, and before the close of that month, had enlisted enough men to entitle him to a First Lieutenant's commission; received his commission as First Lieutenant of Co. D, 15th I. V. I., Sept. 20, 1861; Dec. 23, was made Quartermaster of that regiment; while in rendezvous at Keokuk, was promoted to the captaincy of Co. K, and with this rank entered the field; Shiloh was the first battle in which this regiment was engaged, and there Gen. Hedrick distinguished himself; was wounded and taken prisoner; he, with about two hundred and fifty other officers, was forwarded to Corinth, thence by rail to Memphis; was more than fifty hours without food, and the first given them was raw bacon and rotten bread; was six months and seven days in the various prisons of the South; finally paroled Oct. 18, 1862, and came to his home in Ottumwa; as soon as he learned of his exchange, rejoined his regiment at La Fayette, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1863, and was immediately promoted to the rank of Major; on the 22d of the following April, was made Lieutenant Colonel, and with this rank won his chief laurels; in 1864, while before Atlanta, the Republican State Convention, on account of the fact that Iowa soldiers were

allowed to vote, sent him as a delegate to represent the Iowa soldiers at the Baltimore National Convention which renominated Abraham Lincoln, he voting for Lincoln and Johnson. When, after the fall of Atlanta, Col. Belknap was made Brigadier General, Lieut. Col. Hedrick was promoted to the full colonelcy of the 15th I. V. I., his commission dating Aug. 20, 1864; in this battle, he was well-nigh fatally wounded, but was so conspicuous for bravery that he was brevetted Brigadier General; his injuries were too severe to permit him to again take command in the field; after many weeks, when partially recovered, was detailed for duty in the War Department at Washington, where he remained from March, 1865, to Sept. 1866. This military record was taken from Stewart's "Iowa Colonels and Regiments," and from Ingersoll's "Iowa and the Rebellion. When mustered out of service, he was appointed Postmaster of Ottumwa, which office he held until 1870, when he was appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Colorado and Dakota, which position he held until 1876; during his incumbency of this office, he was especially detailed in charge of the great whisky cases at Milwaukee and Chicago, which required his entire attention for twelve months, and for the management of which he was complimented by Secretary Bristow and the Treasury Department. At his appointment as Postmaster, in 1866, was elected by the stockholders of the Ottumwa *Courier* Company as its editor, and had charge of the editorial columns until 1869, meantime becoming half-owner of it. In that year, Maj. Hamilton bought the other half, and they together had charge of it until Jan. 1, 1878, during which time its general business and property value increased three or four fold. In 1868, he was one of the Delegates at Large to the Chicago Convention, which first nominated Gen. Grant, and was one of the Vice Presidents of that Convention, and also one of the committee that went to Washington to notify Grant of his nomination. When Gen. Hedrick retired from the *Courier*, he gave his time chiefly to looking after the interests

of the Cedar Rapids, Sigourney & Ottumwa Railroad Co., of which he is President, and of attending to his real estate matters in Ottumwa. He is extensively engaged in fruit-growing; is somewhat interested in agriculture, and is President of the Wapello County Agricultural Society. Gen. Hedrick was one of the first to agitate the subject of the improvement of the water-power in Ottumwa, and when he became connected with the *Courier*, brought all the influence of his paper to bear toward its accomplishment. He has also always been actively interested in the projection and completion of railroad facilities for Ottumwa. In 1853, he married Matilda Caroline Haines, a native of Illinois; resident of Wapello Co. since 1844; have had six children, the eldest, Clarence H., dying in infancy; the living are Kate M., Howard L., Charles M., Harry McPherson and Carita B.

HENDERSHOTT, HENRY BASCOMB, born May 15, 1816, in Miami Co., Ohio; of mingled German and Welsh extraction; parents born in this country—father in New Jersey, mother in Ohio; in the fall of 1816, they moved to the Territory of Illinois, Madison Co., where his early youth was spent, amidst the privations incident to pioneer life; his opportunities for securing an education were meager; he could only attend school during the winter, and was often obliged to walk three or four miles to reach it; but even thus early in life he evinced the determination and energy which have since distinguished him; when 19, he started, unaided, afoot and alone to the Illinois College, at Jacksonville; when he reached his destination he had only \$2.50 left, and a very scanty wardrobe; he laid his case before the faculty, of which Rev. Edward Beecher was President, and they, appreciating the bravery of his undertaking, extended such encouragement to him as they could; at this time there was a large farm and work-shop connected with the College, and during such spare hours as he could get from his studies, he applied himself to work, receiving 12½ cents per hour for all he could do; he remained there

two years, alternating work and study, never falling behind his classes; but at length he found it necessary to do something more effectual toward his own support; he therefore went, in 1837, to Burlington, where for some months he clerked in the post office, after which he wrote in the Recorder's office; during these occupations he found time to read law, under the direction of Judge David Rorer and M. D. Browning; May 6, 1839, was appointed Deputy Clerk of the District Court of Des Moines Co. by the Hon. Charles Mason, then Judge of that Court; here he remained for two years, continuing his studies; was finally admitted to the bar in 1841; the year following, he removed to Mt. Pleasant, Henry Co.; soon after, to Fairfield, Jefferson Co.; thence to Agency City; May 16, 1844, came to Ottumwa, where he has since resided; in February, 1844, he was appointed by Judge Mason Clerk of the District Court of Wapello Co., which office he held until the September following; while Clerk, it became his duty, under an act of the Legislature, to organize the county, which he did; Dec. 17, 1845, he was appointed by Gov. James Clarke to the office of District Prosecutor for the Seventh District of Iowa; Sept. 17, 1846, Gov. Clarke commissioned him Colonel of the 2d Regt., 1st Brig., 4th Div. Iowa Militia; April 10, 1847, was commissioned by Hon. George W. Jones, then Surveyor General of Wisconsin and Iowa, Deputy Surveyor; while holding this post, he subdivided six townships of Government land into sections; at the December term of the U. S. Supreme Court, in 1848, he was appointed by that Court to the responsible position of Commissioner for Iowa to act in conjunction with Mr. Joseph C. Brown, Commissioner for Missouri, in determining the vexed question of the boundary line between those States; Mr. Brown died; Hon. Robert W. Wills was his successor; but finding that the duties of Commissioner would interfere with those of District Judge, resigned, and Hon. W. Z. Miner was appointed to succeed him; the joint services of Judge Hendershott and Mr. Miner gave entire satisfaction, and their report was accepted

as a final settlement of a prolonged and bitter dispute over the dividing line; in the summer of 1850, Mr. Hendershott was elected to represent the counties of Wapello, Monroe and Lucas in the State Senate; he served four years; in the Senate, he was a member of the Committee on Judiciary, and took an active part in forming the code of 1851; Jan. 21, 1851, he was elected member of the Iowa Historical and Geological Society; he was Clerk of the City Council of Ottumwa in 1852 and 1853; again in 1855, and, in 1859, again a member of the City Council; he was elected Judge of the District Court for the Third (now the Second) Judicial District in 1856, in which office he served with great credit to himself and acceptability to the bar and people; it may be said, without disparagement to others, that the reports of cases decided by the Supreme Court of the State will show a less proportion of Judge Hendershott's rulings reversed than those of any other Judge in the State; on retiring from the bench, the bar tendered him a complimentary supper, at which resolutions of admiration and approval of his services were passed; since 1850, with the exception of the time he was actually engaged in the duties of State Senator, and during the term he acted as Judge of the Court, he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession; in 1876, he was Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth District of Iowa; the district was then Republican by about 5,000; though from this his defeat was to be expected, yet he ran several hundred ahead of his ticket; he has filled many stations of responsibility and honor, and always with industry, vigor and ability; has been an able worker in various capacities, a fluent, forcible and convincing speaker. Was married June 8, 1845, to Miss Mary W. Jeffries, daughter of Judge Paul C. Jeffries: have seven sons and one daughter.

Hendershott, L. C., attorney.

Hennesy, John, laborer.

Henrich, Martin, meat market, etc

Henry, B. F., hardware dealer.

Henry, R.

Hewett, David.

Hill, J. W., traveling salesman.

HILL, JOSEPH, groceries, flour and feed and railroad ties, on Main st.; born Nov. 29, 1817, in Muskingum Co., Ohio; in 1846, came to Center Tp., Wapello Co., and engaged in farming; he entered about 200 acres; the entire city of Ottumwa has been built since he came to this county. Married Julia A. Chandler in 1842; she was born in 1822, in Chandlersville, Muskingum Co., and died in 1867; have one child, Arthur C.; second marriage to Mrs. Sarah E. Mudge in 1862; she was born in 1822, in Washington Co., Penn.; she has two children by a former marriage—H. P. and W. C. Mudge; H. P. served ninety days in the late war; Arthur C. is now a practicing physician at the Indian Agency, Blackfoot, Montana; received his appointment from the Government.

Hines, H., car-repairer.

Hines, John, stone-mason.

HINSEY, J. C., DR., physician and surgeon, office, corner of Main and Jefferson streets; he was born June 9, 1829, in Butler Co., Ohio; when an infant he came with his parents to Tazewell Co., Ill.; in 1846, commenced the study of medicine and graduated at the Rush Medical College, in 1851, in Chicago; in the winter of 1853-54, attended the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania College, and received the *Ad Eundem* degree; in the fall of 1854, removed to Wapello Co.; settled at Dahlonega; remained there till 1861; in the spring of 1862, was appointed Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment for the Sixth District, with headquarters at Iowa City; resigned in 1863; removed to Ottumwa, and has resided here ever since; has been Supervisor for Dahlonaga Tp.; also Coroner four years. Married Olive R. Upson, March, 1851; she was born in 1830, in Conn.; died, August, 1854; had two children, one living—Norton D.; lost Olive R. in infancy; second marriage to Louisa F. Lentner, July, 1856; she was born in 1838, in Ohio; had eleven children, ten living; Gussie died February, 1876, aged 8 years. Dr. H. was Chairman of the meeting that organized the Republican party in Wapello Co., in 1856; has voted this ticket ever since.

Hinsey, N. D., printer.

Hirschauer, Peter, boiler-maker.

Hobbs, Charles, teamster.

Hobson, M. L., laborer.

Hoddy, A. F., laborer.

Hobbs, H. A.

HODGE, DAVID, wholesale liquor merchant; born in Glasgow, Scotland, July 11, 1831; came to Canada in 1841, removed to Chicago in 1849; came to Ottumwa in 1858. In June, 1861, enlisted in Co. H, 1st I. V. C.; served until September, 1865, was much of the time with Gen. Prentiss on detached service. Was for a great many years associated with Col. P. G. Ballingall in the hotel business here; November 20, 1867, he opened the Ballingall House, and conducted it until the fall of 1877. In September, 1877, he established his present business. Married Martha Jane Louder December 26, 1865; she was born in Van Buren Co., Iowa; have one child—Wallace Ballingall.

Hodge, James, employe C. B. & Q. R. R.

HOFMANN, BERNHARD, of the firm of Shafer & Hofmann, proprietors of Steam Brewery; born in Germany Oct. 29, 1843; came to the United States in 1868; was in New York one month; in Chicago, four and a half years, with Conrad Seipp; came to Ottumwa in 1872; was foreman for Bauer & Shafer over a year, before engaging with the present firm. Married Rosina Schlagster November 15, 1874; born in New York; they have two children—Regina Carrie and Philips Frank.

Hoffman, James, carpenter.

Hoffman, M. A., hotel proprietor.

Hohn, A., saloon.

Hokanson John, shoemaker.

HOLLY, E. H., firm of Holly & West, proprietors of meat market; born at Big Flats, Chemung Co., N. Y., Aug. 28, 1830; came to Ottumwa in 1865. Enlisted in Co. H, 13th Ill. V. I., May, 1861; mustered out June, 1864. Has been engaged in his present business since he came to Ottumwa. Married Minerva T. Treadell Oct. 31, 1867; born in Chemung Co., N. Y. Owns real estate valued at \$4,500.

HOPKINS, JAMES E., merchant; born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 11,

1827; moved to Ottumwa in September, 1867. Elected Constable, and served three years. Was in Co. I, 1st Ky. V. I. one year. Now engaged in the grocery trade. Married Elizabeth F. Lutz Jan 20, 1868; have two children—Martin F. and James E., Jr.

Horn Essex, laborer.

Houriten, John, laborer.

HOVER, H. S., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 6, 1844; removed to Quincy, Ill., in 1866; remained there a year; in 1867, came to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and in 1871, to Ottumwa. Married Mary Phillips Dec. 30, 1869; she was born in Stark Co. July 25, 1847; have had two children—Fanny Mabel, died in infancy; Mary Areta, still living, was born Oct. 15, 1871.

Hoyland, Ben., livery stable.

Hoyland, E.

Hubbard, D. L., physician.

Hughes, E. P., grain buyer.

Hughes, L. H., painter and paper-hanger.

Hugus, M. J., carpenter.

Hurds, G. W.

Hurd, John P., machinist.

Hurd, J., shoemaker.

Hurst, James, blacksmith.

HUTCHISON & MAST, attorneys. Joseph G. Hutchison, attorney; born near Watsonstown, Northumberland Co., Penn., Sept. 11, 1840; was named for his grandfather, Joseph Hutchinson. He remained on the farm of his father, Wilson Hutchinson, until 16 years old, attending, after his seventh year, the free school of the vicinity for six months in the year; at 16, he was sent to Turbottsville, Penn., Academy for one year; there taking a preparatory course in Latin, Greek, algebra and natural philosophy to enter Williamsport Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, Penn., an institution chartered by the Legislature, with full power to confer collegiate degrees; graduated from the classical course in this institution in June, 1862. In August, he enlisted in Co. B, 131st Penn. V. I.; was in the service about one year; was in the battles of Antietam, Fredricksburg and Chancellorsville; was First Lieutenant for the first nine months, when he was promoted to Captain, serving as such three months. On returning from the

army, entered the Ohio State and Union Law College at Cleveland, where after taking the full law course, graduated in June, 1864; he supplemented this preparation with another year of law study at his old home in Pennsylvania, before coming West. In July, 1865, he came to Des Moines, Iowa, and, in November of the same year, removed to Ottumwa; here he practiced law in partnership with Edward H. Stiles until 1869; was in partnership with J. T. Hackworth until 1872; from September, 1872 until November, 1875, was concerned in manufacturing in the Johnston Ruffer Co., in the interests of which, he spent nine months in Europe; returned to the practice of his profession in November, 1875, associated with J. N. Mast, and has continued up to date. Was Alderman of the Third Ward from March, 1869, to October of the same year, when he resigned. Is one of the Directors of the Iowa National Bank.

ILSE, AUGUSTUS, painter.

Inskeep, C., real estate dealer.

Ireland, Jonathan, stone-mason.

Isaacson, A., peddler.

Isherwood, W. H., clerk.

Israel, Thomas, carpenter.

Israel, Mark, clerk.

IVES, HARRY H., of the *Democrat and Times*; born in Green Bay Tp., Lee Co., Iowa Nov. 14, 1856; came to Ottumwa with his parents in 1872. Was educated at the city high school, and the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa. Learned the printer's trade with S. B. Evans, in the office of the *Ottumwa Democrat* in 1873, and in the office of the *Spirit of the Times*; in July, 1875, purchased a half-interest in the *Times*, his father owning the other half, and they conducted this paper until Nov. 14, 1878, when it was consolidated with the *Ottumwa Democrat*, Mr. Ives being equal partner in that paper.

IVES, NELSON M., of the *Democrat and Times*, was born near Newton Falls, Trumbull Co., Ohio, Jan. 2, 1818; the year previous his parents had removed from Litchfield Co., Conn., into Ohio, which was then a wilderness; in November, 1843, he came to Bur-

lington, Iowa, where for a time he taught school; he enlisted for the Mexican war, but instead of going to Mexico, was sent to Minnesota to help quell the Indian disturbances; he was absent for fourteen months, and, upon his return, engaged for a time in the mercantile business in Burlington, and, in 1853, in farming in Des Moines Co.; held various offices; was Deputy Treasurer and Collector for two years; he came to Wapello Co. in 1863, and engaged in farming; in 1871, he was elected County Superintendent of Schools of this county, and, in 1873, was Chairman of the Anti-Monopoly State Central Committee; in 1874, went into the *Spirit of the Times*, which he edited until it was consolidated with the *Democrat* Nov. 14, 1878. He married Emily F. Davis Nov. 30, 1851; she was born in Sharon, Mercer Co., Penn., May 29, 1832; they had four children; one son, Charles N., died in May, 1872, aged 9 years; the living are Harry N., Nettie E. and Jesse.

JENNINGS, B., cabinet-maker.

Jeppson, J., clerk.

JAKES, W. H. C., attorney at law; born in Washington Co., Va., Oct. 20, 1841; removed with his parents to Fairfield, Iowa, in 1848; came to Ottumwa in 1867; spent one year in the law department of Harvard University at Cambridge, Mass.; has been engaged in the practice of law in Ottumwa since July, 1868. Married Flora Williams Aug. 29, 1869; she was born in Indiana; they have three children—Stella W., Jo Ralph and Edna A. He enlisted in August, 1862, as a private in Co. D, 19th I. V. I.; in March, 1864, he was promoted to First Lieutenant of Co. D, 56th U. S. Colored Regt.; in the fall of 1864, he was promoted to the captaincy of the same company; mustered out in 1866.

Johnson, B. M., laborer.

Johnson, G. E., clerk.

Johnson, G. T., clergyman.

JOHNSON, J. GUST, born in Sweden Aug. 8, 1839; came to the United States in October, 1868, locating near Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; in March, 1869, came to Ottumwa, and has been

connected with Moss & Co.'s dry goods business since. Married Albertina Johnson Feb. 22, 1874; born in Sweden; have three children—Gust Alexander, Emelia E. and an infant daughter. Owns real estate valued at \$4,000.

Johnson, John, clerk.

JOHNSON, L. E., born in Kane Co., Ill., April 13, 1846; moved to Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1877; is engaged as general foreman of locomotive and car works of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co.; enlisted in the 134th Illinois Infantry, 100-days men, served the time; was honorably discharged. Married Ellen G. Parker April 10, 1869; three children—Willie S., George P. and Mary G.

Johnson, M. A., laborer.

JOHNSTON, ALLEN, inventor of the Johnston Ruffler; born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Oct. 24, 1848; fall of 1855, his parents moved with him to Adams Tp., Wapello Co., Iowa, where he engaged in farm pursuits; in 1868, came to Ottumwa; for one year, engaged in the sale of sewing machines; fall of 1869, patented an embroidery attachment, and went to Chicago to secure the manufacture of that invention; being without means, his brother, W. T. Johnston, advanced the money to secure the patent; while in Chicago, he was impressed with the need of a good, practical ruffler, and, in October, 1870, secured a joint patent with his brother; spring of 1871, took Mr. W. T. Major as partner; August, same year, Mr. Hackworth and Mr. Hutchinson were taken into partnership. Mr. Johnston married Miss Lizzie Wiley Feb. 6, 1872; she was born near Greensburg, Ind.; a member of the Presbyterian Church; Mr. J. member of the Baptist Church; have two children—Stella Maud and Roy Willy.

Johnston, John, carpenter.

Johnston, Wm., teamster.

Johnston, W. T., dentist and florist.

Johnston, W. H.

Jones, H. B., clerk.

JONES, WILLIAM E., born in Ross Co., Ohio, Jan. 28, 1843; came to Wapello Co. with parents in fall of 1849, and located in Center Tp., Sec.

36, in December, 1869; came to Ottumwa and was engaged in dry goods business for two years, and as public weigher for six years. Married May 18, 1865, to Catharine Whipple; born in New York State; have two children—Etta M. and Carrie M. Are members of the Congregational Church.

Jones, W. S., laborer.

JORDAN, KINSEY. saloon-keeper; born in Smithfield, Ohio, April 14, 1832; moved to Illinois in 1852, and to Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1860; elected Alderman in March, 1877. Married Mary S. Wood Nov. 6, 1865; have two children—Lucinda B. and Mary S. He is the owner of real estate.

JORDAN, W. A., & SONS, dealers in dry goods, carpets, millinery goods, clothing, boots and shoes, etc.; the firm is composed of J. W., A. C., J. C. and C. L. Jordan; their father, W. A. Jordan, died in 1873; J. W. Jordan was born in Lancaster, Keokuk Co., Iowa, April 9, 1849; in 1867, went to Eddyville, in this county; in June, 1868, he came to Ottumwa; spent one year at Annapolis Naval Academy previous to coming here; since locating here, he has been constantly engaged in mercantile business; Albert C. was born at Richland, Keokuk Co., Iowa, Feb. 5, 1851; has been connected with the dry goods business since he was 10 years of age; married Abbie Leighton in November, 1874; she was born in Ottumwa; they have one child—Mary Inez, born April 11, 1876. J. C. Jordan, born at Richland, Keokuk Co., Iowa, April 9, 1853; Charles L. Jordan, born at Richland, Keokuk Co., Iowa, May 21, 1855; connected with the dry goods business since 1871. This firm is doing a business of about \$150,000 per annum, and is one of the largest retail dry goods establishments in Iowa.

Justice, J. W., carpenter.

K KAISER, F., wagon-maker.
Kaiser, George, saloon.

Kavanaugh, M., laborer.

Kearns, Martin, fireman.

Keeler, David, engineer.

Kellaher, Barney, laborer.

Kelley, James, stone-cutter.

KENDALL, SAMUEL, born North Hampshire, England; came

to America in 1851; to Ohio in 1853; to Illinois in 1854, and in that year to Davenport, Iowa, and the same season moved to Ottumwa. His trade is stone-cutter and mason work. Married Nancy Harper, July, 1858; have eight children—Anne, Fred, Lewis, George, Mary, Laura, Samuel, John. Democrat.

Keott, C., musician.

Kerfoot, John R., butcher.

Kibler, Wm. C., engineer.

Kidd, Wm., laborer.

Kiester, Philip, manufacturer of wagons and agricultural implements.

Kilby, L. W., carpenter.

Kimblaid, John, laborer.

Kindall, Joseph, cigar-maker.

Kingsbaker, B., cigar manufacturer.

Kingsbaker, T., cigar manufacturer.

KIRK, M. L., of the firm of Kirk & Walker, lumber dealers; born at Berlin Center, Trumbull Co., Ill., April 22, 1838; in 1854, with his parents, located at Ft. Madison. November, 1863, enlisted in the U. S. Navy, on a dispatch boat, headquarters at Cairo and Mound City; was in the service two years; then in the lumber business at Pella five years; afterward lived at Bloomfield, Ft. Madison and Mount Sterling, Ill., each one year; came to Ottumwa in June, 1874.

Kirkpatrick, S., clerk.

KIRKPATRICK, WADE, County Recorder; was born near London, Madison Co., Ohio, Nov. 9, 1846; came with his parents to Highland Tp., Wapello Co., Iowa, in August, 1850; in March, 1865, came to Ottumwa; has resided here ever since, excepting an interval of one year spent in Highland. Feb. 14, 1864, Mr. Kirkpatrick enlisted in Co. K, 2d Iowa V. I.; lost his left leg at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 18, 1864; mustered out, for disability, March 23, 1865. After leaving the army, worked at saddlery in Ottumwa for five years; one year, served as clerk of the post-office, under Gen. J. M. Hedrick, Postmaster; fall of 1872, was elected County Recorder; re-elected in 1874, 1876, and again 1878, an evidence of the esteem in which he is held by the people of the county; is also serving his second term as City Treasurer; served one term as Assessor of Highland Tp.

Mr. Kirkpatrick married Lydia J. Spilman March 14, 1875; she was born in Greenburg, Decatur Co., Indiana; they have had two children; one son died in infancy, one daughter living—Paulina, born Aug. 8, 1878. Mrs. Kirkpatrick is a member of the First M. E. Church.

Kiser, J. M., Oatmeal-Mill.

KITTERMAN, ELIAS, retired farmer; born in Franklin Co., Va., Sept. 10, 1809; came, with his mother, when a boy to Harrison Co., Ind.; his father, Henry Kitterman, died in Virginia; his mother died in Indiana; in 1842, he came to Princeton, Ill.; in May, 1843, came to Dahlonga Tp. (Sec. 12), Wapello Co.; lived there until 1874, when he came to Ottumwa. Was Justice of the Peace four years while residing in Dahlonga Tp. His first wife was Sarah Archibald; she died in 1831; they had two children; one son—William, died at the age of 45 years; one daughter, still living, Mary Ann, now Mrs. Kuntz, of California; Mr. Kitterman's second wife was Lydia Redmond; she died in March, 1876; left four children—Sarah J., now Mrs. Alfred Bowlin, of Highland Tp., this county; Nancy, now Mrs. Jefferson Thompson, of the same township; John H., now a resident of Kansas, and George W., of Highland. Mr. Kitterman's present wife was Kate Cooper; they were married Oct. 19, 1877; she was born near Lima, Hancock Co., Ill. Members of the Christian Church.

Koontz, Bennett, laborer.

Koontz, M. L., fisherman.

Koaching, L. H., barber.

Kraft, J. H., saloon.

Krauer, William, brewer.

KRECKEL, JOHN, REV., born in the Province of Nassau, Prussia, June 5, 1826; was educated in Europe, Baltimore and Cincinnati; ordained Nov. 17, 1853, at Dubuque, and came to Ottumwa directly after; an outline of his labors here will be found in the history of the Catholic Church of this city, since its prosperity here, as well as in adjacent places, is owing greatly to his labors.

Krøger, M., book-keeper and ins. agent.

Kubitshek, M., grocer.

Kyniston, John, mechanic.

LABELLE, PAUL, blacksmith.

LADD, BENJ. W. & BRO., dealers in coal and wood.

LADD, BENJAMIN W., of the firm of Benjamin W. Ladd & Bro., dealers in all kinds of coal and wood; principal proprietors of the Southwestern Coal and Mining Co.; was born in Richmond, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1851; came to Ottumwa in 1872, and engaged in his present business; is developing the stone-quarries in Washington Tp. and the edge of Davis Co.; these were opened about 1869. The average production of their coal mines is 30,000 bushels per month.

Ladd, James D., pork-packer.

LADD, O. M., loan agent and attorney; born near Richmond, Jefferson Co., Ohio, June 24, 1846; is a graduate of Earlham College, Indiana, and also from the Law Department of the Iowa State University; Ottumwa has been his home since 1866; he was engaged in the practice of law until 1875; was City Attorney from 1873 to 1875; in April, 1875, he engaged in the money-lending business exclusively. He represents the Second Ward in the present Board of Councilmen of this city.

Lair, W. W., laborer.

LAMME, J. M., born near Dayton, Ohio, July, 1824; in the spring of 1850, moved to Parke Co., Ind.; in 1854, came to West Point, Lee Co., Iowa; in the fall of that year, went to Pleasant Grove Tp., in Des Moines Co.; in the fall of 1855, to Afton, Union Co.; in 1862, came to Ottumwa. His business is saw and planing mills. In 1871, he was Street Commissioner; was Alderman of the Fourth Ward for two years; was elected Township Trustee in 1877. Married Effie R. Snodgrass in 1847; she was born near Harrisburg, Penn.; have four children—Agnes W. (now Mrs. Henry K. Kirkpatrick, of Richland), Harriet E. (now Mrs. W. W. Pollard), William R. and Henry Grant.

Lamme, W. R., miller.

Lane, J. D., teamster.

Lang, F. T., clerk.

Langan, James, laborer.

Lapham, D., cabinet-maker.

Larson, A., tailor.

LATHROP, E. L. DR., physician and surgeon; office cor. Main and Jefferson streets; residence Green street; born Sept. 19, 1844, in Madison Co., N. Y.; in 1857, came to Chicago; in 1864, was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the 10th Illinois Cavalry; served about twenty months. Commenced the study of medicine in 1860 and graduated in 1866 at the Rush Medical College, Chicago; he was the youngest Assistant Surgeon west of the Mississippi River—but 20 years of age at the time of his commission; practiced his profession from 1866 to 1870, in Chicago, then removed to Ottumwa, and has been a resident here ever since; has been Coroner four years; he organized the Museum of Comparative Anatomy at Rush Medical College in 1868, and has now the largest private museum in the State; in 1877, he fitted up an Electric Infirmary, and still keeps it in operation. Married Miss Emma Hedrick in 1873, daughter of Wesley Hedrick, of Dahlonaga Tp.; she was born in Wapello Co.; have one child—Edward H. Democrat.

Lawler, Pat., laborer.

LAWRENCE, CHARLES, of the firm of Lawrence & Garner, wholesale dealers in dry goods, notions, boots and shoes, etc.; was born in England Jan. 29, 1822; moved to Hillsboro, Ohio, in 1835; in 1844, moved to Cincinnati, Ohio; after two years, returned to Hillsboro; came to Ottumwa in April, 1849; immediately engaged in mercantile business, in partnership with D. P. Inskeep, the firm name being D. P. Inskeep & Co.; in 1856, Mr. Lawrence purchased the interest of Mr. Inskeep and carried on the business alone for about two years, then took Mr. Chambers as a partner; commenced the wholesale business in 1861; Jan. 16, 1871, Mr. J. W. Garner was admitted as a partner, Mr. Chambers retiring from the firm. Mr. Lawrence married Elizabeth A. Doggett Feb. 18, 1846; she was born in Hillsboro Oct. 19, 1825; have two children—Joseph Newton, now a resident of Moline, Ill., and Ella D., now Mrs. Edward C. Loomis, of Red Oak, Iowa.

Lawrence, T. M., carpenter.

Lawson, Andrew, tailor.

Lawson, Peter, laborer.

Lazenby, C., retired clergyman.

Lee, John, laborer.

Lee, Sylvester, laborer.

Leibfarth F., boarding-house saloon.

Leighton, A. C., real estate.

Leighton, James, real estate.

LEWIS, ALVIN, retired; born in Urbana, Ohio, Oct. 6, 1811; came to Van Buren Co., Iowa, April or May, 1837; spring of 1843, came to Dahlonega Tp., Wapello Co. (Sec. 5); resided there about fifteen years; then came to Ottumwa; engaged in the drug business here about two years, when his health failed, and he was compelled to retire from active business. Mr. Lewis married Lucinda Pierce August 20, 1840; she was born near Mechanisburg, Champaign Co., Ohio, August 20, 1811; she was the first white woman who settled in this county north of Agency; member of the First M. E. Church. Mr. Lewis has two daughters—Martha Ellen and Matilda Caroline.

LEWIS, CHARLES G., physician and surgeon; born in Urbana, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1832. In 1839, his parents removed to Warren Co., Ill., near Monmouth; in 1840, to Keosauqua, Van Buren Co., Iowa, where they lived eleven years; from thence to Libertyville, Jefferson County. Dr. Lewis was educated at the Keokuk Medical College; graduated from that institution in 1859; came to Ottumwa in 1866. Served six months as Assistant Surgeon, 30th Iowa V. I.; resigned at Vicksburg, from disability.

LEWIS, CONN, proprietor of livery, feed and sale stables, omnibus-line, and proprietor of Lewis' Opera House; born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, Nov. 5, 1838; came to Ottumwa in 1854, and has been engaged in his present business since 1861.

Lewis, J. F., Constable.

Lewis, Wm.

Light, J. R., teamster.

LILBURN, SAMUEL, capitalist; born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1830; he came to America in 1864, and settled in St. Louis; was engaged in the commission business, and wholesale dealer in

butter and eggs, which business he continued after coming here in 1871. He married Isabella Lilburn in 1852; she was born in 1834; have two children, Sarah Jane, born April 1, 1860, and Annie Isabella, born March 6, 1869. Mr. Lilburn has property valued at nearly \$50,000; is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Lindell, A., railroad employee.

LINDSEY, O. K., groceries, flour and feed, on Main st., between Jefferson and College sts.; residence on Second st., between Jefferson and Green sts.; born May 17, 1843, in Delaware Co., Ohio; in 1855, came to Illinois; in 1858, came to Ottumwa; first engaged as general agent for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, and continued this till 1877, when he commenced his present business. Married Martha E. Heath in 1877; she was born in Minnesota; have one child—Grace E., born Nov. 27, 1878.

Lindsey, William, carpenter.

List, Henry, butcher.

LIVELY, L.; born near Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Dec. 9, 1817; when 21 years of age, he removed to Grant Co., Ind., and engaged in farming; from Grant, he removed to Rush Co. in 1848; thence to Iowa in the spring of 1852, and settled in this county, about five miles north of Agency; in 1865, came to Ottumwa; his business has been farming and stock-raising. Married Sept. 5, 1839, Matilda Jones, a native of Indiana; she was born Dec. 23, 1818; died July 14, 1863; there were three children—James H., Pamela and Sarah Jane; Mr. Lively again married March 11, 1864, Miss Sena Dimmitt (*nee* Pagett); have four children—Catherine, Susan, Henry and Maggie.

Lockwood, J., doctor.

Loomis, Joseph, retired merchant.

Long, George.

LOTSPEICH, ALFRED. Justice of the Peace; born in Greene Co., Tenn., June 17, 1817; removed to Jefferson Co., Tenn., in February, 1832; came to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, Oct. 22, 1840. Was the first Prosecuting Attorney for Henry Co. under the State Constitution; was admitted to the bar by the first Supreme Court under the State Constitution;

from 1849 to 1852, resided in Sacramento, Cal.; in 1852, returned to Iowa; came to Ottumwa Jan. 19, 1854. From 1858 to 1861, was Justice of the Peace; was City Councilman in an early day; member of the Board of Supervisors three years; County Treasurer from January, 1870, to January, 1874; elected Justice of the Peace again Nov. 25, 1874. First wife was Rebecca Ann Moore; married near Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, May 26, 1846; she and her infant son, Ira, aged 2 years, 1 month and 22 days, left San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 22, 1850, on board Hermaphrodite brig Meteor for New York, and the vessel, with all on board, were lost at sea; Mr. Lotspeich's second wife was Susanna Lotspeich; they were married Jan. 19, 1854; she died Nov. 20, 1873, aged 47 years 2 months and six days; their only son, William G., died Sept. 16, 1876, aged 21 years 5 months and 11 days; married Mrs. Mary P. Jones, of Des Moines, Oct. 23, 1878.

Lowrie, W. P., egg packer.

Lowenberg, Jacob, retired farmer.

Lynam, O. W., lawyer.

McCLUNG, H. C., route agent Central Ry. of Iowa.

McCARROLL, WM. F., hardware merchant; born in Harrison Co., Ohio, Dec. 14, 1823; came to Washington Township, Wapello Co., Iowa, in 1856; engaged in farming until January 1, 1871; came to Ottumwa and engaged in present business. Married Mary Millisack Oct. 19, 1854; she was born in Leesburg, Carroll Co., Ohio; have five children; the eldest, Charles T., is associated with his father in hardware business; the others are, Phoebe, John B., Laura and Wm. F., Jr.

McCoy, E. H., with H. N. Macon.

McCRIGHT, J. B., born March 25, 1819, Mercer Co., Pa.; came to Ottumwa in 1866; served as Deputy Marshal one year. Married Nancy Major Aug. 19, 1839; have eight children—Mary, Elizabeth, Buenavista, Squire W., Hattie B., Joseph B., Lomax B. and George G. His business, carpenter and tank-builder.

McCUE, ALBERT E., dealer in groceries and provisions; born in Lees-

burg, Ohio, Feb. 21, 1842; came to Ottumwa in 1873, and engaged in grocery business; he has been in mercantile business thirteen years. Mr. McCue enlisted in Co. G, 52d Ohio V. I., Aug. 22, 1862; he was in all engagements of his regiment except at Perrysville and Atlanta; mustered out July 22, 1865. Married Lottie E. Dawes June 23, 1869; she was born in Beverly, Ohio. Members of the First M. E. Church.

McCUE, W. D., Acting Sheriff; born in Perry Co., Ohio, Oct. 20, 1845; came to Ottumwa in 1874; was connected with Ladd's pork-house for three years. Was Alderman of Second Ward in 1876 and 1877; appointed Deputy Sheriff in January 1878; in September became Acting Sheriff. Married Lily B. Head on the 14th of April, 1875; she was born in Exeter, N. H.; have two children—Philip and Helen.

McCUE, WILBUR F., manufacturer of Robaugh Force Pumps; born in Springfield, Jefferson Co., Ohio, Nov. 26, 1838; came to Ottumwa in November, 1871, and engaged as foreman of Ladd's pork-packing establishment. Enlisted in Co. H, 2d Ohio V. I. April 16, 1861; discharged at the expiration of the three-months service; re-enlisted in Co. G, 52d Ohio V. I. in September, 1861; company transferred to the 71st Ohio. Mr. McCue was Aid-de-camp to Gen. McConnell, 2d Brig., 3d Div., 4th Army Corps, for one year; mustered out as First Lieutenant of Co. H, 71st Ohio V. I., in spring of 1866; he was in all the battles of his regiment, except that of Nashville, being at that time Acting Commissary of his regiment. After the war he engaged as book-keeper in Pittsburgh, Pa., from 1866 to 1871. Aug. 30, 1866, married Mary C. Browning, born in Circleville, Guernsey Co., Ohio; they have two children—William F. and Albert B. Owns property valued at \$7,500.

McCullough, George, retired.

McCULLOUGH, S. C., physician and surgeon; born at Morgan Station, Ky., June 9, 1816; moved to Madison, Ind., and to St. Louis in November 1837; resided there until 1846, when he returned to Indiana and located in Ripley County; in 1856, he came to

Fayette Co., Iowa, and, six months after, to Kirkville, Wapello Co.; in March, 1865, came to Ottumwa; is a graduate of McDowell College of St. Louis, class of 1844-45; been engaged in active practice of his profession ever since. Married Annie Wilson Jan. 1, 1861; have nine children—Sarah S., Mary A., Theodore W., John M., Frederick S., Allan, Emma K., Herman and Ralph M. McDonald, J. W., railroad conductor.

McDONALD, T. B., with the C., B. & Q. R. R.; born in Liberty, Union Co., Ind., Dec. 6, 1846; in 1850, removed with his parents to Grant Co., Ind., where he lived, until 1867, upon a farm; was engaged one year upon the P., C. & St. L. R. R.; in October, 1869, located at Nebraska City; was connected with the Midland Pacific, in the bridge department and as conductor; and also with the B. & M.; since Oct. 9, 1861, has been employed by the C., B. & Q. R. R., with Ottumwa as headquarters.

McELROY, E. E., attorney at law; born near Greenfield, Ohio, Feb. 16, 1849; graduated from Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., class of 1872, and from the law department of the Iowa State University, class of 1873; came to Ottumwa Aug. 18, 1873. Mr. McElroy married Belle Hamilton July 2, 1873; she was born at South Salem, Ohio; they have three children—Thomas Clifford, Carl E. and Walter H. Members of the Presbyterian Church.

McElroy, John, laborer.

McGlashon, L. D., engineer.

McGlashon, W. H., surveyor.

McGlone, William, saloon.

McGREW, WM. A., Cashier of the First National Bank, Ottumwa; born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1842; his parents removed to Steubenville in 1843; in 1856, went to Springfield, Ohio. In July, 1862, he enlisted in the 88th O. V. I.; was promoted to Lieutenant, and afterward to Adjutant; in 1865, was mustered out as Captain of Co. F, but remained in the service as clerk under Gen. Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners. Returned to Ohio; remained two months; came to Ottumwa and engaged in farming for some years; in 1871, was employed as book-keeper by Cragin & Co., pork-packers; re-

mained with that firm one winter season, and with Daggett & Edgerly, hardware merchants, three months in a similar capacity; in May, 1868, he took the position he still occupies in the bank. Has served as Alderman from the Third Ward two terms. Married Elizabeth P. Richards, of Brooke Co., W. Va.; has five children—Mattie M., Samuel F., Thomas F., Lizzie P. and John Mason.

McKelvy, W. S., grain-buyer.

McLaughlin, E. J., grocer.

McMahon, H. B.

McMichael, Parker, photographer.

McNamara, M., employe C., B. & Q. R. R.

McNETT, WM., attorney at law; born in Mt. Morris, Ogle Co., Ill., March 10, 1845; lived in Ogle and Stephenson Counties, Ill., until June, 1868, when he removed from Freeport, Ill., to Marshalltown, Iowa, April 1, 1869; came to Ottumwa in June, 1869; went to Eddyville, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession until September, 1871, when he returned to Ottumwa, where he has since resided.

McGAVIE, S. L., lumber dealer; born in Clermont Co., Ohio; came to Salem, Henry Co., Iowa, in 1855; to Ottumwa in July, 1876.

Macey, H. N., contractor and builder, and manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds.

Madigan, John, employe C., B. & Q. R. R.

Mahon, Samuel, wholesale grocer.

MAJOR, WILL T., Secretary of the Johnston Ruffler Co.; born in Christian Co., Kentucky, April 25, 1833; came with his parents to Bloomington, Ill., in 1835; in March, 1855, he came to Ottumwa; was engaged in mercantile business here until 1870; in 1871, he purchased an interest in the Johnston Ruffler, and has continued in the manufacture of the ruffler ever since.

MANNING, CALVIN, attorney at law; born June 7, 1851, at Keosauqua, Van Buren Co., Iowa, where his father, Edwin Manning, now resides; after spending eight years in the preparatory schools of New England, entered Cornell University and graduated; is also a graduate from the law department of the Iowa State University; Mr. Manning was with the law firm of Joy & Wright, of Sioux City, two years and

a half; in April, 1875, associated with Judge Morris J. Williams in law business in Ottumwa; this partnership continued for two and one-half years, since which time Mr. Manning has been engaged in the practice of his profession alone. In the spring of 1878, was elected City Attorney, and is now holding that office. Married Julia K. Blake Sept. 18, 1877; she was born in Ottumwa. Is a member of the Congregational Church.

Maraban, Pat, farmer.

Mashek, Ed., machinist.

MAST, ISAAC, retired; born in Berks Co., Penn., May 3, 1809; moved to Champaign Co., Ohio, 1833; to Ottumwa, Iowa, November, 1867. Married Ann Gehman Jan. 1, 1833; have three children—Jacob G., Tabitha A. and J. N. Republican. Members of the M. E. Church. He is owner of real estate.

MAST, J. N., attorney; born near Urbana, Champaign Co., Ohio, Nov. 1, 1834; he came to Ottumwa in 1866; a year later, engaged in the practice of law; was a member of the law firm of Fulton & Mast from 1869 to 1870. Spring of 1877, was elected Alderman of the Third Ward. Is Secretary of the Ottumwa Water Power Co.; Secretary and Treasurer of the Ottumwa Water Works.

Mast, J. G.

Mather, E. G., gunsmith.

Meek, J. G., merchant.

Melick, Aaron, local editor *Daily Courier*.

Merrill, J. H., wholesale grocer.

Milburn, Thomas, omnibus-driver.

Milligan, George, retired.

Miller, A. J., clerk.

Miller, Byron, teamster.

MILLER, DAVID T., attorney at law; born near Newark, Ohio, May 2, 1843; removed with his parents to Union Co., Ohio, in 1852; in the fall of 1856, came to Sigourney, Iowa; resided there until September, 1872; then came to Ottumwa. Mr. Miller has been engaged in the practice of law six years. He enlisted February 11, 1864, in Co. G, 15th Iowa Infantry, mustered out August, 1865. Married Mary Griswold October 2, 1872; she was born in Lock Berlin, N. Y., April 18, 1850.

Miller, George, tinner.

Miller, John, laborer.

MILLER, J. B., restaurant; born near Sbanesville, Ohio, February 5, 1837. His first business venture was in the tin and stove trade, which he carried on for eight years; he came to Blakesburg, Iowa, in 1857; for three years, carried on the same business; in 1860, came to Ottumwa; in 1861, went into partnership with Krauer, Washburn & Co., on the present site of the First National Bank; sold out, and started alone; in 1869, William Krauer went in with him, afterward sold out and engaged in present business; is one of the stockholders, and Secretary of the Krauer Brewing Co.; he has a fine vineyard of over three acres, and manufactures wine. Married, March 10, 1864, Christina Aldrich, daughter of John Aldrich, who came here at an early day from Indiana; Mrs. Miller was born June 1, 1844, in Adams Co., Ohio; had six children, five living—Lily May, Mattie Bird, Charles Edmund, Della Pearl and George W.; the last son, Freddie, died in infancy. The value of Mr. Miller's real estate is about \$20,000.

Miller, J. F., employe C., B. & Q. R. R.

Miller, J. W., second-hand store and auctioneer.

Millisack, Jacob, retired.

Minnick, C. R., carpenter.

Minnick, Z. J., clerk.

Mohoney, B.

Mahoney, J., laborer.

Mahoney, Mike, farmer.

Mahoney, T., laborer.

Moore, A. W., painter.

Montague, M., employ C., R. I. & P. R. R.

MOORE, JOHN L., Secretary of the Ottumwa Starch Co.; born in Beaver Co., Penn., June 24, 1834; came to Burlington in 1855; was in the drug business one year; removed to Keokuk; in the spring of 1858, removed to Eddyville; in 1869, came to this city. Was Alderman of the Third Ward four years. Married Henrietta L. Nixon in April, 1859, in Burlington; she is a native of Greenfield, Ohio; have two children—George C. and Fred L. Members of the Congregational Church.

Moore, Samuel, carpenter.

Morrison, J. W., railroad conductor.

Morey, D. F., manufacturer of cigars.

Mortimer, S. B., employe C., B. & Q. R. R.

MOSS, A. D., dealer in dry goods, carpets, etc.; born at Stonington, Conn., Aug. 1, 1836; came to Ottumwa Aug. 27, 1872, and entered the mercantile business in the firm of W. C. Moss, Jr., & Co.; maintained until 1876; the present house was opened April 1, 1878; Mr. Moss has been Superintendent of the Coal and Mining Co., at Dudley, since 1871; was Superintendent of the Southwestern Coal and Mining Co. from 1872 to 1875; was a stockholder and Director of the First National Bank at the time of organization; in 1872, Osgood & Moss were agents of the Dupont Powder Co.; Osgood retired in 1876; Mr. Moss has since acted as agent. Mr. Moss has represented the Third Ward in the City Council; has been Treasurer of the Ottumwa Driving-Park Association. Married Mary F. Ladd June 1, 1869; born in Jefferson Co., Ohio; have three children—Caroline L., Dennison F. and Cleveland Osgood. Members of the Congregational Church.

Moses, H. W., cooper.

Mountain, John, carpenter.

Muir, T. E., teamster.

Muir, Thomas I., teamster.

Murphy, B. F., engineer.

Murphy, P. B., grocer.

Myers, I. A., agent Singer Sewing Machine Co.

MYERS, J. H., nurseryman; owns ten acres of land valued at \$5,000; born in Roanoke, Va., in 1826; moved to Indiana; in 1845, came to Ottumwa. Has held various offices of trust—City Marshal, City Assessor and Township Assessor. Was in the army three years, in Co. E, 36th I. V. I.; mustered out at Duvall's Bluff in August, 1865. Mrs. Myers' maiden name was Cochran; born in Greene Co., Ohio, in 1836; two children living—William P., aged 11 years, and Henry G., 6 years; lost one child—Charles Myers, aged 4 years 6 months. Mrs. Myers' brother built the first steam saw and grist mill in Ottumwa, none being nearer than forty miles, and it proved an important factor in the advancement and growth of the town.

MYERS, M. B., County Auditor ; born in Goshen, Elkhart Co., Ind., June 24, 1834 ; removed to Mt. Pleasant in 1852 ; was educated at the Wesleyan University there ; in 1855, he came to Ashland, Wapello Co. ; was employed in Ashland by Thomas Ping, as clerk in his store ; in 1857, removed to Anderson Co., Kan. ; engaged in farming there until 1859, when he taught school until 1860, when he went to Colorado ; engaged in mining at California Gulch until he returned to Wapello Co., in 1861 ; in 1864, he went to Helena, Ark. ; in mercantile business there until 1865, when he became Government lessee of the Lamb plantation, near Helena ; he returned to Wapello Co. in 1866 ; in grocery business in Ottumwa until 1868, when he became connected with the railroad contracting firm of Gray, Baker & Madison. In 1875, elected County Auditor ; re-elected in 1877. Nov. 26, 1864, married Sadie E. Burkett ; she was born in Vigo Co., Ind., Nov. 17, 1840 ; have three children—Charlie A., Stella and Edward P. Members of the Main Street M. E. Church.

MYNARD, FLOYD J., attorney at law ; a native of New York ; was born April 8, 1852 ; came to Stephenson Co., Ill., with his parents, in 1854, and lived in that county until May, 1877, when he came to Ottumwa ; was educated at the high school of Freeport and at the University of Wisconsin, at Madison ; was admitted to the bar of Illinois Jan. 5, 1877 ; came to Iowa Aug. 28 of the same year.

NATION, ISAAC, plasterer.

Neeley, Samuel, employe R. R.

Nelson, John, car-repairer.

Nelson, J., laborer.

Nichols, J. C., farmer.

Nichols, W. W., Chief Engineer Fire Dept.

Niece, W. F., plasterer.

Nodgrun, A., shoemaker.

Nodgrun, E., shoemaker.

Nord, W., employe R. R.

Norton, M. A., Mrs.

NORRIS, JAMES W., born in Meredith, N. H., Aug. 13, 1815 ; in 1831, his parents removed to Compton, Lower Canada ; he attended Hadley

Academy, and, in the summer of 1833, went to the Grammar School at Peacham ; in the winter of 1834, he taught school, and, in 1835, entered Marietta College ; graduated in 1838 ; he secured a position as private tutor in Kentucky, studying law meanwhile, and was admitted to the bar in 1839, though he continued teaching at Bloomington until 1863, at which time he removed to Chicago ; he got out the first Directory of that city in 1843-44 ; in April of that year, started the *Chicago Journal*, in connection with Robert L. Wilson, and after two years began the publication of Directories again ; he organized the first Rough and Ready Club, and as Corresponding Secretary of that club invited Abraham Lincoln to address them, which he did ; on the 29th of March, 1849, he left Chicago with a mule-team and arrived at Ottumwa about the 1st of May ; In December, 1855, he bought the *Courier*, a history of which paper is to be found in the article upon the press. He was appointed Postmaster by Abraham Lincoln, and held the office six years. He married Miss Martha R. Spaulding, who was born at Billerica, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Norris are members of the Congregational Church.

Nosler, H. C., ice dealer.

Nusbaum, M., dealer in clothing.

Nuthall, A., engineer.

O'CONNER, JAMES, laborer.

O'Conner, Patrick, employe Gas Co.

Oehlschlager, Jacob, cigar manufacturer.

Oehlschlager, M., saloon.

O'Leary, Jerry, retired.

Oliver, E. R., jeweler.

OLNEY, A. C., DR., physician and surgeon ; office corner Main and Jefferson streets ; residence, Ottumwa ; born Oct. 13, 1817, in Morgan Co., Ohio ; in 1830, came to McLean Co., Ill., with his parents ; in 1840, commenced his regular course of studies, and graduated in 1846 at Knox College ; he then removed to Henry Co., Iowa ; in 1847, came to Jefferson Co., and, in 1853, graduated from the medical department of the Iowa University ; in 1855, received the degree of Master at Knox College, Ill. ; in 1850, re-

moved to Wapello Co., and commenced the practice of his profession at Chillicothe, Iowa. Owns eighty-six acres of land in Columbia Tp., valued at \$25 per acre; also house and lot in Chillicothe; in 1878, removed to Ottumwa. He now holds the office of County Physician; was appointed County Superintendent of Public Schools of Wapello Co. to fill a vacancy in 1867; held this position till 1868; is now Coroner of Wapello Co.; is a member of the Des Moines Valley and Wapello County Medical Society. Married Eliza A. Saunders in 1847; she was born Nov. 30, 1817, in Woodward Co., Va.; died in 1870; had six children, four living—Geo. W., Tryphena L., Susan M. and Eliza A. His second marriage was to F. A. Daines; she was born Oct. 7, 1839, in New York. Has voted the Republican ticket since its organization in 1856.

Olson, A., laborer.

O'Maley, Wm., grocer.

O'Neal, F., employe C., B. & Q. R. R.

Orcut, T., laborer.

ORR, WILLIAM L., physician and surgeon; born in Washington, Washington Co., Penn., April 12, 1823. Received a classical education at Washington College, Penn., and a medical education at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia; he removed to Fairfield, Jefferson Co., Iowa, in 1844, and engaged in practice there until March, 1852, when he came to Ottumwa, and went into the drug business; he conducted that for several years, and, from 1856 to 1858, was Principal of the Ottumwa public school; in 1858, resumed his medical practice; in 1860, was elected Mayor, served one term, and was three times re-elected. In March, 1862, entered the service as Assistant Surgeon of the 3d I. V. C.; in December, 1862, was promoted to Surgeon of the 21st I. V. I.; in November, 1864, he resigned on account of ill-health; he engaged in the drug business from 1876 to 1878, and, Oct. 8 of the latter year, was elected Justice of the Peace; was Alderman and City Clerk at an early day. Feb. 24, 1846, married Miss Ruth B. Baldwin; she was born in Washington Co., Penn.;

had eight children; lost four, two in infancy—William C. and Albert G., at the ages of 21 and 11 respectively; four living—Clara (now Mrs. H. A. Kinman), Maggie E. (now Mrs. D. A. Pool), John B. and Calvin McClintock. Members of the Presbyterian Church.

Osborn, Horace.

Osterberg, Matt, laborer.

Ostertagg, C., shoemaker.

O'Sullivan, Thos., retired.

Owens, E. H., plasterer.

Owen, George, clerk.

OWEN, T. R.; born in Franklin Co., Ind., Oct. 22, 1824; moved to Ottumwa in January, 1856; was elected Constable in 1878; is a tanner by trade. Married M. A. Thorp in September, 1858; have two children—George B. and Carrie S. Republican.

PAESNAU, JOHN, stone-mason.

PALLISTER, JOHN A., manufacturer of confectionery and dealer in fruit, E. Main street; born Nov. 3, 1856, in Quebec; in 1870, came to Lucas Co., Iowa; in 1872, removed to Ottumwa; the following year, he commenced an apprenticeship with Boulton Bros., confectioners; remained with this firm until 1878, when he commenced his present business; his parents reside in Ottumwa; his father was born in England in 1833; his mother in Canada in 1833. Republican.

Parish, S. A., carpenter.

PARKE, GEORGE W., lumber, E. Main street; resides on Court street; born in March, 1842, in Washington Co., N. Y.; in 1858, came to Chicago; remained there till 1871, when he engaged as commercial traveler between Chicago and New York; in the spring of 1875, came to Ottumwa, and commenced his present business. Married Miss Ella Baker in 1873; she was born in Portage City, Wis. Democrat.

Park, Leander, grocer.

PARK, SAMUEL; born Sept. 17, 1818, in Licking Co., Ohio; came to Davis Co., Iowa; then to Ottumwa in 1869. Married June 22, 1863, his third wife; had four children by his first wife—Leander, Angeline, Marcella and Julia; three by his third wife—Eunice, Albert and Charles. He has

17.87 acres of land, valued at \$2,000; is a member of the Episcopal Church; Republican.

PECK, A. J., proprietor of livery, feed and sale stable; born in Center Tp., Wapello Co., Iowa, Feb. 6, 1845; engaged in farming until the spring of 1867, when he engaged in present business.

Peck, John F., clerk.

Peck, J. M., Jr., livery stable.

Peters, C. C., book-keeper.

PETERSON, A. P., groceries, flour and feed, East Main st.; residence on Jefferson st.; born Sept. 26, 1843, in Sweden; in 1862, came to New York; the following year, removed to Wapello Co., Iowa; in 1875, commenced his present business. Has been Secretary of the School Board in Polk Tp., and Township Treasurer in Cass Tp. Married Anna S. Benson in 1864; she was born in 1849 in Sweden; have five children—Emily A., John E., Edward L., Fred W. and Charles G. Members of the Lutheran Church; Republican.

Pfister, John, brewer.

Phelps, Frank.

PICKETT, Z., born in Ripley Co., Ind., June 15, 1835; came to Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1869. Was in the 7th Ind. V. I. three months; mustered out Aug. 15, 1861. Married Cynthia Aleya Sept. 15, 1862; they have two children—Ada and Burk. His business, contractor and builder.

Pickler, J. R., grocer.

Pierce, G. D., shoemaker.

PIERCE, S. D., & CO., manufacturers and dealers in boots and shoes.

PIERCE, S. D., born in Providence, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Oct. 13, 1827; August, 1850, moved to Lewistown, Fulton Co., Ill.; in 1857, to St. Clair Co., Mo.; to Ottumwa in August, 1860. Married Nancy Petrie April 11, 1846; born at Little Falls, Herkimer Co., N. Y.; had six children, four living—Samuel Miles, Mary L., George D. and Frank D. Has worked at shoemaking about thirty-six years. Alderman of the First Ward of Ottumwa.

Pierson, M. L., teamster.

Pierce, R. M., laborer.

POAG, W. L., County Treasurer; born in Ruggles Township, Ashland Co.,

Ohio, May 2, 1838; was farming and teaching in that vicinity until May 30, 1864; then came to Dahlonga Tp., Wapello Co., Iowa; after four years, removed to Columbia Tp.; lived there ten years. Was elected County Treasurer in the fall of 1877. Married Phoebe A. Craft May, 1864; she was born in Greene Co., Penn., January, 1833; have had five children, three living—Ella Blanche, Jennie P. and Clara J. Mrs. Poag is a member of the Christian Church.

POLLARD, WILLIAM W., of the firm of Durfee & Pollard; born near Belleville, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Feb. 28, 1835; came to Ottumwa in 1865; has worked at his present business since he was 17. Has been Alderman of the Fourth Ward for three terms; member of the School Board for one year. His first wife was Amelia C. Clafin, of Jefferson Co., N. Y., who died in February, 1872, leaving two children—Carrrie A. and Amelia M.; married May 14, 1873, Harriet E. Lamme, who was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio; a member of the Presbyterian Church. Have one child—James.

Pool, D. A., druggist.

Pomroy, Sarah.

PORTER, JAMES S., Mayor of Ottumwa; born near Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Penn., Nov. 21, 1826; fall of 1833, with his parents, moved to Guernsey Co., Ohio, near Camden; spring of 1848, went to New Concord, Muskingum Co., and learned the wagon-making and threshing-machine trade; came to Van Buren Co., Iowa, in 1851; located at Pittsburg, and carried on the manufacturing of wagons until 1856; came to Ottumwa, and engaged in the same business. In 1861, enlisted in Co. D, 15th Iowa V. I.; was in all the engagements of that regiment; entered as a private; promoted to Sergeant, while in rendezvous; February, 1862, made First Lieutenant; January, 1863, Captain; January, 1865, Major, and mustered out Brevet Lieutenant Colonel; returned to Ottumwa June 27, 1865. Elected County Judge in October; re-elected in 1867. From 1870 to 1874, was engaged in manufacturing plows; sold out; remained with the concern until fall,

1875, as superintendent of the wood department. In March, 1877, he was elected Mayor; in 1878, was re-elected; has been twice Alderman of the city. Married Oct. 13, 1853, Isabella F. Goddard; born in Urbana, Champaign Co., Ohio; have had four children, two living—Harry and Fred.

PORTER, ROBERT, of the firm of Porter Bros. & Hasworth, wholesale and retail dealers in leather, saddlery hardware, etc., manufacturers of harness, saddles, horse-collars, etc. Mr. Porter was born in Perryopolis, Fayette Co., Penn., Jan. 18, 1834; moved to Virginia in 1854; in 1857, came to Ottumwa. Married Mary J. Hackworth in May, 1861; she was born in Illinois; have had six children, three living—Lettie M., Clarence C. and George E. Mr. Porter worked at saddlery until 1860; he then engaged in business for himself in the manufacture of harness and saddlery; carried on the business until May, 1867; Eli Cope was then admitted to partnership; in September, 1872, the present firm was established; their sales are very large in Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Colorado.

Porter, L. F., lawyer.

Post, C. A., railroad conductor.

Postle, J. L., teamster.

Postlewait, John, coal dealer.

POTTER, ALLEN, was born in Lewis Co., N. Y., Jan. 5, 1837; moved with his parents to Chautauqua Co., thence to Steuben Co., in 1869; in 1874 to Ottumwa; has the position of conductor on a passenger-train on the C. B. & Q.; R. R. Married Phebe A. Titus Dec. 31, 1861. Members of the M. E. Church. Republican.

Potter, John, Notary Public.

Potter, William, meat market.

POTTER & CHINN, proprietors of meat market, Second street, near Court.

Powell, H. B., carpenter.

Powell, W. H., tinner.

Proctor, George, laborer.

Prosser, John, miller.

Prugh, J., dealer in crockery.

Purnell, Frank, clerk.

Pyle, Norris, horse-trainer.

QUILTY, FRANK.

Quinlan, James, employe C., B. & Q. R. R.

Quinlan, Thomas, blacksmith.

RACINE, FRED, car-repairer.

RANSEEN, M. C., Pastor the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church; born in Sweden April 6, 1845; studied several years in Sweden; in 1867, came to Paxton, Ill.; graduated from Augustina College, in 1871; was ordained to the ministry the same year and, settled at West Dayton, Iowa; in 1873, he went to Elgin, Ill., and, in 1875, came to Ottumwa; has traveled some in missionary work, and was chairman of the Iowa Conference in 1877. Married, Oct. 3, 1872, Anna Sophia Anderson; she was born Oct. 30, 1851, in Sweden, and came to this country when but two years old; have three children—Arnold E., Gertie L. and Anna Cora.

Ransier, J. M., undertaker.

Ray, Joe, policeman.

Rector, L., carpenter.

Redenbaugh, A. J., painter.

Reece, H. C., carpenter.

Reece, J. P., carpenter.

Resor, W. H., book-keeper.

Rheim, J. H., music teacher.

Richardson, J., laborer.

Rider, James, horse dealer.

Rider, W. B., horse dealer.

Riordan, Tim, Justice of the Peace.

Robinson, B., blacksmith.

ROBINSON BROS., dealers in dry goods, notions, fancy goods, etc.; established in 1872. C. G. Robinson, born in Frederick Co., Virginia, June 1, 1846; removed to Missouri October, 1870; came to Ottumwa in April, 1872. S. D. Robinson, born in Frederick Co., Va., June 6, 1848; in 1871, removed to Missouri, after one year's residence there he came to Ottumwa, April, 1872.

ROBINSON, EDWARD A., attorney at law; born in Queensville, Indiana, July 30, 1854; came to Ottumwa with his parents in 1857; in the spring, removed to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; in May, 1877, he returned to Ottumwa. Is a graduate of the Iowa Wesleyan University, Class of 1874; he also graduated from the law department of Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., Class of 1876; he was elected Township Clerk at the last election, October 8, 1878. Is a member of the First M. E. Church.

Robinson, William, laborer.

ROBERTS & ROCKEY,

DRS., homeopathic physicians and surgeons; Dr. Roberts makes a specialty of the eye and ear, and Dr. Rockey of surgery. H. W. Roberts, M. D., homeopathic physician and surgeon; born in Sheboygan Co., Wis., Oct. 1, 1849; removed to Fond du Lac, Wis., with his parents in 1854; read medicine with Drs. Patchen & Bishop in Fond du Lac; then attended the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago; graduated from that institution, Class of 1874; was resident physician in the Hahnemann Medical College Hospital for one year; came to Ottumwa in 1875.

ROCKEY, A. E., homeopathic physician and surgeon; born near Freeport, Stephenson Co., Ill., July 5, 1855; studied medicine with Dr. J. H. Beaumont, of Freeport, then entered Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago; graduated from that institution Class of 1877; the Doctor was Physician's Assistant in Hahnemann Medical College Hospital one year, and resident surgeon of the same hospital one year.

Römer, A., cabinet maker and carpenter.

Römer, G. A., carpenter.

ROGERS, LANNES E., DR., dentist; born in Burlington, Iowa, May 22, 1851; moved to Clinton, Mo., in 1866; resided there two years; returned to Burlington; attended one course at the Missouri Dental College in St. Louis, in 1872; in 1873, he entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, at Philadelphia; graduated from that institution Feb. 28, 1874; he was located in Burlington from that time until June, 1875, when he came to Ottumwa. He married Alice W. Wilson Dec. 25, 1876; she was born in Pennsylvania; they have one child—Ralph Forrest. Mrs. Rogers is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ROGERS, T. A., physician and surgeon; born in Galesburg, Ill., Feb. 6, 1854; came to Ottumwa in 1874; read medicine with T. W. Shaw, of Macon, Mo., and with Dr. Wilkinson; attended lectures at the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, and graduated at Rush Medical College in the Class of 1878.

Rogers, J. H., insurance agent.

Rogers, Thomas, teamster.

ROOT, MOSES B., proprietor of the marble-yard and works; born near Springfield, Mass., May 25, 1816; parents removed to Licking Co., Ohio, when he was about two years of age; in June, 1842, he came to Van Buren Co., Iowa; engaged in farming three years, then commenced the marble business at Keosauqua; came to Ottumwa in 1860. Married Elizabeth Howard in March, 1841; she was born in Pennsylvania; they have had five children; lost one son and a daughter; Howard died in 1846, and Mary died in 1851; those living are Frank L., Addie H., and Ettie L. Members of the Congregational Church.

ROUNDS, CHARLES B., was born in Winslow, Me., Dec. 4, 1839; in 1844, he went to live with a relative at Trenton, N. J., his parents having died while he was quite young; lived in Trenton until 1857, when he entered the regular army, 5th U. S. Regt.; was in Utah, Oregon and New Mexico until the breaking-out of the rebellion; during the rebellion he was stationed in New Mexico the entire time; after the close of the war, his regiment went to Colorado, established Fort Reynolds, and was stationed there until 1868, when he was mustered out of service, his term of enlistment having expired. Came to Ottumwa in 1871; was connected with the North Missouri Railway Co., until 1874; in February, 1878, engaged in his present business. He is Alderman of the Fourth Ward; served one year as Township Clerk. Married Emma F. Light in April, 1872; she was born in Pennsylvania; they have one child, Marcus J. Mrs. Rounds is a member of the Main St. M. E. Church.

Rowe, A., laborer.

ROWLAND, M., Street Commissioner; born in Ireland Dec. 25, 1838; came to Quebec in 1854, and after living in Canada three years, moved to Monroe Co., N. Y., where he lived for a year; came to Fairfield, Jefferson Co., in 1858; in November, 1861, came to Ottumwa; he was employed in the wholesale grocery house of J. H.

Merrill & Co., for twelve years, and was afterward engaged in the packing-house of Ladd & Co.; he was appointed Street Commissioner on the 18th of March, 1878. Married Oct. 20, 1861, to Ellen Doran, who was born in Ireland; they have had eight children, four of whom died in infancy; the living are Annie, Bridget, Maggie and Mary Ellen. Members of the Catholic Church.

Rowland, P., employe C., R. I. & P. R. R.

Russell, J. R., wagon-maker.

Russell, T. J., blacksmith.

Rutherford, J., laborer.

SPRAGUES, DAVID, teamster.

S Samuels, B., dry goods.

Sampson, S., tailor.

Sachel, William, coal-miner.

SANCHEZ, FRANK, born in Bavaria Nov. 11, 1820; came to the United States in March, 1853; moved to Dallas Co., Iowa, in July, 1854; engaged in farming; in 1863, went to Chicago and became a cattle-dealer, in partnership with Isaac Waixel; in 1875, came to Ottumwa and built soap works. Married Louisa Margall Nov. 26, 1846; born in Bavaria; have six children—Mary L., now Mrs. Adolph Smith, Arlington Heights; Theodore, associated with his father; Frank J., with C. H. Hack, of Chicago; Charles, with his father; Caroline and Alice Matilda.

SANFORD, STEPHEN B., born in Williston, Chittenden Co., Vt., Jan. 10, 1816; in 1852, removed to Granville, Licking Co., Ohio; lived there until 1856; in 1857, came to this State, locating at Iowa Falls, Hardin Co., where he lived for two years; then two years in Eldora; two in Grinnell; thence to Washington, Iowa, in 1864, and to Ottumwa Jan. 15, 1878; he has been in the hotel business for thirty-six years, in the livery business ten. Married, in November, 1836, Miss Mary A. Smith, who was born in Williston, Vt., March 12, 1815; have had five children, four living—two sons and two daughters.

Sauer, Adam, butcher.

Saylor, John, farmer.

Sax, Charles, clothing.

Schaub, L., saloon-keeper.

SCHICK, CHARLES, stave and barrel manufacturer, firm of J. C. Schick

& Co.; born in Germany; came to America with his parents in 1848; to Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1868. Married Elizabeth Lawson Oct., 1869; have four children—Iowa, Maggie, Charles J., William D. He is real estate owner. Schick, V., cooperage and timber dealer. Schinderley, Martin, employe C., B. & Q. R. R.

Schmitt, A., clothing dealer.

Schreeve, J. S., teamster.

SCOTT, E. M. B., firm of Scott & Goodall, druggists and booksellers, corner Main and Green streets; residence on Jefferson street; born March 26, 1842, in Dayton, Ohio; in 1856, came to Fairfield, Iowa; engaged in the drug business in 1865, firm of Clarke & Scott; continued till 1875, when he removed to Ottumwa and had charge of the retail department of J. L. Taylor & Co., druggists; June 10, 1878, commenced their present business. Married Miss Margaret Brown October, 1866; she was born Oct. 21, 1845, in Wapello Co., Iowa; have one child—Norman, aged 10 years. He enlisted in 1862, Co. E, 36th I. V. I., and served through the war; was in the battle of Helena, capture of Little Rock, Jenkins' Ferry and others. Republican. Mrs. S. is a member of the Christian Church.

Sculley, J. C., tinner.

Sehl, John, employe C., B. & Q. R. R.

Sellers, Henry, employe C., B. & Q. R. R.

Shafer, Alois, brewer.

Sharp, W. P., commercial traveler;

Shaw, Enoch, barber.

Shea, John, laborer.

Shea, J. W., laborer.

Shea, Owen, section boss C., R. I. & P. R. R.

SHEFFER, G. H., with W. A. Jordan & Sons; born in Nova Scotia Jan. 6, 1834; while young went to Boston; he was, for a time, engaged in the lumber business in Maine; came from there to Ottumwa in 1862; was in the dry goods business for himself eleven years, then entered the house of Jordon & Sons, as salesman. Was for two years a member of the City Council. Married Martha A. Fuller Jan. 26, 1859; she is a native of Maine and was born March, 1838; they have two children—George H. and Samuel.

Mr. Sheffer has real estate valued at \$10,000. Mrs. Sheffer is a member of the Congregational Church.

Shehan, T., employe R. R.

Shepard, J. R., agricultural implements.

SHEPHERD, THOS. K., patentee of the "Monitor" and manufacturer of the "Big Giant Pump;" born near Richmond, Jefferson Co., Ohio, July 31, 1834; came to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in 1857; to Ottumwa in 1860, and invented the pump April 11, 1876. Married Melissa Whitcomb, Jan. 7, 1864; she was born in Fairfield, Iowa, Nov. 2, 1841; have three children living—Gracie M., Lotty Edna, and an infant son Fred; two died in infancy. Mr. Shepherd owns eighty acres in Section 17, Richland Tp.

Sherod, J. G., retired.

Shreeve, Wm., teamster.

Shury, J. W., plasterer.

Silberman, F., dealer in hides and furs.

Simmons, C., carpenter.

Simmons, Frank, traveling salesman.

Simmons, W. H., painter.

Simons, Henry, wagon-maker.

Sinnamon, W. J., railroad employe.

Simpson, Alex., retired.

SISSON, H. B., DR., dental surgeon; born in Champaign, Ohio, Aug. 27, 1821; when 14, went to Mississippi; remained one year, and thence to Louisiana and remained twelve years; afterward lived in Kentucky and Indiana; came to Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1853, and engaged in present business; has been twenty-five years in his profession, and aside from that has given attention to fruit raising and honey. Married Margaret Rider Oct. 1, 1855; she was born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1831; lost three children, four living—Virginia E., Minnie B., Willie T. and Leonidas W.

Skellenger, Luther, teamster.

SLEEPER, F. R., born in Compton, N. H., Jan. 3, 1854; came to Ottumwa in August, 1878; is stockholder and one of the directors and superintendent of the Ottumwa Starch Co. Married Clara P. Vinton Nov. 15, 1876; have one child—Lawrence E.

SLOAN, J., born July 7, 1844, at Joliet, Ill. Aug. 18, 1862, enlisted in Co. K, of the 100th Ill. V. I.; was engaged in several battles; mustered out

on account of wounds received in battle. Was agent for the C., A. & St. L. R. R. eight years; then agent for the St. L., K. C. & W. R. R. Co., at Wellsville, Mo., eight months; went to Moulton, Iowa, and remained three years in same capacity; Nov. 13, 1877, came to Ottumwa, where he holds the same position. Married C. Snider Nov. 15, 1874.

Smeeton, J., milk dealer.

Smith, D.

Smith, F. W., fruit-grower.

Smith, G. A.

Smith, G. W., clerk.

Smith, J. B., junk store.

Smith, J. B., plater J. Ruffler Co.

Smith, J. J., commission merchant.

Smith, J. L., engineer.

Smith, Lewis, mechanic.

SMITH, WILLARD M., photographic artist; born in East Schuyler, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Sept. 9, 1853; came to Ottumwa in July, 1878; engaged in photographic business five years in Chicago previous to coming to Ottumwa; Mr. Smith is one of the best photographic artists in the West.

Smith, W. J., R. R. employe.

Smith, Wyatt, barber.

Spaulding, A. M.

SPRAGUE, P. B., born in Washington Co., Ohio; came to Ottumwa in 1874; engaged in the drug trade; his place of business is on the corner of Main and Union streets, where he keeps a first-class stock. Married Sarah A. Kimmey Aug. 25, 1875; have one child—Harry B.

Springer, James, R. R. conductor.

Steck, A. C., attorney.

Spurlock, L. B., teamster.

Squires, Daniel, retired.

Stay, Edward.

Stephenson, W. T., painter.

STELLER, WILLIAM, butcher, E. Main street; born May 7, 1842, in Prussia; in 1854, came to St. Louis; the following year, removed to Keokuk, Iowa; in 1866, came to Ottumwa; in 1873, commenced his present business. Enlisted in 1861, in Co. H, 15th Mo. V. I.; served three years and two months, and was honorably discharged; was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Corinth, Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Tenn., Chickamauga, Sherman's march to the sea and

others. Married E. A. Bond in 1868; she was born in 1846, in New York; have two children—Fred and Walter. Members of the Lutheran Church.

Sterrett, J. F., insurance agent.

Stevens, J. C., dealer in aggl. implements.

STEVENS, W. H., firm of Stevens & Dennis, dealers in groceries and provisions; born in McDonough Co., Ill., Oct. 17, 1844; when 3 years old, his parent removed to Highland Tp., Wapello Co.; lived on a farm until 1873; came to Ottumwa, and engaged in present business. Married March 9, 1871, Mary M. Dennis; she was born in Schuyler Co., Mo.; have two children—Leo and Fred. Owns real estate valued at \$3,000.

STEWART, DUDLEY W., DR., born at Athens, Ohio, March 23, 1836; moved with parents to West Point, Lee Co., Iowa, in March, 1840; March, 1857, moved to Rock Island; one year after to Chicago; resided there until the spring of 1861, having charge of the Mercy Hospital for one year; for two months, he had charge of Camp Butler in 1861; then enlisted in the 38th V. I.; regiment was on detached duty at Camp Butler for twenty-two months; then to Fort Madison in 1863, and remained eight months; then to Davenport for ten months; he came to Ottumwa in the fall of 1865. He married Sept. 9, 1863, Josephine R. Reeves; born at Fort Madison Jan. 1, 1845; have two sons—Rollin R. and Frank S.

Stewart, J. L., music dealer.

STEWART, O. E.; born Oct. 11, 1844, in Henry Co., Iowa; moved with parents to Des Moines Co. in 1850. In 1861, enlisted in Co. E, 15th Iowa V. I.; served till nearly the close of the war; mustered out on account of wounds received in the battle of Pittsburg Landing; was in the siege and battle of Corinth; siege and battle of Vicksburg; siege and battles around Atlanta. Married Annie Ogdon Nov 25, 1874; have two children—Ruth and Francis. Has been three years chief train-dispatcher, and the present time train master, of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. at this point.

Stewart, W. H., railroad employe.

STILES, EDWARD H., HON., a prominent citizen of Wa-

pello Co., was born at Granby, Hartford Co., Conn., on the 3d day of October, 1836; in December, 1856, he came to this county with the intention of making the West his home, and, during the following winter, taught school. Before he came West, he had commenced the study of law, and, in the spring of 1857, he again resumed it in the office of Col. S. W. Summers, then a leading lawyer of Ottumwa. In December, 1857, he was admitted to the bar, having passed a remarkably fine examination, and immediately afterward formed a co-partnership with Col. Summers. In 1858, Mr. Stiles was elected a member of the City Council, and, in 1859, City Solicitor. During the Presidential campaign of 1860, Mr. Stiles was a very earnest Democrat, and heartily espoused the cause of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, urging his election in many forcible speeches in this and adjoining counties. After the breaking-out of the rebellion, he regarded it as his duty to ally himself with the Republican party in the preservation of the Union, and has ever since been an earnest Republican. In January, 1861, at the first session of the first Board of Supervisors of the county, he was elected Attorney of the Board, and, a year later, was re-elected; in January, 1864, he was selected by the Republican party as its representative in the State Legislature from this county, and served with distinction during the session on the important Standing Committee on Judiciary and Finance, and a notable special committee on a prohibitory liquor law; in 1865, Mr. Stiles was elected over his his former law partner, Col. Summers, who was his Democratic opponent on on this occasion, to the State Senate; here, again, he was prominent as a member of the Judiciary and Finance Committees, and of a joint committee of the Legislature, appointed to investigate the facts respecting a certain large deficit in the Swamp-Land Fund of the State. As Chairman, on the part of the State Senate, of the latter committee, Mr. Stiles formally conducted the examination of all of the witnesses, took all the testimony and prepared the report, the investigation consuming the greater part

of the session. At the same session, in 1866, the office of Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, the incumbents of which were previously appointed by the judges of the courts, was made elective; this innovation was strenuously opposed by Mr. Stiles, as unwise, but notwithstanding this fact, he was nominated by the Republican State Convention, held during the succeeding summer as a candidate for the office, and elected at the fall election; in October, 1870, Mr. Stiles was re-elected to the same office, and at the expiration of his second term, he positively declined to again be a candidate, and accordingly retired. As Reporter of the Supreme Court, Mr. Stiles prepared the headnotes, and published sixteen volumes (Numbers 22 to 37, inclusive) of the "Iowa Reports," and which take high rank among the law reports of this country. It is not too much for a friend to say that he regards Mr. Stiles' "Reports" as among the very best. His clear, analytical mind enabled him at once to seize upon the very point decided by the Court, and to present it in the headnotes without being incumbered by any extraneous matter. This makes his headnotes to the cases decided the very pith of the opinion. In 1873, he prepared and published a new Iowa digest, in two volumes. This work was projected by T. F. Withrow, Esq., last predecessor of Mr. Stiles in the office of Reporter, who was early compelled to relinquish its preparation, in consequence of an important professional engagement in another State. He has now in press Volume III, of his "Digest," the three volumes being a complete digest of the "Iowa Reports," from the first case reported down to and including Volume XLVI. His "Digest," like his "Reports," is a work of great merit, putting the bar of the State under many obligations to him for the care, labor and skill he has bestowed upon it. As a lawyer, Mr. Stiles has fairly earned the honorable reputation of being one of the very best in the State. His familiarity with the "Reports," acquired during the eight years he was Reporter, and in the preparation of the three volumes of his "Digest," enables him to be one of the

best case lawyers we have; while his extensive and careful reading has given him an accurate knowledge of the principles of the law. He is careful and painstaking in the preparation of a case for trial or for argument; and, if he has any fault, it is a peculiarity of his which often prompts him to regard his own side of a case as the weak one, growing out of the fact that he studies with care everything that he can imagine might be brought against him by his opponent; but, when once he has settled down to an opinion, it is with difficulty he is shaken in it. As an advocate, he is forcible, agreeable and persuasive; having considerable natural talent as an orator, his extensive reading and a practice of twenty years enable him to present his case either to the Court or jury clearly, and often with great force and power. As a politician, Mr. Stiles is an active worker, is well known and justly esteemed by his party throughout the State, and, undoubtedly, in the future, as in the past, his merit will be appreciated, and additional honors and responsibilities will be placed upon him.

STOESSEL, PETER, of the firm of S. D. Pierce & Co., dealers in boots and shoes; born in Alsace, France (now Germany), Nov. 27, 1834; came to United States in 1855, to Mt. Pleasant, Henry Co.; in 1859, to Ottumwa, engaged in harness making until 1861; then in farming in Davis Co.; in 1861, returned to Ottumwa; was with E. M. Chapin in the wholesale leather business four years; 1867 to 1869 in leather and hide business here; 1870 to 1876, on his farm, in Center and Green Tps., in nursery business and farming; January, 1877, engaged in present business. Married Martha La Salle Feb. 2, 1860; born in Frederickstown, Mo.; had nine children, five living—John Henry, Albert Theodore, Rudolph, Mary, Agnes and Jennette Josephine. Members of the Catholic Church.

Stratton, O., dealer in produce.

STRASSLER, MARK, born in Germany, April 25, 1839; came to America in 1852; to Ottumwa in 1864. Enlisted in Co. E, 1st I. V. I., in 1861; served the term, three months, then mustered out; was in battle at Williams'

Creek; he is locomotive engineer on the C. B. & Q. R. R. Married Naomi Teedrick, Sept. 3, 1865; have three children—Mary E., George E., Anna B. Republican.

Stroble, J. M., tailor.

SHAFFER, JOHN F., firm of Strong & Shafer, proprietors Ottumwa Business College; born in Franklin, Wayne Co., Ind., Dec. 6, 1855; removed with parents to Dallas Co., Iowa, in 1857; engaged in mercantile pursuits and teaching until he came to Ottumwa, in October, 1874; has been connected with the College as teacher since 1876.

STRONG, WM. D., of the firm of Strong & Shafer, proprietors of the Ottumwa Business College; born in Anamosa, Jones Co., Iowa, April 16, 1854; his previous business was farming and teaching; the College is conducted on the scholarship plan, life, \$40; artistic penmanship, \$35; three-months course, \$25; commercial department and common branches, or normal department, \$10 per term.

Swabkey, Carl, musician.

Swanson, A. M.

Swanson, A., cabinet-maker.

SWANSON, CHARLES J., clerk at Ballingall House; born in Sweden June 24, 1857; came to Ottumwa in 1862; was engaged with W. C. Moss in the grocery business, then with W. J. Linn as telegrapher; at present is in the Ballingall House. Member of the Lutheran Church. Republican.

Sweeney, Jerry, laborer.

SWENSON, FRED, merchant tailor and dealer in gents' furnishing goods, Main street, opposite Worcester's; residence on Market street; born March 8, 1845, in Sweden; in 1863, came to Ottumwa, Iowa; in 1877, commenced his present business; he carries as fine a line of cloths as can be found in the city. Married Miss Petronella Larson in 1867; she was born in 1843, in Sweden; have three children—Julius H. L., Harry E. and Anton E. Members of the Lutheran Church. Republican.

Swiggett, S. A., merchant.

Swisher, Isaac, laborer.

Sugrugh, Daniel, laborer.

Sullivan, John, hardware.

SUMMERS, SAMUEL W., COL., attorney at law; born in Fairfax Co., Va., March 8, 1820; came to Keosauqua, Van Buren Co., Iowa, July, 1838; the winter of 1838 and 1839 was spent at Burlington, he being Sergeant-at-Arms of the Legislature; returned to Keosauqua in the spring of 1839; resided there until the fall of 1846, when he came to Ottumwa. Served in the 7th Iowa Cavalry during the late rebellion; entered the service in 1863; mustered out as Colonel in February, 1865. Married Marion M. Sheffield in July, 1862; she was born in South Bend, Ind.; have four children—Georgia M., Ada, William T. and Clement. Mrs. Summers is a member of the Congregational Church.

Sumner, Thomas, mechanic.

TARLTON, E., laborer.

TAYLOR, JAMES L., DR., born near Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, July 17, 1824; chose the profession of medicine; read with Dr. Cyrus Faulkner, at Hamilton; he attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati; in 1846, began practice in Alexandria, Mo.; continued but one year; the hardships encountered there were such as tend to strengthen and inspire a determination to succeed in spite of the opposition or indifference of the world; moved to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; remained two years, in constant practice; thence to Columbus, Louisa Co.; spent one summer; he arrived at Ottumwa late in 1851; practiced four years; fall of 1855, discontinued his practice and engaged in the drug business; from a small and unpretentious beginning, trade rapidly developed, and his sales exceeded in value all others in this locality; when the B. & M. R. R. was completed to Ottumwa, he saw the advantages offered by the improved facilities of transportation, and opened a wholesale department; now has the largest trade, wholesale and retail, in druggists' supplies, books, stationery, etc., in the State; has always been prominently identified with the business interests of Ottumwa; was one of the founders of the Iowa National

Bank, and has been considerably engaged in farming, stock-raising, etc.; he is a typical Western self-made man. Married Juliette A. Garner in May, 1846; she was born in Maryland; have five children—Emma (wife of Robert Finley, of Ottumwa), Jarrett Asbury, Clara, Charles O. and James G.; one daughter, Mollie E., wife of W. D. Elliot, died Nov. 8, 1875.

Taylor, Z., butter-packer.

Teeter, I. P., Pastor Main Street M. E. Church.

Temple, George, tailor.

Templin, Cyril, railroad employee.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM C.,

Clerk of the Courts; born near Brownsville, Brown Co., Ohio, Feb. 13, 1834; moved with parents to Green Tp., this county, November, 1848; engaged in farming and teaching until 1873; then came to Ottumwa; was one of the proprietors of the Ottumwa Business College until Oct. 8, 1878, when he was elected Clerk of the Courts. Married Margaret A. Redenbaugh Aug. 2, 1862; born in Ottumwa; have had six children; lost three—Mary Ellen, Ida May and Guy; three living—Jessie, Jennie June and Corinth. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Main Street M. E. Church.

Thompson, Samuel, clerk.

THRONE, HENRY, merchant; born April 12, 1850, in Medina Co., Ohio; came to Ottumwa in August, 1872; been engaged in the mercantile business about four years, at No. 640 West Second st. Married Nora M. Gorsuch April 23, 1874; have one child—Harry Throne. Republican.

Thorn, John, blacksmith.

Thornburg, Thomas, salesman.

THRALL, SENECA BROWN,

M. D., son of the late Prof. H. L. Thrall, of Kenyon College, Ohio; was born in Utica, Licking Co., in that State, Aug. 9, 1832; commenced the study of medicine with his father in 1849; in 1851-52, attended a course of lectures at Starling Medical College, and subsequently passed through all the departments at Kenyon College, graduating A. B. in 1851, and A. M. in 1855; he also graduated at the University of New York; he began practice with his father in

Columbus, and with the interval of little more than a year spent at Belle Center, Logan Co., resided there until he came to Ottumwa in May, 1856. Dr. Thrall is a member of the Wapello County Medical Society; was its President in 1871. Has been a member of the State Medical Society since 1856, and was its Secretary in 1865, and President pro tem. in 1870; in 1873, he was again made Secretary, and annually re-elected until 1877; was a Delegate of the American Medical Association to San Francisco in 1871, and is an honorary member of the California State Medical Society. Has been a member of the City School Board for fifteen years. In 1862, was appointed Surgeon in the Military Hospital at Keokuk; in November of that year, was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the 13th Iowa V. I.; served with it in the 17th Army Corps until May, 1864. Married May, 1856, Mary Brooks, of Columbus, Ohio; have three children—Frank B., Nellie and Homer N.

Tilman, Ferrington.

Tilleen, C. A., clerk.

Tilton, R. L., retired.

Tindell, N. M., grocer.

Tisdale, O. D., proprietor Planters' House.

Tower, D. W., book-keeper.

TROTTER, THOMAS B., City

Marshal and Chief of Police; born in Knoxville, Jefferson Co., Ohio, Oct. 27, 1848; came with his parents to Bentonsport, Van Buren Co., Iowa, in the fall of 1852; soon moved to Glasgow, Jefferson Co., Iowa; went to Bonaparte, where they resided about eleven years; returned to Bentonsport; lived there two years, then removed to Birmingham, in the same county; came to Ottumwa in December, 1873. Was in the employ of the Johnstn Ruffler Co. two years; then went to Idaho, where he was in the employment of the Northwestern Stage Co. about eighteen months; returned to Ottumwa. Has been City Marshal and Chief of Police thirteen months. Mr. Trotter married Sarah Florence Smith May 22, 1874; she was born in Indiana; they have two children—George Francis and Mary Blanche. Mrs. Trotter is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Trotter's father lives with him; is a native of Pennsylvania.

Truitt, Oliver, laborer.
 Tucker, J. P., saloon.
 Tullis, G. M., coal contractor.
 Tullis, Mike, farmer.
 Tullis, M. H., farmer.
 Turk, E. M., carpenter.
 Turner, Matt, laborer.
 Turner, W. H., conductor C., B. & Q. R. R.
ULLERY, H. L., teamster.

Utecht, Peter, druggist.
 Utterback, H., laborer.
VANAMAN, A., R. R. conductor.

Van Cleave, D. H., clerk.
 Vanwerden, E., machinist.
 Van Zant, Nich.

VEEDER, E. W., born Sept. 7, 1837, in Saratoga Co., N. Y.; moved to Erie Co. with parents; in 1858, to Milwaukee; in 1869, to Iowa, and has been in the employ of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. since; came to Ottumwa March, 1876. Married Mary E. Duree June 17, 1874; they have two children—Charles and Burt.

Vinson, Stephen, stone-mason.
 Vengent, C. B., book-keeper.
 Vengent, N. L., R. R. employe.
 Vogel, E. B., farmer.

WACHTLER, ALBERT, shoe-maker.

WAGG, JOSEPH, barber; born February 22, 1821, in England; came to the United States in 1843, settling in St. Louis; in 1852, he came to Ottumwa; has been occupied in his present business since, except one year in the grocery trade; was the first barber in Ottumwa. In 1862, was Alderman of the Second Ward. Married in St. Louis May 2, 1847, Miss Sarah Leake, also a native of England; have two children living—Hannah L. (widow of Henry Mills) and Frances V.; three died in infancy.

WAGNER, JOHN, grocer, corner Main and Burch streets; born Nov. 13, 1827, in Prussia, Germany; in 1856, came to Agency City and engaged in woolen-mill business; in 1862, removed to Ottumwa, and carried on the same business till 1869, when he engaged in stone-quarry trade; continued at this till 1874, when he commenced his present business. Married Elizabeth Lader

in 1856; she was born in 1829, in Prussia, Germany; had six children, five living—Mary A., John A., Lizzie, Caroline and Catharine; lost Jacob in infancy.

WALKER, C. L., of the firm of Kirk & Walker; born in Keosauqua, Van Buren Co., April 9, 1846. August 10, 1864, enlisted in Battery L, 2d Illinois Light Artillery. Was afterward agent at Pella for the K. & D. M. R. R. for six years; came to Ottumwa in November 1874.

Walker, J. S., retired.
 Walker, M. B., book-keeper.
 Walker, Robert, laborer.
 Walton, U. R., mail agent Union Pacific Railway.

Ward, F. D., R. R. employe.

WARD, JOHN, baggage-master of the C., R. I. & P. R. R.; born in Ft. Wayne, Ind., Sept. 16, 1842, and came to Keokuk Co., Iowa, in 1865. Enlisted Jan. 1, 1864, Co. F, 130th Indiana Infantry; mustered out Aug. 1, 1865; was with Sherman from Buzzard's Roost to Atlanta; wounded at battles Kenesaw Mt. and Burnt Hickory, Ga. Came to Ottumwa March 4, 1866. Was on the city police force for eighteen months, and has been connected with railroad business for over five years. Oct. 31, 1867, married Indiana Van Winkle, who was born in Indiana; have four children—Mary E., William J., Clarence E. and James N.

WARDEN, CHARLES C., DR., born in Marysville, Mason Co., Ky., Nov. 20, 1816; at 18 moved, with his parents, to the vicinity of Batavia, Clermont Co., Ohio; in 1838, went to Greensburg, Decatur Co., Ind.; remained until the spring of 1843, meanwhile educating himself at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati; began the practice of medicine in 1842; came to Ottumwa July 4, 1843, and remained in the practice of his profession until 1856, although he entered the mercantile business in 1851, which he carried on alone until recently, when he admitted his son to partnership; in conjunction with his other pursuits he has been engaged in farming to quite an extent ever since he came here, having owned one or more farms during the entire time. Was President of the

School Board for twelve years, and it was largely through his instrumentality and industry that the present efficient system of schools was built up; he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College for four years, and Chairman of that Board for two years; has, besides, held various minor offices of trust. Married Martha Williams on the 13th of June, 1846; she was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1828; have had twelve children, seven now living—Frank C., Charles H., Laura T., Hettie, Sallie M., Lucy T. and Martha V. The Doctor and his wife are members of the First M. E. Church.

Ward, J. H., employe Express Co.

Warden F. C., merchant.

WARDEN, RICHARD H., born in Maysville, Mason Co., Ky., March 8, 1826; when he was 8 years of age, his parents removed to Bethel, Clermont Co., Ohio, where they remained about three years, and where his father died; his mother removed to Greensburg, Decatur Co., Ind., and subsequently married Col. John Kane; his father died near Bethel, Ohio, in 1839, and his mother, at Williamsburg, Ohio, in 1874; Mr. Warden learned the printing business at Batavia, Clermont Co., Ohio, with Andrew M. Guest, and worked there at his trade until the spring of 1846, when he took charge of the *Clinton Republican* at Wilmington, Ohio, for David Fisher, then Member of Congress from the Second Ohio District; in April, 1848, he came to Ottumwa, and, in August of that year, established the *Ottumwa Courier*, in connection with J. H. D. Street, a fuller account of which enterprise will be found in the article upon the "County Press." In April, 1849, he was appointed Postmaster, and served four years and two months. He continued with the *Courier* until Dec. 20, 1855, when he engaged in the mercantile and hotel business until Aug. 18, 1862, then enlisted as a private in Co. E, 36th Iowa V. I.; was elected First Lieutenant, and mustered in at Keokuk; this regiment served in the 7th Army Corps, under command of Gen. E. O. C. Ord, Steele's Division; the engagements in which he participated were the Yazoo

expedition in the rear of Vicksburg, Helena, capture of Little Rock, and other minor ones; in December, 1863, he was sent to Iowa on recruiting service, and remained until April, 1864; he enlisted 165 men more than any other man in the State during the same length of time; while in the service, he was Aide-de-camp to Gen. Asboth and Gen. B. M. Prentiss, and was Assistant Adjutant General of the 2d Brigade, 1st Division of Steele's Army Corps; from June 10 to Dec. 4, 1864, he served as Post Adjutant at Little Rock, when he resigned on account of dangerous illness in his family. Previous to 1875, he was Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, which office he filled for several years. Since 1870, he has been continuously connected with the *Courier* as editor and business manager, and has been associated with the press of the State longer than any other editor now engaged upon the Iowa newspapers. He has held various city offices. On the 26th of February, 1851, married Virginia C. Adams, who was born at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 20, 1832; have had seven children, three of whom died in infancy; the living are George A., Nettie C., Annie and Clara E.

Warden, S. J., retired.

Warman, Jarrett, clerk.

Warren, A.

Washburn, E., retired.

WATERMAN, H. L., manufacturer of cigars and tobacco, office in Ballingall Block; born Nov. 19, 1840, in Croydon, N. H.; in 1858, went to California; in 1861, returned to Massachusetts. In 1862, enlisted in Co. A, 47th Massachusetts Infantry; served one year, then was commissioned Lieutenant of the First New York Engineers, with headquarters at Hilton Head, S. C.; held this position till the close of the war. In 1865, removed to Burlington and was employed by the C., B. & Q. R. R. as Civil Engineer; held this position till December, 1869; in January, 1870, he removed to Ottumwa, and was City Engineer for one year; then was appointed Chief Engineer of the St. Louis & Keokuk R. R.; held this position till June, 1871, when he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Cedar Rapids & St. Louis

R. R.; December, 1871, he commenced his present business; has been Alderman, also a member of the City Council. Republican.

Watkins, C. S., stair-builder.

Weider, H., R. R. employe.

Wellman, A., salesman.

Wendt, M. H., cigar manufacturer.

Welsh, John, laborer.

West, Robert, meat market.

WHALEN, THOMAS, born May 2, 1858, in Canada; moved to New York State with his parents when quite young; to Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1867, and is engaged in the grocery trade at 521 Main street.

WHELOCK, GEORGE H., manager of W. U. Telegraph office; born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 18, 1850. He entered the army Sept. 21, 1861, as drummer boy, with the 6th Michigan Vol. Infantry and Heavy Artillery; served three years and seven months. Commenced telegraphing in 1870, which he followed in Kalamazoo, Mich., Chicago, Ill., and for four years in Ottumwa. On the 7th of December, 1876, he married Mary D. Kellogg, who was born in Kalamazoo, Mich.; they have one child—Herbert K.

Whipple, J. J., janitor, Lincoln School-house.

White, A., teamster.

White, William E.

Weimer, Adam.

WILKINSON, J. E., physician and surgeon; born June 6, 1837, in Addingham, Yorkshire, England; his parents removed, the same year, to this country, and located in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; when he was 10 years of age, they removed to Indiana Co., Penn.; at 17 years of age, he began the study of medicine in Clarion Co., under the instruction of Dr. John Creswell; in 1857, went to England, and entered the London Medical College; received his degree in 1858; after graduation, he returned to Clarion Co., and associated himself for two years with his old instructor, Dr. John Creswell; removed to Hannibal, Mo., remained three years; to Macon City, Mo., in 1863; thence, in 1875, to Ottumwa.

Willard, E. M., teamster.

WILLIAMS, A. O., physician and surgeon; son of Alfred O. and Minerva Townsend Williams; born at Nauvoo, Ill., Nov. 6, 1849; when 5 years of age, moved with his parents to Clinton, Iowa; was educated at the Iowa State University; received the degree of A. B. in 1873, and M. D. in 1875; came to Ottumwa in March, 1876. Member of the American Medical Association, and of various others.

Williams, David, stone-mason and farmer.

WILLIAMS, HENRY, manufacturer of spring and farm wagons; does blacksmithing of all kinds; born Sept. 22, 1849, in Ottumwa, Iowa. Married Samantha Bizer Dec. 3, 1872; have two children—Maggie and an infant.

WILLIAMS, MORRIS J., HON., attorney at law; born at Brookville, Franklin Co., Ind., Nov. 14, 1825; in 1850, went to Greensburg, Decatur Co., Ind.; engaged in the practice of law there from 1851 to 1854; was Prosecuting Attorney for two years; in November, 1854, located in Ottumwa; was Judge of the Second Judicial District of Iowa, from 1871 to 1875. Married Mary E. Stoops at Brookville, Ind., May 29, 1851; she died Oct. 31, 1877, from injuries received in a runaway accident; she was born in Franklin Co., Ind., Jan. 2, 1833; left nine children—Queen M., John P., Morris H., Lillian Augusta, Augusta V., Minnesota May, Mary E., Elma O. and Keota Winona.

WILLIAMSON, J., physician and surgeon; born in Scott Tp., Adams Co., Ohio, March 13, 1827; he came to Ottumwa in November, 1852; when 20 years of age, he went to West Union, and was for two years a private student of Prof. R. Buck; at the expiration of that time he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. H. G. Jones; was with him two years; in March, 1852, he graduated from the medical department of the Western Reserve College of Ohio. The Doctor married Sarah N., Jones May 27, 1852; she was born in Stanton Co., Va.; they have one daughter by adoption—Maggie. Members of the Congregational Church.

Williams, R. J., Miller.

WILSON, HENRY, dealer in real estate; born in Harrison Co., Ky., Jan. 9, 1820; when a boy, his parents removed to Monroe Co., Ind.; in 1849, came to Van Buren Co.; to Ottumwa, in the spring of 1851; engaged in farming, plastering, etc., until 1866; since then his attention has been devoted principally to real estate operations. His first wife was Nancy Jane Farmer, of Indiana; she died in February, 1864; has two children—Pryor S. and William. Mr. Wilson's present wife was Elizabeth Cox; they were married in March, 1866; she was born in Indiana. Mrs. Wilson is a member of the First M. E. Church.

Wilson, H. B., laborer.

WILSON, JOHN, firm of Wilson & Lowrie, dealers in butter and eggs; born in Scotland June 12, 1829; came to New York in 1865, where he lived until he came to Ottumwa, in the spring of 1878; has been engaged in his present business since his arrival.

WILSON, LUTHER H., dealer in boots and shoes; born in Hardy Co., W. Va., March 18, 1848; his parents removed to Clay Co., Ind., when he was an infant; when he was 5, moved to Keokuk; a few months after, to Memphis, Mo.; resided there seven years; came to Birmingham, Van Buren Co., Iowa, in 1861; to Fairfield one year later; to Ottumwa in 1866; was engaged with his father in the furniture business two years; in the tannery and mill business until 1873, when he entered his present business. Married Catherine Gertrude Guinn Oct. 2, 1871; she was born in Birmingham, Van Buren Co., Iowa; have two children—Claude Guinn and Charles Levitt. Mr. Wilson is a member of the M. E. Church.

Wilson, R. A., painter.

Wilson, R. C., traveling salesman.

WIND, N. P., wholesale dealer in wines and liquors; born in Sweden Jan. 3, 1841; came to the United States in 1871; lived in Paxton, Ill., six months; came to Iowa; engaged with the C. & S. W. R. R. for six months; Aug. 5, 1878, engaged in his present business. Married Emma Peterson Jan. 12, 1878;

born in Sweden; members of the Lutheran Church.

WINN, JAMES M., photographic artist; born in England Jan. 29, 1838; ten years after came, with his parents, to the United States; to Fayette Co., Penn.; in 1856, came to Libertyville, Jefferson Co., Iowa; lived there and in this State until 1858, when he went to California; in September, 1861, he enlisted in Co. B, 2d Cal. V. C.; served until October, 1864; in December, 1864, went to Philadelphia; enlisted in Co. A, 3d Regt. U. S. Vet. Vols.; mustered out Feb. 18, 1866. Engaged in photographing at Brownsville, Penn.; had worked as a machinist prior to coming West; was two years engineer for J. D. Ladd & Co.; four years engineer of the steam fire-engine of Ottumwa; has been in his present gallery since February, 1876.

WINSTRAND, PETER J., merchant tailor; was born in Sweden Oct. 14, 1837, and came to the United States in 1866, stopping in Galesburg, Ill., then in Burlington, and, Oct. 10, came to Ottumwa; established his present business in 1876. Married Jan. 1, 1858, Anna Nelson, who was born in Sweden; have had seven children, three have died; the living are John August, Anna M., Nels and Victor. Members of the Swedish Lutheran Church.

Witter, G. A., book-keeper.

Wolf, John S., contractor.

Wood, L. A.

Woolworth, C. M., wagon-maker.

WORCESTER, S. H., dealer in oils, paints, window glass and show-cases, East Main st.; residence on Court st.; born April 15, 1828, in England; in 1848, came to Cincinnati, Ohio; in 1850, removed to Portsmouth, Ohio; in 1853, came to Granville, Licking Co., Ohio, and attended the Dennison University for a term of four years; studied for the Baptist ministry, and was ordained at Norwalk, Ohio, in 1856; two years later, he came to Ottumwa as Missionary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, to establish a Baptist Church; was Pastor for seven years; at the end of this time, he had secured, principally at his own expense and labor, two houses of worship—one a small chapel

at Richmond, the other a genteel and commodious edifice, located corner of Court and Fifth sts.; this property was valued, in 1865, at about \$3,000. He commenced his present business in 1865, with a very small capital, and now has a large stock and an extensive business; carries the largest stock of show-cases west of Chicago; he was the first man in the United States who manufactured mixed paints ready for use and put them in the market; this business becoming unprofitable by reason of low prices and competition, now gives his special attention to the manufacturing of show-cases, picture frames and the general trade of window-glass, with a department of paints, artists' materials and wall paper. Married Elizabeth Huston in 1850; she was born Dec. 25, 1826, in Portsmouth, Ohio; have three children—Lucy J. (now Mrs. A. P. Terry), Frank S. and Addy B.

Wyman, W. C., crockery.

YOUNG, F. H. W., clerk.

Yarnell, D. N., blacksmith.

YONGE, E. G., of the firm of E. G. Young & Bro., grocers, and proprietors of the Union Bakery, on Second street, between Court and Market streets; born Nov. 11, 1840, in Ohio Co., Ind., in 1866, came to Missouri; in 1871, removed to Ottumwa, and commenced his present business; was sutler of the 43d Ill. Regt., from 1862 to the end of the war. His father was born in 1808, in New York City; died in 1876, in Ottumwa; his mother was born in New York City in 1812, and resides in Ottumwa.

Young, J. R., traveling salesman.

Young, William F.

ZARRING, PHILLIP, teamster.

ZAFFLE, STEVE, MRS., daughter of Michael Ortt, and widow of Anton Zaffle; saloon, corner College and Main streets; he was born in 1827, in Baden, Germany, and died May 23, 1878; she was born in 1830, in Baden, Germany. Was married in 1853; the following year they came to Louisville, Ky.; then to Keokuk, Iowa; in 1863, came to Ottumwa; he was for seven years a butcher and pork-packer. She owns three houses and lots in the city. They had eight children, six living—Lena, Mary, Louisa, George, John and Minnie. Member of the Catholic Church.

ZANGS, HENRY A., wholesale dealer in wines and liquors; born in Prussia July 4, 1832, came to the United States Nov. 14, 1864, locating Bentonsport, Van Buren Co., Iowa; came to Ottumwa in the spring of 1865; was in a woolen-factory for a year; then began the business of dyeing; in 1868, went into the grocery trade; traveled one year for a Keokuk liquor house; returned to Ottumwa and went into his present business. Married Paulina Anwerda in November, 1867; she was born in Holland; had five children; one died in infancy; four living—Henrietta, Christian, Catharine and Gerhardy.

Zinn, Fred, clerk.

Zollars, David, dealer in real estate.

Zollars, T. J., insurance agent.

Zulauf, Henry, contractor.



CENTER TOWNSHIP.

(P. O. OTTUMWA.)

ABBOT, P., farmer, Sec. 4.**ALCOCK, W. B.**, far., Sec. 27; born in Washington Co., Ohio, Sept. 12, 1814; came to Iowa in 1865. Married Mary Elston Oct. 1, 1843; she was born Oct. 7, 1817, in Washington Co., Penn.; has six children—Martha, Ellen, Waldo, Druzilla, Julia E., Geo. W. and John N. Owns 92 acres, valued at \$6,000. Mr. A. is a strong Republican.**ALEXANDER, JOHN**, farmer, Sec. 12; owns sixty-six acres, worth \$100 per acre; born in Greene Co., Tenn.; removed to Monroe Co. with his parents in 1823; thence Mt. Pleasant, Henry Co., Iowa, in the fall of 1841; thence to Jefferson Co. in 1843, and from Jefferson to Ottumwa in the year 1869. Married Sarah A. Woody; she was born May 18, 1821; have had six children; five living—Mary E., born Jan. 15, 1844; Julia H., born April 28, 1848; Laura and Lorinda, born April 28, 1856; Alice, born July 22, 1862; James M. died Sept. 20, 1844.

Anderson, A. P., farmer, Sec. 20.

Anderson, Peter.

Alexander, J., farmer, Sec. 12.

Aringdale, R., farmer, Sec. 3.

Aumack, E. M., Richmond.

Austin, John, farmer, Sec. 20.

Austin, Thos., far., S. 20.

BAKER, WILLIAM J., far., S. 3.

Ballard, J. E., brickmason; Richmond.

Ballard, W. N., brickmason; Pickwick.

Barrett, A., far., S. 19.

Barrett, Jas., far., S. 19.

Barton, A., far., S. 29.

Barton, G. R., far., S. 29.

Bates, E. M., far., S. 28.

Barton, H.

BEDWELL, THOMAS, Sec. 18; born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Oct. 14, 1826; parents moved to Morgan Co., Ill., in 1827; Oct. 6, 1843, he came to Sec. 24, Agency Tp., in this county; in 1868, came to Ottumwa; in 1868 and 1869, was Sheriff of the county; in the livery and grocery business until 1875, when he moved to the

farm which he now carries on. While a resident of Agency, was three years a member of the County Board of Supervisors; held various other township offices. Married Eleanor De Ford Oct. 12, 1848; born in Indiana; had six children—one son died in infancy; five living—George T., Emma, Charles E., Brepilda and Rachel Eleanor. Mrs. Bedwell is a member of the First M. E. Church. Mr. Bedwell owns a fruit-farm of forty-four acres on Sec. 18, in common with John Gray; 440 acres in Keokuk Tp., and Ottumwa City property—all valued at \$9,000.

BELL, N., born in Butler Co., Ohio, in 1805; one of the first settlers in Putnam Co., Ohio. Married Miss Celia Wright in 1824, she was born in North Carolina in 1803. Mr. Bell came to Wapello Co. in 1845; here he has since lived.**BELL, B. F.**, born in Marion Co., Ind., Aug. 23, 1837; came to Wapello Co. in 1845; went to California in 1859; returned in 1862; went to Montana in 1864; returned in 1867. Married Miss Harriet Williams Sept. 1, 1867. Mr. Bell crossed the plains three times, taking with him each time a drove of horses. Mrs. Bell was born Aug. 22, 1848; have four children—Lloyd, Myrtle, Celia and Cessie, and one dead, Elmer. Mr. B. owns 152 acres of land, valued at \$3,500. Democrat.

Bell, N., farmer, Sec. 4.

Bickford, S. M., farmer, Sec. 32.

Bizer, O. P., farmer and Tp. Assessor, S. 9.

Boyce, J., farmer, Sec. 33.

BRADLEY, FRANCIS, Superintendent of County Poor Farm, Sec. 33; Center Tp.; contains 149 acres; born Oct. 26, 1817, in Ireland; in 1836, came to Butler Co., Penn.; in 1837, to Indiana; in 1840, to Ohio, and kept a dairy in the vicinity of Cincinnati for about fifteen years; in 1865, came to Jefferson Co., Iowa; the following year removed to Wapello Co. Owns ninety acres of land in Richmond Tp.; fifteen acres in Centre Tp., also five acres in Hammond's Addition to Ottumwa. Mar-

ried Julia Downey Oct. 13, 1856; she was born Feb. 14, 1830, in Ireland. Catholic; Democrat.

Brown, J. B., farmer, Sec. 4.

Bruce, J. E., farmer, Sec. 29.

Brumfield, P., farmer, Sec. 20.

BUDEL, FREDERICK, far., Sec. 33; born in Germany; came to this country in 1854; has since been engaged in farming; owns 110 acres, valued at \$4,000. Has four children—Rosa, aged 43, John, 31, Mary, 28, and Labolt, 26. All members of the Catholic Church; Greenbacker.

Buchman, William.

Burns, Anthony, farmer, Sec. 3.

Burns, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 5.

CAIN, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 28.

Caldwell, Paris, farmer, Sec. 14.

Carr, John, farmer, Sec. 16.

Carr, Michael, farmer, Sec. 22.

Carter, William S., farmer, Sec. 7.

Cosper, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 22.

Chapman, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 27.

Coan, James, farmer, Sec. 29.

Coday, E. F., farmer, Sec. 13.

Cole, W. E., farmer, Sec. 10.

Coleman, Alex., farmer, Sec. 20.

Coughlin, M., farmer, Sec. 15.

Coyan, Addison, engineer C., B. & Q. R. R.

Coyne, John, farmer, Sec. 19.

Coyne, Michael, farmer, Sec. 17.

Crawley, James M., farmer, Sec. 6.

Crystal, John, farmer, Sec. 20.

Cummings, John F., ice and coal dealer, Richmond.

Currey, Con., farmer, Sec. 27.

Curtis, James, farmer, Sec. 21.

DANA, P. F., gardener.

Davis, A., farmer, Sec. 6.

Davis, J. N., farmer, Sec. 6.

DERKS, GERARD, farmer, Sec. 27; born Jan. 17, 1825, in Holland. Married Petro Nels in April, 1850. Came to Wapello Co. in 1850; has been engaged in farming and bee-raising since. Has six children—Johannah (married Nick Yager), Ellen, Rosa, Theodore, Anna and Johnnie; Mrs. Derks was born in Holland in September, 1829. Mr. Derks owns 270 acres, valued at \$35 per acre. Democrat; are members of the Catholic Church.

Dixon, Isaac, farmer, Sec. 11.

Doherty, T. W., wagon-maker, P. O. Pickwick.

Dolan, Pat, farmer, Sec. 16.

Duffey, A. farmer, Sec. 20.

Durfee, B. B., traveling salesman, Sec. 14.

FARMER, WILLIAM H., farmer, Sec. 9.

Farrington, Barry, fruit-grower, Sec. 20.

Fehan, B., Jr., farmer, Sec. 19.

FINLEY, JOHN, farmer; Richmond; born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Jan. 2, 1813; came to Wapello Co. in 1857; engaged in general merchandise until 1861; has since been farming; owns sixty acres of land, valued at \$2,000. Married Hannah Crooks, Jan. 18, 1841; she was born Nov. 19, 1815, in Maryland; has seven children—James H., Robert, Kate, Samuel L., Emma, Lloyd and Clara. Mr. Finley was the first Postmaster in Richmond, holding the office for seventeen years. Mrs. Finley is a member of the M. E. Church.

Fleur, John, farmer, Sec. 21.

Fuller, Wm., farmer, Sec. 20.

GEPHART, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 1.

Garvin, Patrick, farmer, Sec. 20.

Genochio, M., farmer, Sec. 29.

GLENTZER, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 19; born in Germany in 1841; came to Wapello Co. in 1874; engaged in farming since. Married Bridget Carroll May 20, 1865; she was born in Mayo Co., Ireland; have five children—William, Maggie, George, John and Charles F. Owns 100 acres of land, valued at \$1,500.

Glenn, Patrick, farmer, Sec. 19.

Goodwin, R. L., farmer, Sec. 3.

Graves, A. L., farmer, Sec. 14.

Greeley, John, farmer, Sec. 20.

GUYSELMAN, JOHN, far., Sec. 15; born in Bedford Co., Penn., March 22, 1816; moved to Richland Co., Ohio; thence to Warsaw, Ind., where he worked as wheelwright; in 1850, moved to Putnam Co., Ill., and engaged in hotel-keeping, livery and general merchandising; in 1859, moved to Buchanan Co., Mo.; was contractor on the Platte Valley R. R.; came to Wapello Co. in 1861; worked at his trade until 1874, when he purchased his present farm. Married Sarah Armstrong in 1837; she was born in Licking Co., Ohio; has

six children—William A., Elizabeth C., Eunice E., George R., Mary J. and Anna. Owns eighty-eight acres, valued at \$5,000. Was Councilman in Ottumwa one year; Township Trustee, one year; Road Supervisor, four years. Members of the Presbyterian Church; Democrat.

HAMNER, E. F., farmer, Secs. 26 and 23.

Harlan, George W., farmer, Secs. 6 and 7.

Harris, A. R., farmer, Sec. 5.

Harris, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 4.

Harris, R. S., farmer, Secs. 1 and 2.

HATCH, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 27; born March 18, 1820, in the Old Country; came to America in 1832; lived in Hamilton Co., Ohio, until 1844; moved to Jefferson Co., Iowa; engaged in farming for ten years; came to Wapello Co. in 1854; since been farming. Married Mary Bitterton Jan. 6, 1848; she was born Aug. 17, 1828, in Somerset, Penn.; has had eleven children—William, Sarah F. (both died in 1851), George W., Elizabeth, John W., James H., Orinda I., Mary F. and Martha A. (twins), Nancy J., Charles E. Rents 160 acres; has been on the farm he now rents, for the past ten years. Was Road Supervisor two years. Are members of the M. E. Church; Republican.

Herman, B. D., florist; Sec. 28.

Herman, F., farmer, Sec. 28.

Hill, N. C., farmer, Sec. 18.

Hines, Eli, farmer, Richmond.

Hobbs, L. S., farmer, Sec. 22.

Holley, A. T., farmer, Sec. 36.

Hoyt, S. V., farmer, Secs. 20 and 29.

Huffman, P. H., farmer, Sec. 4.

Hunter, S. C., foreman public works.

JEFFRIES, BENJAMIN W., farmer, Sec. 26.

Johnson, John, farmer, Sec. 33.

Johnson, N. O., farmer, Sec. 31.

Jones, William E., farmer, Sec. 29.

KEEFE, TIMOTHY, proprietor of stone-quarry.

Kenady, Patrick, farmer, Sec. 18.

King, Henry, farmer, Sec. 32.

Kinsley, Lawrence, farmer, Sec. 16.

Kite, John, farmer, Sec. 7.

Knox, Wm., far., Sec. 28.

LANGFORD, JOS. E., far., Sec. 14.

Larkins, Pat, far., Sec. 16.

LEINHAUSER, W. J., Sec. 28; born in France May 6, 1821; came to the United States in 1848, settling in Ross Co., Ohio; came to Wapello Co. in 1863; is engaged in farming and raising stock. Married Miss Caroline Krahling in 1846; she was born in Prussia in 1823; have eight children—Joseph W., Mary, Anthony, Alonzo, Ottilla, Peter, Agnes, Harriet, and two deceased. Members of the Catholic Church. Owns 132 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Has served as juror and Supervisor. Democrat.

LEONARD, MADISON, far., Sec. 22; born in Missouri in 1841; came to Wapello Co. in 1844. Married Mary Standifer in 1868; she was born in Davis Co., Iowa; have three children—George W., aged 11; John W., 7, and Laura, 4. Owns 26½ acres, valued at \$750. Was Road Supervisor three years, School Director two years; is President of School Board. Democrat.

Lewis, Wm., Sr., Sec. 6.

Linkenbach, G. W., far., Sec. 3.

LOGAN, ISAAC, farmer, Sec. 34; born in Chester Co., Penn., Nov. 2, 1817; moved to Ohio in 1824; came to Iowa in 1856. Married Elizabeth Boughman Nov. 6, 1847; have ten children, all living—John J., Jacob, Elzina J., Ann, David H., Mary, Lucinda, Christian, William and Abraham L. Has held the office of School Director, Secretary of the Board and Township Trustee. Mrs. L. was born in Muskingum Co., N. Y., in 1820. Owns 120 acres in Sec. 34, Center Tp.; 10 acres in Green Tp., Sec. 25; 10 acres in Green Tp., Sec. 16; 40 acres in Green Tp., Sec. 9; 160 acres in Lucas Co., Iowa. Mr. Logan was first a Whig, then Republican. Members of the M. E. Church.

MCCOY, J. R., farmer, Sec. 32.

MCCLOSKEY, BENJAMIN, farmer; residence, Ottumwa; born Nov. 1, 1821, in Somerset Co., Penn.; in 1845, came to Ohio; in 1846, removed to Wapello Co.; owns 136 acres of land in Center Tp., also a saw-mill and other property in Eldon, Washington Tp. Married Rebecca King in 1843; she was born April 12, 1823, in Somerset Co., Penn.; have ten children—Maria,

John K., Enos C., T. J., Benjamin L., Rebecca A., Archibald, Barbara E., Mary E. and Jacob Fletcher. Members M. E. Church; Democrat.

McGAHEN, WINFIEL, farmer, Sec. 28; superintends the family estate, consisting of 120 acres and a coal-mine. His mother, Mrs. Mary McGahen was born Sept. 8, 1820, in Pennsylvania; came to Wapello Co. in 1850. Married Wm. McGahen; he was born in Pennsylvania; died Sept. 16, 1876. Has three children—Jerome, Salome (died May 27, 1867), Winfiel. Mr. McGahen employs from eight to ten hands.

McHugh, Pat, farmer, Sec. 17.

McNeal, Dennie, Secs. 20 and 5.

Mann, M., farmer, Sec. 21.

Marriman, Pat, farmer, Sec. 27.

Marriman, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 27.

Martin, T. P., farmer, Secs. 2 and 13.

Mannice, J. W., Sec. 31.

Meir, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 11.

Meir, Michael, farmer, Secs. 2 and 11.

MELCHER, A. W., proprietor of pottery, Richmond; born Dec. 2, 1842, in Baden, Germany; emigrated to Des Moines Co. in 1866; came to Wapello Co. in 1870; engaged in the pottery business with Robert Melcher until 1878; since then, has continued the business alone; Mr. Melcher employs eight hands, who are kept busy all the time; makes a specialty of tiling and fire-brick. Married Caroline Dummeler Nov. 15, 1872; she was born in Galena, Ill., in 1852; have three children—Henry, age 4 years; Lizzie, age 2 years; Dudulf, age 3 months. Members of the Catholic Church.

Melcher, R., pottery, Richmond.

Millard, J. B., Richmond.

Mills, W. C., Episcopal clergyman, Sec. 20.

Moffit, O., gardener, Sec. 12.

Monroe, G. W., Sec. 31.

MOTT, LAWRENCE, far., Sec. 30; born in Germany, Aug. 8, 1834; came to Wapello Co. in 1854. Married Mrs. Mary Howery June 17, 1857; she was born in Virginia; has four children—Julietta, Henry, Fanny, Fred; owns eighty acres, valued at \$1,600. Greenback-Democrat.

MUNLEY, WM., farmer, Sec. 20; superintends his mother's farm of 110

acres, valued at \$15 per acre; she was born in Mayo Co., Ireland, in 1834. Married Michael Munley, who died Jan. 1, 1874; seven children—William, aged 25; Anna, 23; Sarah, 21; Mary, 19; Anthony, 17; Mart, 15; Michael, 12; Thomas, died in 1857. Members of the Catholic Church.

NORTON, J. W., Sec. 26.

NEWMAN, H., MRS., widow, Sec. 22; born Aug. 11, 1823, in Ohio. Married David Newman Feb. 8, 1844; he was born in Ohio Dec. 14, 1820; died April 17, 1872; has had ten children, six living—Louisa, Susan, Jacob, Harvy D., Charles H., Extine A.; Levi, Jasper, Elizabeth and Amanda died. The estate consists of ninety acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Members of the M. E. Church.

Nosler, Christian, retired.

O'BRIEN, THOMAS, farmer, Secs. 9 and 4.

O'Connell, D., far., Sec. 16.

O'Connor, M., Richmond.

O'Harro, Pat, far., Sec. 19.

O'Malley, Geo., far., Sec. 29.

Osterdock, G., far., Sec. 21.

OVERMAN, JOHN, Sec. 26; born Sept. 17, 1816, in Wayne Co., Ind.; came to Wapello Co. in 1845; operated the ferry between Ottumwa and Richmond eight years, at the same time farming. Present wife was Lydia Picken; married in 1844; they have three children—John M., born March 10, 1845; Cyrus, April 2, 1851, and Cordelia, Jan. 30, 1854 (died in 1856). Mr. Overman had two children by former marriage—Susan, born May 23, 1841, and Lydia, Jan. 20, 1843 (died Dec. 20, 1876). Owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$10,000. Held the office of Road Supervisor six years, Constable six months and then resigned; Vice President of School board two years. Members of the Christian Church; Democrat.

Overman, M. M., Richmond.

PARODIS, SAMUEL, Pickwick.

Painter, Robert, farmer, Sec. 33 and 34.

Peck, H. E., Sec. 31.

Peck, James M., Sr., Sec. 1, 10 and 13.

Peters, J. M., far., Secs. 3, 10 and 13.

Peters, Uria, Richmond.

Phillips, Ira, farmer, Sec. 14.

Pickerell, W. J., farmer, Sec. 29.

Pierson, M., farmer, Sec. 21.

POLING, N. S., farmer, Sec. 16; born May 26, 1838, in West Virginia; came to Iowa in 1866. Married Catharine Smith in 1868; she was born in Pennsylvania, 1838; have three children—Frank, Mary, Alvia and James. Has been School Treasurer for the past two years. Enlisted in 1861; was First Lieutenant in 31st W. Va. Regiment; engaged in forty battles. Owns eighty acres of land in Taylor Co., Iowa, valued at \$18 per acre. Mr. Poling is a Democrat.

Powell, William J., Richmond.

Proctor, George, quarryman, Ottumwa.

Prosser, James M., Richmond.

Pumroy, Grimes, farmer, Sec. 34.

Pumroy, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 34.

R EAM, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 11.

RANDEL, EZRA L., farmer, Secs. 1 and 6; owns 160 acres, worth \$75 per acre; born in Greensburg, Decatur Co., Ind., May 23, 1836; removed to Wapello Co., Iowa, in 1865. Was County Supervisor in 1867. Married Rachel Draper Feb. 24, 1859; she was born 1842; they have five children—Elenora, Luna E., Minnie, Mattie M., Benjamin D. Member of M. E. Church; Republican.

Ream, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 11.

Rector, L. G., farmer, Sec. 5.

Riley, Michael, farmer, Section 31.

Riordan, Con., farmer, Sec. 16.

Ring, Peter, farmer, Sec. 20.

Roberts, William, Richmond.

Robinson, A., M. E. clergyman.

Robinson, J., farmer, Sec. 28.

Robinson, William, farmer, Sec. 20.

Rodgers, Isaac, farmer, Sec. 35.

Roemer, C. F. A., farmer, Secs. 29 and 20.

Roemer, G. A., farmer, Sec. 29.

RONEY, J. M., farmer, Sec. 16; born in Washington Co., Ky., Jan. 23, 1810; came to Wapello Co., Sept. 15, 1849; has been engaged in farming since. Married Lavina Raley in July, 1849; she was born in Washington Co., Ky., in 1814; has one child—Julia (married Michael Coughlan); owns 40 acres, valued at \$1,000. Was in the

Mexican war, Justice of the Peace two years; Road Supervisor five years, and School Director four years. Republican.

ROOS, M., retired farmer; born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1809; came to Wapello Co., September, 1851; engaged in the butchering business until 1860, then engaged in farming in Green Tp. until 1870. Married Agnes Watchler in 1840; she was born in Germany. Owns six town lots in Ottumwa, valued at \$8,000.

S CHUCKRATH, P., farmer, Sec. 28.

Sedgwick, Jno., farmer, Sec. 18.

SHANK, ELIZABETH, MRS. far., Sec. 29; born in Ohio Dec. 21, 1829, came to Wapello Co. in the spring of 1855. Married David Shank June 1, 1851 (he died June 17, 1873). Mr. Shank was born in Pennsylvania. Was Justice of the Peace two years and Road Supervisor one year. Had six children—Elizabeth A., David H. (died March 19, 1863), Ida L., Catherine (died Oct. 5, 1874), Lovina E.; Elizabeth A. married Adam Keilkoph, Nov. 8, 1877; they have one child—Mary E.; Lovina E. married McDonald McAdcock Feb. 22, 1877; they have one child—Harry W. Owns 76 acres, valued at \$2,000.

Shank, Henry, far., Sec. 21.

Shepherd, John R., far., Sec. 18.

Shepherd, William, far., Sec. 2.

Shreeve, J. R., Sec. 14.

Silvey, A. L., Richmond.

Simmons, John, Sec. 15.

Smith, J. J., far., Sec. 29.

Smith, W. F., far., Sec. 19.

Stacks, George W., far., Sec. 15.

STANDERFER, ISAIAH, far., Sec. 23; born in Tennessee, Feb. 2, 1815; came to Wapello Co. in 1865. Married Matilda Carter; she was born in Scott Co., Va. Owns forty acres, valued at \$1,500. Has six children—William, Mary, Catherine V., Caroline, Charlie and Martha. Democrat.

STARK, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 16; born in Germany in 1817; came to Wapello Co. in 1862; lived in Ottumwa twelve years, and since on his present farm, consisting of forty acres, valued at \$1,800. Married Margaret C. Sigler in 1863; she was born in Bion, Germany, in 1828; had five children—Frank,

Ferdinand, John F., Albert (died July 3, 1872) and Lue. Catholic Church; Democrat.

Steipfalter, Domenick, Sec. 15.

Sullivan, John, far., Sec. 17.

Sumner, T., far., Sec. 20.

Surbough, Benny.

Sweeney, Jerry, far., Sec. 21.

Sweevey, Patrick, far., Sec. 17.

Sweeney, Timothy, far., Sec. 29.

THOMPSON, DAVID, far., Sec. 34.

THOMPSON, D. O., farmer, Sec. 27; born in Ripley Co., Ind., March 4, 1855. Married Emma Parker Nov. 20, 1878; she was born in Wapello Co., Iowa. Came to Iowa in 1856. Democrat.

Thompson, S. R., far., Sec. 28.

TRAIL, DANIEL, Sec. 29; born in Center Co., Penn., Sept. 12, 1804; came to Ohio and learned the trade of chairmaker, and, in 1829, moved to Harrison Co., Ohio, and worked at his trade; came to Van Buren Co., Iowa, and, in the spring of 1843, to Wapello Co.; first to Agency Tp., then to Center Tp., where he now lives. Married Miss Elizabeth Hider March 22, 1830; she died in 1834. Married again Miss Nancy Cunningham in 1835; she died March 18, 1856; Mr. T. has by first wife three children—John, Thomas and Charles (now dead), and by second wife—Elizabeth and Richard, and ten deceased. Mr. T. is a member of F. A. & A. M., No. 31, Ottumwa Lodge. Owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$100 per acre. Republican.

Travis, John, farmer, Secs. 15. 16 and 22.

TROWBRIDGE, E. A., farmer, Sec. 26; born April 3, 1850, in Cincinnati, Ohio; owns twelve acres, valued at \$1,500; came to Iowa in 1871.

Married Emma Young Aug. 24, 1870; she was born March 11, 1850, in Butler Co., Ohio; has three children—Verna, Earle, Eddie. Mr. Trowbridge is a sound Democrat.

Tullis, M. J., farmer, Sec. 14.

WAGNER, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 22.

Ware, William, farmer, Sec. 21.

Warner, Sylvester, Secs. 14 and 15.

Whitcomb, Byron E., farmer, Sec. 20.

Whitcomb, F., farmer, Sec. 1.

Wilkinson, D. H., farmer, Sec. 12.

Williams, Clark, farmer, Sec. 22.

Williams, David, farmer.

Wilson, P. S., farmer, Sec. 10.

Wilson, Thos. A., farmer, Sec. 10.

Wilson, Wm., Sec. 10.

WINTER, PETER, Sec. 21; born in Prussia March 29, 1824; came to Cincinnati, Ohio, May 28, 1841; moved to Indiana and followed farming; returned to Cincinnati and learned the trade of boiler-maker; worked at it seven years; came to Wapello Co. in 1856; is engaged in farming. Married Miss Catherine Herrchaner May 3, 1847; she was born in Prussia April 14, 1824; have six children—Peter, Nicholas, Mary, Catherine, Rosa, Elizabeth, and three dead. Members of the Catholic Church. Owns 333 acres of land valued at \$35 per acre. Democrat.

WINTER, NICHOLAS, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 20, 1855; came to Wapello Co. with his parents. Member of the Catholic Church. Democrat.

Withered, George, Secs. 18 and 12.

Wood, Q. A., Deputy Sheriff.

Wycoff, W. B., Sec. 7.

YOUNG, ISRAEL, Secs. 20 and 16.



AGENCY TOWNSHIP.

ANRKOM, JESSE, carpenter, Agency City.

ANDREW, M. E., carpenter, Agency City; born July 22, 1814, in Bennington Co., Vt.; when about 10 years of age, came with his parents to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; in 1832, to Portage Co., Ohio; in 1839, to Michigan; in 1854, to Iowa Co.; in 1860, removed to Agency City; owns his house, with about five acres in the city. Married Nancy Richards in November, 1837; she was born April 17, 1817, in Stark Co., Ohio; have two children—Lettie C., now Mrs. Butler, and Celia A., now Mrs. Bryan. He enlisted in 1862, in Co. E, 22d I. V. I.; served to the end of the war.

Augustine, P., teamster, Agency City.

Avery, E., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Agency City.

Ayers, Wm., engineer, Agency City.

BAILEY, CHAPMAN, merchant, Agency City.

Bailey, H., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Agency City.

Bailey, C. D., merchant, Agency City.

Baker, B. D. H., trader, Agency City.

BALL, C. T., DR., physician and surgeon, Agency City; born Oct. 11, 1854, in Batavia, Ill.; in 1856, went to Chicago with his parents; attended the high school at Charleston, Ill.; graduated in 1873; then commenced the study of medicine with J. S. Jewell, M. D., of the Chicago Medical College; removed to Evanston, and was Assistant Professor of Chemistry of the Northwestern University during 1875-76; Attended a course of lectures at the Chicago Medical College in 1876-77, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Keokuk, in 1878; then removed to Agency City and commenced the practice of his profession; he makes chronic diseases a specialty; is a professional chemist; keeps in constant practice in this branch of his profession. Married Zenzie E. Linder March 7, 1876; she was born April 25, 1857, in Charleston, Ill.; have one child—Leila R., aged about 1½ years.

Barnhart, H., far.; P. O. Agency City.

Base, J., far., S. 23; P. O. Agency City. Basekin, D. W., teacher, Agency City.

DEDELL, JAMES E., far., P. O. Agency City; born Feb. 6, 1825, in Warren Co., Ohio; when about 6 years of age, came to Union Co., Ind., with his parents; in 1839, came to Fayette Co., Ind.; in 1846, removed to Wapello Co., Iowa. Owns 181 acres of land; also 12 acres inside the city limits. Married Susan Jones Aug. 13, 1846; she was born May 2, 1830, in Fayette Co., Ind. Republican. Member of the M. E. Church.

BEST, C. J., editor Agency *Independent*, Agency City; born Jan 4, 1857, in Portage City, Wis.; in 1867, came to Salem, Iowa, with his parents; the same year removed to Agency City; has been working at his business for the past nine years; took charge of this paper Feb. 14, 1878; his father died Oct. 5, 1877, aged 70 years.

BOYCE, STEPHEN, far., Sec. 22; P. O. Agency City; born Oct. 17, 1802, in Virginia; in 1830, came to Indiana; in 1843, came to Wapello Co., and entered his present land; owns 84 acres. Married Mary Hall in 1830; she was born in 1810, in Virginia; died in 1871; had four children, one living—Fernandus. Second marriage to Mrs. Lucinda Wood, in 1872; she was born in 1810, in Ohio. Member of the Christian Union Church. Democrat.

BRADLEY, OCTAVIA, MRS., daughter of James Daniels, and widow of Thomas W. Bradley, Agency City; she owns 244 acres of land in Wapello Co.; he was born Nov. 9, 1806, in Ohio; came to Wapello Co., in 1837, and died Dec. 17, 1858; she was born Nov. 13, 1806, in England; came to Indiana in 1830; in 1843, came to Agency City. They were married Oct. 23, 1845, in Agency City; had two children, one living—Addie E., now Mrs. Streblow.

Branard, A. C., far.; P. O. Agency City.

Bedell, D. E., Agency City.

BROWN, S. M., carpenter, Agency City; born Jan. 24, 1840, in Putnam Co., Ind.; in 1842, came to Henry Co.,

Iowa, with his parents; in 1850, removed to Wapello Co. and first engaged in farming; commenced his present business in 1867. Is Township Clerk and City Assessor; also a member of the School Board. Married Marella Derby in 1869; she was born in 1847, in Ohio; they have four children—Frank E., Harold, Emma and George A. Mrs. B. is a member of the M. E. Church; Republican.

Brunsey, Thos., far., S. 30; P. O. Agency City.

Bryan, C. A., miller, Agency City.

BRYAN, J. C., firm of C. A. Bryan & Son, mills, Agency City; born Nov. 20, 1852, in Lycoming Co., Penn.; in 1865, came to Washington Co., Iowa; in 1867, to Keokuk; in 1872, to Agency City; formed a copartnership with his father Jan. 1, 1874. Married Celia A. Andrew March 18, 1874; she was born Jan. 12, 1852, in Michigan; have one child—Guy H., aged 2 years. Republican.

Burbage, J., far., S. 35; P. O. Agency City.

Burke, W. C., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Agency City.

Byrley, P., far., S. 3; P. O. Agency City.

CAMPBELL, JAS., laborer, Agency City.

Chamberlin, A. L., mer., Agency City.

Chambers, Ed. A., clerk, Agency City.

Chambers, Wm., far., S. 31; P. O. Agency City.

CHILSON, EUGENE, station agent C., B. & Q. R. R., Agency City; born May 25, 1846, in Enosburg, Vt.; in 1863, came to Galesburg, Ill.; employed by this road as operator; in 1869, came to Villisca, Iowa; was appointed station agent in 1873; moved to Agency City, and has held this position since then. Married Miss H. P. Staples in 1870; she was born in 1851 in Scranton, Penn.; have one child—E. N., aged 3 years. M. E. Church; Republican.

Clawson, J., far., S. 2; P. O. Agency City.

Clements, Richard, carpenter, Agency City.

CLODFELTER, DAVID, far., Sec. 3; P. O. Agency City; born June 1, 1813, in Davidson Co., N. C.; in 1832, came to Indiana; in 1844, came to Wapello Co.; owns 187 acres land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Jerusha Jenison in 1834; she was born in 1817 in

Kentucky; was thrown from a horse and killed March, 1847; have one child—Purley; second marriage to Nancy Bower in 1855; she was born in 1837 in Ohio; died in 1856; have one child—William F. M. E. Church; Democrat.

Clodfelter, Purley, far., Sec. 3; P. O. Agency City.

Comstock, W., A., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Agency City.

CONNELLY, CHARLES, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Agency City; born Nov. 22, 1848, in Wapello Co.; came to his present farm in 1873; owns 70 acres land. Married Emma Bedwell Dec. 26, 1873; she was born Feb. 14, 1851, in Wapello Co. Democrat.

Conley, Norman B., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Agency City.

CONNELLY, W. W., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Agency City; born Nov. 21, 1836, in Somerset Co., Penn.; in 1845, came to Agency City and settled on the old Agency Farm; owns 140 acres land, valued at \$50 per acre. Married Elizabeth Ruckman in 1856; she was born in 1838, in Indiana; have seven children—Susan J., Alige B., James C. Maria, Mary, Doctor Dick and Barney. Democrat. M. E. Church.

Coverston, W. A., wagon-maker, Agency City.

CREMER, L. K., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Agency City; born Nov. 10, 1851, in Wapello Co.; came to his present farm in 1876; owns 110 acres land. Married L. E. Sutbline Oct. 2, 1873; she was born in 1852, in Wapello Co.; have three children—I. O., L. L. and Olive H. Republican.

CREMER, S. K., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Agency City; born Aug. 31, 1818, in Somerset Co., Penn.; in 1844, came to Wapello Co. and entered 160 acres, and now owns 710 acres in Wapello Co., also 15 acres inside the city limits, valued at \$50 per acre. Married Huldah France March 22, 1843; she was born April 5, 1823, in Alleghany Co., Md.; died Aug. 8, 1878; have eight children—Leonidas, Lycurgus, Brutus, Augustus, Cincinnati, Kate La Belle, now Mrs. Rayl, Adella and Dora F.; Americus was thrown from a horse and killed Sept. 9, 1877.

Represented this county in the Legislature from 1854 to 1856; was President and Trustee of the County Agricultural Society in 1873. Republican. M. E. Church.

CROSS, MICHAEL, carpenter Agency City; born in 1818, in Muskingum Co., Ohio; in 1850, came to Missouri; in 1861, to Wapello Co., Iowa; owns 114 acres land in Agency Tp., also property in the city. Was Justice of the Peace from 1872 to 1874, and now elected to serve from 1878 to 1880; was President of the School Board from 1874 to 1877; has been six terms Township Treasurer. Married Elizabeth Turner in 1839; she was born June 9, 1818, in Fauquier Co., Va.; had nine children, four living—Jno. T., now a practicing physician in Farmington, Van Buren Co., a graduate in 1865, from the Keokuk Medical College; Etna V., now Mrs. Amos, Michael W. and Jessie H. Jno. T. enlisted in 1862, Co. A, 19th I. V. I., served to the end of the war, part of the time on hospital duty at Keokuk. Republican; members of the Baptist Church.

DAVIS, JOHN E., Sec. 23, Agency City.

Davis, J. H., far., S. 22; P. O. Agency City.

Davis, Sanford, far., S. 10; P. O. Agency City.

DAWSON, J. Q. A., general merchandise, Agency City; on Main st.; residence same; born May 15, 1824 in Alleghany Co., Md.; in 1839, came to Ohio; in 1850, went to California; returned to Ohio in 1851; same year came to Wapello Co., and has carried on his business at his present location for the past twenty-five years. In 1862, he was engaged in recruiting for the 43d I. V. I.; was transferred, in 1863, to the 8th I. V. C. as its Quartermaster; resigned in 1864. Has held all the town and school offices. Married Mrs. Mary C. Lewis in 1854; she was born June 19, 1824, in Erie Co., Penn.; died March 11, 1878; have one child—Fannie; she had one daughter by a former marriage. Member of the M. E. Church; Republican.

Dillon, W. H., stone-cutter, Agency City.

DUDLEY, CHARLES, farmer; residence Agency City; born Sept. 16, 1813, in Charleston, Me.; in 1817, came, with his parents, to Ohio; in 1836, came to Illinois; in 1843, removed to Wapello Co. and settled on Sec. 30, Agency Tp.; this he entered; now owns 867 acres of land in Wapello Co.; also property in the city; one of the earliest settlers in this county. Married Polly A. Dennison Dec. 17, 1846; she was born Dec. 11, 1827, in Scott Co., Ill.; had ten children, five living—Sarah Jane, Charles S., Mary P., Kate E. and Frank W. Was Commissioner of Wapello Co. from 1848 to 1851; he also represented this county in the Legislature in the Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth General Assemblies, from 1866 to 1872; has been Justice of the Peace. Republican; members of the Baptist Church.

DUDLEY, EDWARD, far., Sec. 25; P. O. Agency City; born Dec. 11, 1811, in Charleston, Me.; in 1817, came to Athens Co., Ohio; in 1847, came to Wapello Co.; owns 147 acres of land. Married Eliza M. Dudley June 10, 1841; she was born in 1819, in Scioto Co., Ohio; had nine children, four living—Mahala J., now Mrs. Dr. La Force; Charles D., now a Baptist Minister in New Hampshire; Orin and Benjamin B. Mr. D. is a minister of the Free-Will Baptist Church in Agency City; has been preaching here for the past twenty years. Republican.

Duire, John, blacksmith, Sec. 26; P. O. Agency City.

ENYART, H. W., laborer, Agency City.

Enyart, James, Sr., farmer, Agency City.

Enyart, James, Jr., laborer, Agency City.

Enyart, J. W., brickmason, Agency City.

FAIR, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Agency City.

FARNSWORTH, D. S., proprietor of Eagle Mills, Agency City; born June 3, 1808, in Northumberland Co., Penn.; in 1811, came with his parents to Butler Co., Ohio; in 1828, to Fountain Co., Ind.; in 1839, to Missouri; in 1847, to Agency City, and bought a horse circular saw mill; in 1851, erected a steam saw-mill; in 1852 attached buhrs and bolts to the saw-mill, and

connected with it a grist-mill; in 1854, built a mill which included both a saw and grist mill; in 1858, built what is known as the Agency City Grist-Mill; sold this mill in 1864; in 1871, built his present mill. Married Indiana Cain March 25, 1829; she was born Oct. 14, 1813, in Ohio; had seven children, one living—Emazeta, now Mrs. Foulke. M. E. Church; Democrat.

Fisher, D., far.; P. O. Agency City.

Fitzgerald, Richard, laborer, Agency City.

FOREMAN, JOSEPH, bakery, Agency City; born Feb. 20, 1804, in Fleming Co., Ky.; in 1812, came to Clark Co., Ohio, with his parents; in 1844, came to Van Buren Co.; in 1850, removed to Wapello Co.; first engaged in farming; owns 166 acres of land, also property in the city; has been in his present business for twenty-four years. Married Nancy Dillon in 1828; she was born in 1809, in Illinois; had seven children, six living—Thomas, Hannah, Richard, Elizabeth, Martha and Sarah; lost one—Mary Jane, in infancy, in Ohio. Democrat.

Foulke, W. H., miller, Agency City.

FULLEN, JOHN, live-stock and commission, Agency City; he was born Sept. 28, 1832, in New York City; in 1855, came to Jefferson Co., Iowa; in 1858, removed to Agency City; from 1861 to 1873, was engaged in general merchandising; has been in his present business since coming here; was agent for the C., B. & Q. R. R. from 1861 to 1873; has been President of the School Board, and Councilman. Married Miss Maggie Sage Aug. 26, 1858; she was born Feb. 23, 1841, in Clark Co., Ind.; had five children, four living—Charles D. (now attending the Chicago University; also attended the Iowa Wesleyan College at Mount Pleasant, Iowa), Lora E., Nellie B. and Bertha B.; lost Maggie in infancy. Democrat.

GILTNER, A., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Agency City.

Giltner, Andrew, far., S. 19; P. O. Agency City.

Giltner, A., Sec. 19; P. O. Agency City.

Griffin, D., far., S. 3; P. O. Agency City.

Griggs, P. S. E., agent, Agency City.

Griggs, W. P. M., agent, Agency City.

GROUT, JOSEPH P., farmer, stock dealer, and manufacturer of the Challenge Churn, Agency City; born Aug. 31, 1816, in Worcester Co., Mass.; in 1838, came to Illinois; in 1853, removed to Wapello Co.; owns 112½ acres of land in this county; has been five years Township Treasurer, member of the Council eight years, and administrator on several estates. Married Senia Ann Thompson Dec. 24, 1846, in Chesterfield, Ill.; she was born Dec. 19, 1821, in Sangamon Co., Ill. He is now manufacturing the Challenge Churn, and has the right of Wapello, Davis, Appanoose, and Wayne Cos., for \$1,000; butter can be made in from two to twelve minutes with this churn; it will make one-fourth more butter from the same amount of cream than any other churn ever invented.

HANLY, PATRICK, Sec. 9; P. O. Agency City.

HARDEN, MARY A., MRS., daughter of Chas. F. Harrow; born Feb. 27, 1824, in Montgomery Co., Ky.; in 1833, came with her parents to Indiana; in November, 1843, to Wapello Co. Married James Stephens Dec. 19, 1844; he was born in 1822, in Kentucky, and died in 1868; have four children—Nancy (now Mrs. Hixon), Ella (now Mrs. Johnson), Amos and George; her second marriage was to John Harden; he was born July 14, 1820, in Pennsylvania; came to Wapello Co. in the spring of 1855; she owns 100 acres of land in Wapello Co., also 2 acres, with the hotel, in the city; she is one of the earliest settlers of this county.

Hartsock, Chris., laborer, Agency City.

Haynes, B., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Agency City.

HEADLEY, ANDREW J., horticulturist, Sec. 27; P. O. Ottumwa; born Dec. 21, 1831, in Monroe Co., Ohio; in 1851, came to Wapello Co.; owns twenty acres of land, valued at \$2,000, devoted to fruit-raising; his father was born Feb. 11, 1806, in Belmont Co., Ohio, and lives here; his mother died in 1855, aged 48 years. He enlisted in 1862, in Co. E, 17th I. V. I.; was discharged on account of a wound received at the battle of Iuka, Sept. 19, 1862, for which he receives a

pension. Republican; member of the U. B. Church.

Headley, J., far., S. 27; P. O. Ottumwa.
Hefflin, Reuben, engineer, Agency City.

Heller, C., far., S. 22; P. O. Agency City.

Heller, Henry, S. 27; P. O. Agency City.

Hicks, J. J., blacksmith, Agency City.

Hill, William, teamster, Agency City.

Hilton, William, doctor, Agency City.

Hixson, R. C., blacksmith, Agency City.

Hobbs, J. G., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Agency City.

Hook, James, far.; P. O. Agency City.

HORTON, W. D., manufacturer of boots and shoes, Agency City; born June 7, 1828, in Davidson Co., Tenn.; in 1836, came to Columbus, Ind., with his parents; in 1852, to Davis Co., Iowa; in 1854, went to Harrison Co., Mo.; in 1870, came to Ottumwa; the following year, removed to Agency City and engaged in his present business. Has been elected two terms Mayor. Married Miss T. N. Jones in 1849, in Columbus, Ind.; she was born in September, 1829, in Kentucky; died in 1869; have seven children—Joseph H., John N., Mary E., W. D., L. G., S. A. and Emeline; second marriage to Martha L. Parrott September, 1871; she was born in 1829, in Ohio. Democrat.

Hugh, Richard, Est., Secs. 1 and 2; P. O. Agency City.

Humbert, H. C., carpenter.

JENNINGS, JOSEPH, miller, Agency City.

JOHNSON, ELIJAH, far., Sec. 25; P. O. Agency City; born March 20, 1838, in Morgan Co., Ind.; in 1848, came to Wapello Co.; owns 435 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Priscilla Johnson in February, 1863; she was born Aug. 10, 1843, in Montgomery Co., Ohio; have five children—Charles E. H., W. N. E., Elizabeth D., Anna Z. and D. M. Republican.

Johnson, Elisha G., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Agency City.

Johnson, J., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Agency City.

Johnson, W., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Agency City.

Jones, L. E., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Agency City.

Joselyn, J., painter, Agency City.

KRUMKEY, F., laborer, Agency City.

KENNEDY, MARY, MRS.,

daughter of George Bedwell, widow of James M. Kennedy, Sec. 19; P. O. Agency City; he was born Sept. 19, 1816, in Washington Co., Tenn.; died March 5, 1860. She was born Oct. 6, 1820, in Hamilton Co., Ohio. Married May 25, 1842. The following year, came to Wapello Co.; she owns 238 acres of land; has six children—Rachel E., Francis J., Sarah C., Thomas W., David A. and James M. Members M. E. Church.

KIBLER, J., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Agency City; born March 24, 1847, in Hancock Co., Ohio; in 1858, came to Ottumwa; engaged in butchering till 1875, when he went to Indiana; in 1876, returned to Ottumwa; same year, removed to his present farm; owns twenty acres, valued at \$600. Married Virginia Brainard in September, 1868; she was born in 1846 in Ohio; have three children—Drewey, Albert and Bertha are twins. Democrat.

LANNING, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Agency City.

La FORCE, D. A., M. D., dealer in drugs and medicines, Agency City; born May 17, 1837, in Jefferson Co., Ind.; in 1841, came to Van Buren Co.; in 1853, came to Wapello Co.; in 1857, commenced the study of medicine, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk in 1862. Had a commission in the 56th colored infantry as Regimental Surgeon, and had charge of the U. S. general hospital at Helena, Ark.; mustered out Sept. 15, 1866, at St. Louis. Married Mahala J. Dudley in October, 1866; she was born May 17, 1845, in Athens Co., Ohio; have three children—William Brooks, Berdett Dudley and Francis Edward. Republican; M. E. Church.

Lanning, J., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Agency City.

Linder, J., retired, Agency City.

Linehiser, J., far., S. 10; P. O. Agency City.

Linn, J., far., S. 31; P. O. Agency City.

Lockwood, Chas. A., far., S. 24; P. O. Agency City.

Lovell, E. N., S. 2; P. O. Agency City.

Lyon, A. E., barber, Agency City.

MCCOY, ASHFORD, Sec. 24; P. O. Agency City.

McLeod, J. R., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Agency City.

McMillin, Frank, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Agency City.

Mace, David, far.; P. O. Agency City.

Mace, Henry L., lab.; P. O. Agency City.

Mace, Wm. A., far., S. 31; P. O. Agency City.

Miller, J., S. 10; P. O. Agency City.

Miller, John, far., Sec. 25; P. O. Agency City.

Miller, W. & M., fars., Sec. 10; P. O. Agency City.

Myers, Adam, retired, Agency City.

Myers, Cris., shoemaker, Agency City.

MYERS, ELI, livery, Agency City; born Feb. 6, 1826, in Preble Co., Ohio; in 1832, came to Indiana with his parents; in 1843, came to Van Buren Co., then to Wapello Co.; engaged in farming; in 1852, went to California; in 1869, removed to Nevada; in 1875, returned to Agency City. Married Paulina Griggsby in 1845; she was born in 1829 in Indiana; died in 1861 in California; have five children—Frances A. (now Mrs. Stinson), Mary E. (now Mrs. Whimple), Joseph D., James E. and Charles W. His father was born in 1803, in Tennessee; died in August, 1878; his mother was born March 1, 1805, in Tennessee, and lives here with her son. Democrat.

Myers, J. R., stock dealer, Agency City.

Myers, Morris, plasterer, Agency City.

Myers, Robinson, harness, Agency City.

NEWBOLD, S., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Agency City.

Newell, S., far., S. 31; P. O. Agency City.

NYE, G. L., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Agency City; born Sept. 28, 1845, in Wapello Co.; in 1870, came to his present farm; owns ninety-six acres land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Miss Sarah J. Dudley July 9, 1868; she was born in 1847 in Wapello Co.; have four children—Charles M., Minnie L., Aurelia M. and Fannie. Is Township Trustee, School Director, President of the School Board. Enlisted in 1863 in Co. B, 7th Iowa V. C.; served three years and three months; was honorably discharged. Republican.

O'CONER, JERRY, far., Sec. 4; P. O. Agency City.

PIERCE, RUFUS M., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Agency City.

Pilcher, J. B., clerk, Agency City.

Plummer, Thomas, far., Sec. 1; P. O. Agency City.

Pumphery, A. S., laborer; Agency City.

RAYLE, Samuel, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Agency City.

REEVES, SUSAN, MRS., daughter of William Murphy, widow of William Reeves; Sec. 22; P. O. Agency City; he was born 1787 in New York; died March 22, 1876; she was born May 17, 1804, in Morgan Co., Va.; was married in 1827; in 1850, came to her present farm; she owns 100 acres of land. Had ten children, eight living—James, Mary Ann, Lydia, Lucretia, William, Susanna, Caroline and Minerva. William and James enlisted in 1862 in the 22d Iowa V. I.; served to the end of the war. She has followed the practice of midwifery for thirty years. M. E. Church.

Reynolds, A. J., druggist, Agency City.

Reynolds, J. T., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Agency City.

Reynolds, W. C., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Agency City.

Reynolds, Wm. H., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Agency City.

Riffle, W. R., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Agency City.

Roberts, Arch., wagon-maker, Agency City.

Robinson, J., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Agency City.

Robison, J., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Agency City.

Ryan, Samuel, blacksmith, Agency City.

SAGE, E. T., commissioner, Agency City.

SAGE, E. H., M. D., Agency City; born April 3, 1838, in Jackson Co., Ind.; in 1852, came with his parents to Fairfield, Iowa; in 1861, to Agency City. Commenced the study of medicine at the age of 24, and commenced practicing in 1868; graduated in 1875, at the American Medical College, at St. Louis; returned to the city and resumed his practice; delivered the valedictory address on the part of the graduating class. Married Mary C. Hilton, daughter of Dr. Wm. Hilton, July, 1866; she was born in 1847, in Ohio.

She is a member of M. E. Church. Democrat.

Sauthbine, David, far.; P. O. Agency City.

Sexton, Patrick, laborer, Agency City.

Shadford, Chas. D., wagon-maker, Agency City.

Shadford, Wm., furniture, Agency City.

Shearer, Geo., hotel, Agency City.

Shearer, H. F., carpenter, Agency City.

Shearer, T. V., teamster, Agency City.

Shodford, C. D., far., S. 36; P. O. Agency City.

Shumacker, W., far., S. 35; P. O. Agency City.

Simmons, W. H., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Agency City.

SMITH, C. N., firm of Wheaton & Smith, general merchandise; residence corner Vine street and Washington avenue, Agency City; born Sept. 10, 1840, in Hancock Co., Ill.; in 1842, came with his parents to Des Moines Co.; in 1845, to Wapello Co.; in 1858, commenced present business. Married Miss F. M. Wheaton in 1862; she was born in 1841, in New York; have two children F. E. and C. A. His daughter is a member of the M. E. Church. Republican.

SMITH, J. S., with Wheaton & Smith, general merchandise, Agency City; born March 27, 1849, in Wapello Co., and has always been a resident of the State; in 1866, removed to Woodbury Co.; engaged in the pottery business; continued this till 1876, when he came to Agency City, and associated himself with his present firm.

Smith, L., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Agency City.

Smith, M. H., far., S. 34; P. O. Agency City.

Smith, M., boarding house, Agency City.

SMITH, SARAH, MRS., daughter of Andrew Daubenheyer, widow of Chas. H. Smith, Sec. 30; P. O. Agency City; he was born Nov. 19, 1809, in Bucks Co., Penn.; died Oct. 31, 1861; she was born Oct. 29, 1813, in Butler Co., Ohio. Married Nov. 20, 1833, in Ohio; in 1836, came to Illinois; in 1841, to Des Moines Co.; in 1844, removed to her present farm; she owns 120 acres of land; have eight children—Elizabeth (now Mrs. Yeomans), Nancy (now Mrs. Wheaton, Cyrus, Hugh, James, Charles,

Frances R. (now Mrs. Walker), Mary A. (now Mrs. Larawood). M. E. Church.

Smootz, A. R., blacksmith, Agency City.

Springer, John, restaurant, Agency City.

Street, David, far., S. 3; P. O. Agency City.

Swope, Jno., far., S. 22; P. O. Agency City.

TIBBETS, E., minister, Agency City.

Traul, Levi, far., S. 27, P. O. Agency City.

Turner, F. G., laborer, Agency City.

VANZANT, H. C., far., Sec. 36, P. O. Agency City; born May 18,

1816, in Rutherford Co., N. C.; when an infant came to Kentucky with his parents; in 1824, came to Tennessee; in 1848, removed to Wapello Co.; in 1850, came to his present farm—which he rents—consisting of 210 acres. Was Treasurer of the School Board from 1863 to 1872; was two years Township Treasurer. Married Nancy McKeown February, 1848; she was born, September, 1816, in Rutherford Co., N. C.; had three children, one living—James A., lost Mary M. in infancy, Martha E., died June, 1870, aged 19 years. Democrat.

VIRDEN, J. L., butcher, Agency City; born Oct. 8, 1834, in Muskingum Co., Ohio; in 1854, came to Mount Pleasant, Iowa; in 1859, to Agency City; engaged in the grocery trade; in 1861, sold out and went to California; returned in 1864, and continued the grocery business till 1868, when he commenced his present business, which he followed in Zanesville, Ohio, before coming to Iowa. Married Mary L., daughter of Jacob Sprague, who came to Wapello Co. in 1844; they were married in 1860; she was born near Columbus, Ohio, in 1844; they have three children—Minnie, Jessie and Chatman. Democrat.

WAGERS, H. B., Postmaster, Agency City.

Walbridge, C. P., far.; P. O. Agency City.

Walker, F. R., brickmason, Agency City.

Walker, T. C., teamster, Agency City.

Walker, W. J., brickmason, Agency City.

Warden, S. J., far., S. 34; P. O. Agency City.

Watson, B. F., painter, Agency City.

Weir, A. R., Dr., Agency City.

WHEATON, GEORGE B., with Wheaton & Smith, general merchandise;

residence cor. Main and Vine sts.; born July 24, 1852, in New York; in 1858, came with his father to Wapello Co.; first employed in his father's store as clerk; remained three years, then engaged in farming; in 1872, returned, and has been engaged in the store since. Married Sallie V. Scott April 10, 1877; she was born April 10, 1851, in Ohio; have one child—Vera, born Jan. 19, 1878

WHEATON, JOHN S., Agency City, firm of Wheaton & Smith, general merchandise, Main st., residence head of Wapello st.; born May 10, 1815, in Vermont; in 1833, came to New York; in 1838, came to Michigan; the following year, returned to Lansingburg, N. Y.; engaged in dry goods trade till 1856, when he came to Keokuk, Iowa; then to Agency City and commenced present business. Married Nancy S. Smith in 1858; she was born in Ohio in 1836; have four children—Kate E., Cora E., John D. and Cyrus F.; two children by a former marriage. M. E. Church; Republican.

Wiley, Geo., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Agency City.

Willet, Charles, far., Sec. 3; P. O. Agency City.

Williamson, James, Sec. 22; P. O. Agency City.

Wing, Allen, far., Sec. 1; P. O. Agency City.

Wing, Ira, far.; P. O. Agency City.

Wing, Wm. S., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Agency City.

Wise, Dan. A., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Agency City.

Wood, Clay, far., Sec. 35; P. O. Agency City.

WOODFORD, N. A., Agency City, groceries, boots and shoes, hats and caps and queensware, Main st.; born Dec. 2, 1827, in Hartford Co., Conn.; in 1847, came to his present locality; first engaged in selling clocks, then in general merchandise. Has been Mayor two terms; Alderman two terms. Married Margaret Brown in 1851; she was born in 1829, in Indiana, and died in 1865; have three children—H. E., Aurelia, now Mrs. Pilcher, and Charles; second marriage to Eliza Day July 16, 1868; she was born in 1847, in Athens Co., Ohio; have three children—Nina, Mary H. and Howard N.; his son-in-law, J. B. Pilcher, was born Nov. 22, 1839, in Jackson Co., Ohio. Married Aurelia Woodford, of Agency City, June 4, 1872.

YOUNG, SAMUEL, stoves and tinware, Agency City.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

ACTON, J. J., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Eldon.

Albaugh, P., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Eldon.

Allen, C., Dr., Sec. 15; P. O. Ashland.

Alman, T., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Eldon.

Alman, Wm., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Eldon.

ALVerson, J. E., D.R., drugs, groceries and hardware, Eldon; born Dec. 27, 1838, in Garrard Co., Ky.; in 1848, came to Wapello Co.; in 1871, removed to Eldon; commenced the study of medicine in 1863; has been practicing since 1870; established the Eldon Times in February, 1876; continued it about four months; sold out to True Bentley June 9, 1876. Married Nancy A. Wallace Oct. 3, 1865; she was born July 19, 1848, in Colum-

biana Co., Ohio; have three children—S. Artelissa, Claudius B. and John P. Presbyterian.

Amos, L., far., S. 18; P. O. Ashland.

Anderson, N., laborer, Eldon.

BAXTER, J. R., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Ashland.

BETTERTON, EDWIN, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Eldon; born Jan. 3, 1840, in Wapello Co., Iowa; his father was the first white settler in the Territory, coming here six years before the purchase was made from the Indians; owns 179 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Mary Weaver Nov. 15, 1863; she was born Oct. 7, 1839, in Hancock Co., Ill. His father died March 13, 1860, aged 59 years; his

mother was born April 3, 1802, in Somerset Co., Penn. He is Township Clerk, and has been elected Township Assessor for 1878. Democrat.

Berger, J., far., S. 24; P. O. Eldon.

BLAIR, A. McL., deceased, Eldon; born March 3, 1849, in Scotland; died Jan. 15, 1874. Married Rosa A., daughter of John Paul, in 1864 in Davenport, Iowa. She has three children—Wm. C., Maggie and Marietta. She owns her residence in Eldon.

BOORN, T. C., assistant master mechanic C., R. I. & P. R. R., Eldon; born Oct. 3, 1836, in Manchester, Vt.; in 1852, came to Chicago; in 1859, removed to Peoria, Ill., and commenced in the railroad business, and has followed it ever since; in 1874, came to his present position; owns a house and lot in town. Married Caroline Carew in 1866; she was born in 1839 in New Hampshire; have one child—Etta. Baptist; Republican.

BRADLEY, JAMES, bakery, Eldon; born Feb. 28, 1833, in Ireland; in 1854, came to New York; in 1870, removed to Eldon; owns his bakery and other property in town. Enlisted in 1863 in Co. A, 7th Ill. V. C., and served about one year. Has been two years a member of the Council. Married Johanna Shahan in 1855; she was born in 1828 in Ireland; have four children—Mary, Ellen, Edmund and John. Catholic.

Brewer, I. W., Sec. 7; P. O. Ashland.

Brooks, J. C., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Eldon.

BROWN, G. W., engineer, Eldon; born Dec. 22, 1817, in Bedford Co., Penn.; in 1844, came to Jefferson Co., Iowa; engaged in farming till 1851, when he engaged in the saw-mill business; in 1867, sold out and returned to farming; in 1873, came to Eldon. Married Catherine Fishel in 1841; born in 1818 in Bedford Co., Penn.; died Nov. 22, 1877; have four children—David, John, William and Nancy Ann. When in Jefferson Co., was Justice of the Peace, Township Trustee and Township Clerk. Democrat.

Brownfield, William, Dr., Eldon.

BURKHOLDER, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. County Line; born April 4, 1831, in Franklin Co.,

Penn.; when an infant, came with his parents to Ohio; in 1854, went to California; in 1872, came to his present farm; owns 240 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Julia A. Asby in 1875; she was born in 1851, died in July, 1877; has one child—Sarah N., aged 3 years. Republican.

CAM, A. H., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Ashland.

Casey, Jas., section hand, Eldon.

Casey, John., laborer, Eldon.

Chapman, A., far., S. 9; P. O. Ashland.

Copersmith, M., section hand, Eldon.

CRAWFORD, W. H., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Eldon; born June 28, 1838, in Scott Co., Ind.; in 1854, came to Wapello Co.; owns forty-four acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Mary E. Shields in 1860; she was born in 1835, in Scott Co., Ind.; have five children—Asenath A., Charles W., Mary A., Cora May and William. Has been Township Clerk and Secretary of the School Board. Democrat.

Creath, G. W., far., S. 5. P. O. Ashland.

Creemer, D. P., Sec. 3; P. O. Ashland.

Creemer, R., far., S. 3; P. O. Ashland.

CRODDY, C., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Eldon; born Aug. 31, 1828, in Rockbridge Co., Va.; in 1844, came to Indiana; in 1855, came to Wapello Co.; owns 183 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; is Secretary of the School Board; has been Township Treasurer and School Director. Married Minerva J. Goodwin in 1849; she was born in 1833 in Franklin Co., Ind.; have four children—Alice J. (now Mrs. Mall), A. J., C. T. and C. L. Democrat.

Cross, W. H., Justice of the Peace, Eldon.

Cummins, E. M., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Eldon.

Cummins, Robert, far., Sec. 27; P. O. Eldon.

Cunningham, J. H., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Eldon.

DALGREN, C. P., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Eldon.

DAHLGREN, C. A., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Eldon; born May 12, 1844, in Sweden; in 1852, came to Burlington, Iowa; in 1853, to Jefferson Co.; in 1857, to Appanoose Co.; in 1863, to Davis Co., and, in 1866, to Wapello Co. Owns 60 acres of land, valued at

\$15 per acre. Married Amanda T. McClure in 1867; she was born in March, 1847, in Van Buren Co; have five children—Cora T., Peter O., Charles A., Salma E. and Victor Y. Republican; Mrs. Dahlgren is a member of the Christian Church.

Daniels, E., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Eldon.

Davidson, A., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Batavia.

Dean, E., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Batavia.

Dean, E. L., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Batavia.

Deford, T., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Eldon.

Desotle, M., engineer, Eldon.

Dial, Thos., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Eldon.

Donahue, J., section boss, Eldon.

DOOLEY, MARTIN, boarding-house and saloon, Eldon; born Nov. 8, 1841, in Ireland; in 1860, came to Scott Co., Iowa; in 1869, removed to Wapello Co.; owns house and lot in town. Married Mary Flinn Nov. 7, 1870; she was born in 1851 in Ireland; have three children—Ellen, Mary and Agatha. Catholic; Democrat.

Dornsife, Henry, far., Sec. 26; P. O. Eldon.

DRAKE, D. O., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Eldon; born June 21, 1857, in Morgan Co., Ohio; in 1873, came to his present farm; owns 153 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Amy Alexander Jan. 1, 1877; she was born Oct. 21, 1856, in Iowa; have one child—Estella May. Democrat.

Drake, J. G., saw-mill, Eldon.

Drake, W., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Eldon.

ELLSWORTH, A., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Eldon.

Ellsworth, G. W., far., S. 25; P. O. Eldon.

Engle, M., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Eldon.

Engle, H. M., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Eldon.

FISHER, M., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Ashland.

Flinn, J. C., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Ashland.

FOSTER, D. T., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Ashland; born Nov. 19, 1849, in Wapello Co.; came to his present farm in 1863; owns 160 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Miss S. A. Nimocks Feb. 15, 1872; she was born Nov. 2, 1850, in Jefferson Co., Iowa; have four children—N. M., M. B., T. M. and W. R. Has been two terms Township Clerk. Republican.

FOSTER, THOS., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Ashland; born Feb. 16, 1814, in Ross Co., Ohio; in 1843, came to Wa-

pello Co. He owns about one thousand acres of land; was one of the earliest settlers of the county. Married Miss P. J. Dennison in 1845; she was born in 1825 in Illinois; had nine children, five living—Wm. F., Daniel T., Scott R., Emma L. and Hannah B. Has held most of the township offices; was the first Assessor of this county; has also been County Superintendent. Member M. E. Church.

Foster, W. F., far., S. 8; P. O. Ashland.

GARRISON, A. A., Sec. 23; P. O. Eldon.

Garrison, S., far., S. 6; P. O. Ashland.

Godley, M. L., far., S. 27; P. O. Eldon.

Goff, C. B., far., S. 12; P. O. County Line.

Goff, G. W., far., S. 13; P. O. County Line.

Goodwin, B. D., far., S. 30; P. O. Eldon.

Goodwin, J. J., & A., S. 30; P. O. Eldon.

Griggsby, W., laborer, Eldon.

HAND, M. S., far., S. 23; P. O. Eldon.

Haydock, M., far., S. 16; P. O. Ashland.

Haydock, N., far., S. 16; P. O. Ashland.

HEARN, S. W. H. L., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Eldon; born Aug. 8, 1804, in Baltimore, Md.; in 1816, came with his parents to Ohio; in 1842, to the Territory. Owns 445 acres of land, which he entered from the Government. Married Phebe Coleman in 1859; she was born in 1828 in New York; have seven children—Eurias and Mathias (twins), Selmur, William, David, Ledger and Harness. She has two children by a former marriage—Melsenia and Anna. Greenbacker.

Hendrew, J., far., S. 19; P. O. Eldon.

HENRY, PATRICK, far., Sec. 2; P. O. Batavia; born Nov. 13, 1819, in Washington Co., Va.; in 1829, came to Indiana with his parents; in 1838, came to Van Buren Co.; in 1854, came to his present farm; owns 225 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Mary Farnum June 9, 1842; she was born July 25, 1827, in Merrimack Co., N. H.; when about 10 years old, she came with her parents to Van Buren Co.; both died in Keokuk in December, 1855, her father at 63 and mother at 55 years of age. Mr. H. has six children—Patrick, Amarantha J. (now Mrs. Brewer), Fayette H., William H., Frank and Lavenia. Napoleon B. enlisted in 1861

in Co. D, 14th I. V. I.; died at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Jan. 19, 1862. Democrat.

Hieronimus, J., far., S. 28; P. O. Eldon. Hodson, J. P., far., S. 11; P. O. Ashland. Hodson, R., far., S. 10; P. O. Ashland. Hubbard, R., far., S. 25; P. O. Ashland.

HUSTON, R. W., DR., physician and surgeon, Eldon; born Jan. 15, 1848, in Ashland Co., Ohio; Aug. 17, 1871, came to Illinois; in 1872, removed to Eldon; commenced the study of medicine in 1868; graduated Feb. 25, 1871, in the medical department of the University of Wooster at Cleveland, Ohio; since then, has been in constant practice. Married Hortense J. Scott Nov. 26, 1874; she was born in 1853 in Warsaw, Ind.; had two children—Milton C., aged 5 months; lost Willis L. in infancy. Republican.

Hull, C., far., S. 34; P. O. Eldon.

Huston, Wm., butcher, Eldon.

ISRAEL, M. C., far., S. 11; P. O. Ashland.

ISRAEL, J. A., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Agency City; born Sept. 8, 1846, in Decatur Co., Ind.; in 1849, came with parents to Van Buren Co.; in 1853, to Wapello Co.; in 1867, removed to his present farm. Owns sixty-five acres, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Miss Anna Estes Dec. 27, 1865; she was born June 23, 1848, in Lincoln Co., Mo.; have two children—Stella M. and Margaret R. Enlisted in April, 1864, in Co. K, 47th I. V. I.; served till September, 1864; has been Township Clerk and Assessor, and member of the School Board; was elected to the Legislature on the Democratic ticket, in 1877; while a member of that body was appointed one of a committee of three on the part of the House to investigate the affairs of the Iowa Penitentiary at Ft. Madison; the investigation disclosed the fact that the State had been defrauded by its corrupt Warden and his accomplices in sums ranging from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

JOHNSON, J. D., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Ashland.

KEESER, N., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Ashland.

KNIGHT, G. W., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Eldon; born Aug. 10, 1814, in Bal-

timore Co., Md.; in 1836, came to Indiana; in 1843, came to Wapello Co., Iowa; in 1848, returned to Indiana; in 1868, came to his present farm; owns 112 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Maria Miller in 1839; she was born Dec. 20, 1820, in Ohio; died in 1850; have two children—Z. T. and Mary E. Married Mrs. Watkins in 1865; she was born April 20, 1830, in Indiana; have three children—Frank L., G. W. and Clara A. Henry R. enlisted in 1862 in Co. G, 72d Ind. V. I.; died at Gallatin, Tenn., in December, 1862, of disease contracted in the army. Republican.

KNIGHT, Z. T., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Eldon; born March 18, 1847, in Wapello Co.; he and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Flint, own about eighty-three acres of land. Married Susan Flint in 1874; she was born in 1853, in Wapello Co.; they have one child—Aletta. Republican.

KUHNS, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Eldon; born March 8, 1811, in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; when an infant, he came with his parents to Fairfield Co., Ohio; in 1846, came to Wapello Co., Iowa; removed to his present farm in 1867; owns 220 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Nancy Clark in 1835; she was born May 24, 1811, in Hooking Co., Ohio; died April 18, 1854; had nine children, four living—Mary J., Samuel, Susanna and Christian. Second marriage to Rhoda Melan Dec. 25, 1854; she was born Sept. 16, 1830, in Dearborn Co., Ind.; have seven children—Nancy M., James H., Martin L., Ellen J., William F., Ephraim and Alonzo. Samuel enlisted in 1862, in the 15th I. V. I.; served to the end of the war; was wounded at the battle of Corinth. Democrat.

LINE, A., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Ashland.

LAW, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Eldon; born Nov. 2, 1820, in Richland Co., Ohio; in 1853, came to Keokuk Co.; thence to Jefferson Co.; in 1874, came to Wapello Co.; they own fifty-seven acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; taught school when in Ohio, Keokuk and Jefferson Cos. Married Mary Halferty in 1849; she was born

in 1831, in Pennsylvania; had seven children, four living—Isaphene, Ida W., Virgil and George. Was Township Clerk in Keokuk and Justice of the Peace in Jefferson Co.

Littlefield, Clark, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Ashland.

McCOY, M., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Ashland.

McDivit, B., farmer, Sec. 9; Old Ashland.

McIntire, D. A., Sec. 1; P. O. County Line.

McIntire, I., Sec. 1; P. O. County Line.

McNulty, R. E., Sec. 10; P. O. Ashland.

MAEL, JOHN M., farmer, Sec. 15;

P. O. Eldon; born July 1, 1814, in Wheeling, Va.; when an infant came to Ohio with his parents; in 1834, came to Indiana; in 1840, came to the Territory; owns 180 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Elizabeth Moore in 1843; she was born December, 1825, in Ohio; have nine children—D. W., Nancy A., Elizabeth J., John R., James T., Mary L., William U., Laura A. and Emma F.; lost Rachel in infancy. Has held the office of Constable for the past twenty years. Democrat.

Mannaugh, Thomas, Sec. 13; P. O. Ashland.

Marring, M., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Eldon.

Miller, Wm., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Ashland.

MILLISACK, J. W., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Agency City; born Aug. 4, 1827, in Carroll Co., Ohio; in 1871, came to his present farm; owns 250 acres land, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Catharine Overholt in 1854; she was born in 1832, in Harrison Co., Ohio; have six children—N. W., T. F., Ida, C. M. C., C. S. and S. F. Republican.

Millisack, T. O., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Ashland.

MINGUS, J. D., M. D., Sec. 9; P. O. Ashland; born Jan. 3, 1820, in Lincoln, N. C.; in 1847, came to Wapello Co.; in 1872, removed to his present farm; owns 445 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Nancy B. Acton in July, 1848; she was born in September, 1825, in Preble Co., Ohio; had nine children; seven living—J. W., Elizabeth A., Amelia J., Harriet P., Mary F., Nancy L., W. F. He com-

menced the study of medicine in 1841, and practiced from 1846 to 1851; in 1865, commenced reading law; was admitted to practice in 1872. Has been a Notary Public since 1864. Republican; Baptist.

MOORE, ENOS, deceased; born Feb. 12, 1823, in Ohio, and died in Wapello Co. Married Jerusha Newell Aug. 14, 1845; she was born July 11, 1827, in Rush Co., Ind.; came to Wapello Co. in 1845; she owns 200 acres, valued at \$25 per acre; had nine children; five living—Anna M., now Mrs. Myers; S. A., William O., John R. and Newton N. He was Justice of the Peace, Township Clerk, etc.

Moore, S. A., far., S. 14; P. O. Ashland.

Mulvaney, P., far., S. 18; P. O. Ashland.

Myres, D., far., S. 16; P. O. Ashland.

MYERS, L. A., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Eldon; born Dec. 2, 1811, in Preble Co., Ohio; in 1830, came to Elkhart Co., Ind.; in 1842, came to this Territory, with a view of locating; returned to Indiana, and in December, 1844, returned to Wapello Co. and purchased the claim, consisting of 320 acres, now valued at about \$30 per acre. Married Rachel Beck Oct. 6, 1838; she was born Aug. 14, 1811, in Kentucky; died Nov. 27, 1846, in Wapello Co.; had eight children; four living—Morris B., born June 24, 1834; Mary E., now Mrs. Dickson, born Sept. 8, 1839; Eli W., Feb. 24, 1843, and Ira A., March 5, 1845; Sarah A., wife of William Clark, born Dec. 25, 1837; died June 11, 1867; Christopher A., John F. and F. E. died in infancy. Second marriage to Miss E. M. McNutt Jan. 20, 1848; she was born March 9, 1824, in Roane Co., Tenn.; came with her parents to Elkhart Co., Ind., in 1832; they removed to Wapello Co. in 1845, and settled in Ashland; had twelve children—eight living—Rachel M., now Mrs. Acton, born Dec. 29, 1848; Jos. N., June 8, 1850; Augusta L., now Mrs. Monroe, May 12, 1853; George M., July 27, 1859; Luna A., June 16, 1863; Iva L., Dec. 10, 1865; Leota E., Oct. 27, 1867; Victor A., Aug. 5, 1870; Ellen J., Ida J., Louis A. and James E. died in infancy. E. W. enlisted in February, 1861, in Co.

NEWELL, L. F., far., Secs. 5 and 6; P. O. Agency City; born Jan. 25, 1841, in Warren Co., Ind.; in 1847, came with his parents to Wapello Co.; owns 650 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Martha E. Page Feb. 7, 1862; she was born March 23, 1841, in New Hampshire; have three children—Ida M., Earrie E. and Frank W. Has held most of the township offices. Republican.

NEWELL, JOHN D., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Agency City; born Dec. 27, 1852, in Wapello Co., and now lives on the land entered by his father; he owns 133 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Ida M., daughter of Dr. Weir, of Agency City, April 26, 1876; she was born May, 1852, in Wapello Co. Republican.

E, 17th I. V. I.; served about three years. Has been about ten years Justice of the Peace, four years County Supervisor, and has held about all the township offices. Has been member of the M. E. Church for the past forty years; Democrat.

MYERS, REUBEN, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Ashland; born March 29, 1815, in York Co., Penn.; in 1817, came with his parents to Preble Co., Ohio; in 1830, came to Fountain Co., Ind.; June 22, 1843, came to Wapello Co. Owns 104 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Sallie Moore in 1836; she was born May 7, 1819, in Ross Co., Ohio; had five children, two living—Thomas J. and Melissa J. (now Mrs. Creath.) Republican. Member of the M. E. Church.

NELSON, C., far., S. 27; P. O. Eldon.
Nelson, I. C., blacksmith, Eldon.

NEWELL, D., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Agency City; born Feb. 5, 1830, in Rush Co., Ind.; in 1847, came to Wapello Co.; in 1850, came to his present farm. Owns 660 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Glorvina Connelly in 1854; she was born in 1832 in Pennsylvania; have eleven children—Mary B., L. B., M. A., J. F., E. J., Charles, O. S., Alberta J., G. W., Winona and Harry. Republican.

Newell, J. D., far., S. 5; P. O. Agency City.

Newell, L. F., far., S. 5; P. O. Agency City.

NEWELL, T. B., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Agency City; born April 1, 1856, in Wapello Co.; in 1876, removed to his present farm. Owns 103 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Catherine Metz Jan. 18, 1876; she was born June 2, 1855, in Marion Co., Iowa. Is Secretary of the School Board. Republican. Member of the M. E. Church.

Nickleson, George, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Ashland.

Nimocks, Reuel, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Ashland.

NOWVIOCK, WILLIAM, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Eldon; born Nov. 30, 1830, in Delaware Co., Penn.; in 1874, came to his present farm; owns 196

acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Susan Huggins May 13, 1860; she was born in 1833 in Perry Co., Penn.; have four children—Thadeus, William, James and Verna. Democrat.

OSBORN, L., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Eldon.

POWELS, THOS., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Eldon.

Pruden, J., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Eldon.

REANDON, W., laborer; Eldon.

Rhodes, A., Sec. 13; P. O. Ashland.

Riggs, J. M., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Agency City.

Roberts, L., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Eldon.

Rogers, J. M., far, Sec. 27; P. O. Eldon.

ROLAND, E. T., Postmaster, Eldon; born Jan. 18, 1844, in Bartholomew Co., Ind.; in 1850, came to Davis Co., Iowa, with his parents; in 1860, came to Clarke Co., Mo.; in 1870, removed to Eldon; first engaged in the drug business; was appointed Postmaster in 1870; has held this office since; is Township Assessor, and Secretary of the School Board. Married Miss Vina Mummert in 1867; she was born in 1846, in Wapello Co.

Rominger, S. C., Sec. 25; P. O. Eldon.

Russell, M., mechanic, Eldon.

Russell, P., blacksmith, Eldon.

SAPP, H., assistant yardmaster, Eldon.

Shields, A., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Eldon.

Shields, M., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Eldon.

Shoemaker, J., far., Sec. 1; P. O. County Line.

Shore, A., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Eldon.

Simmonds, G. H., druggist, Eldon.

Sirles, I., far., Sec. 12; P. O. County Line.

Snook, L. D., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Eldon.

Sperry, John, far., Sec. 27; P. O. Eldon.

Stewart, E., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Ashland.

Stewart, J., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Ashland.

Strickland, M. W., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Ashland.

Stewart, W., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Eldon.

Sweet, H., laborer, Eldon.

TERRY, M. M., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Ashland.

Trott, J. A., merchant, Eldon.

Trott, J., engineer, Sec. 27; P. O. Eldon.

VASS, J. C., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Ashland.

WALKER, J., far., Sec. 1; P. O. County Line.

WALTER, ANDREW, butcher, Eldon; born Aug. 19, 1846, in Germany; in 1866, came to New York City; in 1867, came to Louisville, Ky.; in 1868, to Missouri; in 1870, removed to Eldon; he has been engaged in this business since he was 16 years old. Married Anna Reardon in 1872; she was born in 1852 in Ireland; have two children—Mary and William. Catholic; Democrat.

Warren, W. J., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Ashland.

WENTZ, E. F., station agent, C., R. I. & P. R. R., Eldon; was born May 29, 1851, in Broome Co., N. Y.; in 1869, came to Ottumwa, Iowa; was Cashier of the B. & M. R. R. till January, 1873; then it consolidated with the C., B. & Q. R. R.; he removed to Belknap, and was appointed joint-agent for the St. L., K. C. & N. R. R. and C., R. I. & P. R. R.; remained there till 1875; located at Moberly; was appointed traveling auditor of the St. L. & K. C. R. R.; continued till 1876, when he removed to Eldon. Married Miss Anna Doxsie Dec. 24, 1877; she was born in 1854 in Bloomington, Ill. Republican.

WHITMORE, M., machinist, Eldon; born Nov. 25, 1842, in Jefferson Co., Iowa; April 2, 1872, came to Eldon; owns three houses and lots in

Eldon; has been a member of the Council. Greenbacker.

Williams, J., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Ashland.

WOLF, JOHN, Sec. 20; P. O. Eldon; born Jan. 3, 1812, in Ireland; in 1832, came to New York; in 1834, to Louisiana; in 1866, removed to Wapello Co. Owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$15 per acre. Married Miss N. Willis in 1841; she was born in 1811 in Ireland; died in February, 1875; had eight children; one living—Elizabeth (now Mrs. Terry). Was engaged in the United States Branch Mint, at New Orleans, for about twenty-three years.

Wood, T., blacksmith, Eldon.

WRIGHT, S. M., farmer, residence Eldon; born April 30, 1815, in Brown Co., Ohio; September, 1830, came to Fountain Co., Ind.; in 1840, came to Des Moines Co., Iowa; May 1, 1843, removed to Wapello Co.; one of the earliest settlers of the county; owns 100 acres of land in Secs. 15 and 21; also property in town. Was the first Coroner elected for Wapello Co.; has been County Superintendent for 1875, 1876 and 1877; was Postmaster at Old Ashland. Married Hannah E. Lyle Feb. 22, 1853; she was born in 1833, in Pennsylvania; have two children—Emery C. and George W. Republican; M. E. Church.

YODER, J., laborer, Eldon.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

ARGENBRIGHT, JOHN, laborer, Kirkville.

ARNOLD, J. M., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Shelby Co., Ind., Feb. 24, 1848; came to Wapello Co. with his parents at 7 years of age. Dec. 8, 1872, married Sarah C. Snyder, who was born in Bartholomew Co., Ind., March 18, 1854; have three children—William C., born Sept. 19, 1873; Rosa E., March 18, 1875; Carl Frederick, March 2, 1877. Democrat. Owns 99½ acres of land, valued at \$4,200; has a dairy of sixteen cows.

ARNOLD, WM. F., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Ottumwa; son of George W. Arnold, deceased, who was born in Union Co., Ind., Feb. 22, 1821; came to Wapello Co., Iowa, in 1856, and died there March 14, 1876. George W. Arnold was married on March 3, 1843, to Mary A. Carr, born in Ohio May 31, 1823, and removed with her parents to Ripley Co., Ind., at 4 years of age; their children are J. M., born Feb. 24, 1848; John C., Oct. 15, 1849; Ruthy J., Nov. 4, 1854; Wm. F., Sept. 26, 1857; G. W., Dec. 4, 1860. He was

a member of the Church of Christ for many years, as are also his widow and daughter. He left 194 acres and property at his death, valued at \$8,000; the homestead is held by Mrs. Mary A. Arnold, his widow, and her two youngest sons, William and George.

Arthur, Henry, shoemaker, Kirkville.

Ayers, John W., wagon-maker, Kirkville.

BAIRD, JOS. C., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Kirkville.

Baker, L. T., far., S. 35; P. O. Ottumwa.

BALL, W. G., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Chillicothe; born in Beaver Co., Penn., Oct. 20, 1845; removed with his parents to Hancock Co., W. Va., when a child; to Jefferson Co., Iowa, in 1854; thence to Wapello Co. in 1876. Aug. 2, 1867, was married to S. F. Michael, the first white child born in Polk Co., Iowa; have four children—Charles W., born March 27, 1868; Alwilda, Oct. 18, 1872; Joseph D., April 22, 1876; George R., July 28, 1878. Entered the army July 17, 1863, Co. B, 8th I. V. C.; was in service two years; wounded in a skirmish with Hood's advance at Florence, Ala., and permanently disabled. Republican. Real estate consists of two city lots, valued at \$1,200. Has commenced the breeding of fine horses and has as fine a three-year-old colt as can be found in the State.

Barker, J. A., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Kirkville.

Barnes, S., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Kirkville.

Beck, David, retired farmer, Kirkville.

Bell, N., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Ottumwa.

Biggs, B. F., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Ottumwa.

Bissell, W., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Kirkville.

Blackburn, Robert, blacksmith, Kirkville.

Bradley, F., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Ottumwa.

Brown, H. H., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Kirkville.

Brown, A., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Ottumwa.

Brown, F., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Kirkville.

BUNCUTTER, W. C., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Frederick Co., Va., Feb. 8, 1822; came to Champaign Co., Ohio, at 25 years of age; lived there nineteen years; removed to Lee Co., Iowa; thence in the spring of 1869, to Wapello Co. Married on the 18th of April, 1850, Mary McKeever; born in Chester Co., Penn., Feb. 9, 1828;

their children are Hattie E., born Sept. 26, 1851; Blanche E., born Nov. 14, 1852; Harlan, born June 20, 1861. Democrat. Member of the M. E. Church with his wife and daughter; has one daughter married—a resident of Wapello Co.

Buxton, H., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Ottumwa.

Buxton, J., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Ottumwa.

CARPENTER, L. D., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Ottumwa.

CARVER, JOHN H., retired farmer, Kirkville; native of Harrison Co., Ohio, born Dec. 2, 1818; came with his mother to Washington Co., Penn., when a child; in 1839, removed to Ripley Co., Ind.; thence to Richland Tp., Wapello Co., Iowa, spring of 1849. Married in Ripley Co., Ind., Mary G. Thackery, now deceased; married again in 1853, Margaret J. Barton; his children are Luther R., James M., Isaac N., Homer B., Clara M., Cora O., Samuel A., Thomas N., Charles E., Harry L. and Bailey. Mr. Carver, wife and five children, members of the M. E. Church. Has held several minor offices; served his country as Representative to the State Legislature during the Thirteenth and Fourteenth sessions of that body; was upon the County Board of Supervisors four years. An earnest Republican. Owns 565 acres of land in Wapello Co., valued at \$17,000.

Carpenter, L. M., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Ottumwa.

Carr, Josiah, Sec. 27; P. O. Ottumwa.

Carr, Samuel, S. 27; P. O. Ottumwa.

Carson, Isaac, far., S. 15; P. O. Kirkville.

Chamberlin, L. A., cheese mfr., Sec. 8; P. O. Kirkville.

Check, A. J., laborer, Kirkville.

Clefford, D., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Kirkville.

Cole, W. W., far., S. 6; P. O. Kirkville.

Cole, W., retired farmer, Kirkville.

COMSTOCK, A. B., M. D., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Kirkville; was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, near Columbus, March 1, 1818; came to Iowa, April 9, 1837, crossing the Mississippi at Fort Madison, into what was then Wisconsin Territory; came into Richland Tp. in the summer of 1843. The same season the country was opened for settlement, there being at that time twenty-four families besides his own in the

township, and probably about four hundred inhabitants in the county. Married June 17, 1838, at Bentonsport, Van Buren Co., to Sarah Ann Sullivan; born in Lincoln Co., Mo., July 2, 1821; had twelve children, six living—Francis J., born Nov. 21, 1839; James H., born Dec. 1, 1841; Chloe J., born Oct. 25, 1843; Alanson B., Jr., born April 1, 1848; Frances M., born March 24, 1850; Sally Ann, born July 27, 1859. His first vote was cast for Harrison in 1836. Has always voted the Republican ticket until this fall; voted National. Represented his county in the first State Legislature ever convened. Had two sons in the army, one of whom was wounded with a musket-ball in the foot. Frank was mustered out of service as Lieutenant of cavalry. Dr. Comstock was educated at Augusta College, Ky.; read for his profession under the instruction of his father, Dr. James Comstock, at Hamilton, Ohio, and followed his profession for twenty-five years. For a year after coming to Wapello Co., was one of three physicians upon whom all the medical practice of the county devolved. His hearing becoming greatly impaired, the practice of his profession was abandoned, and for many years he has been extensively engaged in raising stock, feeding and farming; consumes all his corn at home; his cattle are good grade stock, about one-half being half-bloods; has 483 acres of land, valued at \$16,000.

Cowan, D. B., laborer, S. 31; P. O. Kirkville.

DAVIS, J. R., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Ottumwa.

Dickson, Alex., far., S. 34; P. O. Ottumwa.

DINSMORE, D. C., physician and surgeon, Kirkville; born in York Co., Penn., Dec. 10, 1830; read with Dr. D. L. Firestone in Wayne Co., Ohio, and graduated at Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 26, 1861; removed to Iowa and located for practice in Martinsburg, Keokuk Co. After attending his first course of lectures, winter of 1855-56, entered the army as 1st Lieutenant of cavalry in 1861; mustered out with the rank of Captain after three years' service on the frontier. June, 1865, resumed practice, locating in Kirkville. April 2, 1863,

married Cyrilla J. Andrew; born in Lafayette Co., Ind., March 7, 1834; their children are Jessie, born May 12, 1867; Clara, born July 4, 1869; Henry, born Dec. 17, 1870; Florence, born Oct. 28, 1873; Henrietta, born Nov. 10, 1874; Helen, born Sept. 20, 1876. Mrs. Dinsmore is a member of the Presbyterian Church; Republican.

Devol, Harris, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Kirkville.

Devol, W. L., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Ottumwa.

DOTY, J. J., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Henry Co., Ill., Sept. 21, 1843; removed to Wapello Co., March, 1872; to Richland Tp. in 1875. Married Annette Gourley Oct. 13, 1864; she was born in Peoria Co., Ill., Oct. 26, 1845; has three children—J. R., born Nov. 17, 1865; S. E., born July 11, 1868; Eddie T. G., born June 22, 1873. Owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$6,000. Members of the M. E. Church. Enlisted in the army, in the 134th Ill. V I., Co. H; was discharged after one year's service, upon Surgeon's certificate of disability. Republican.

DOWD, L. E. MRS., far., S. 34; P. O. Ottumwa; owns eighty acres land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Putnam Co., Ind., in 1822. Married her first husband, Mr. Slaven, June 1, 1843; moved to Wapello Co. in 1852; Mr. Slaven died in 1869; married Mr. Dowd, a Baptist preacher, who died in 1878; Mrs. Dowd's maiden name was L. E. Goodwin; Mr. Dowd was from Massachusetts; born in 1807; Mrs. D. had, by her first husband, ten children, five living—George T., Harrison H., Hetta, Bertha, Allie M.; five dead—John K., Jane, Isadora, Ora and R. Salathiel.

EDGAR, R. C., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Kirkville.

Edgar, Wm., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Kirkville.

Eichelberger, A., miller, Kirkville.

FARRAR, OSCAR, Kirkville.

FAILYER, ADAM L., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Kirkville; born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Dec. 23, 1837; removed with his parents to Mahaska Co., Iowa, May 22, 1847; to Wapello Co. three years later. His father, George Failyer, was born in Cumberland Co.,

Penn., Oct. 12, 1795; married Margaret Best, native of same county, and died Sept. 13, 1875, his wife following him Feb. 23, 1877; their children were Mary Ann, born March 26, 1835, who married Chas. Harding, and Adam L., unmarried and at present residing upon the old homestead of seventy acres, valuation \$1,500; has other real estate in Mahaska Co. Democrat; his parents were members of the M. E. Church.

Farrar, Wm., feather renovator, Kirkville.
Fisher, Alex., far., S. 14; P. O. Ottumwa.
Fisher, Wm., far., S. 14; P. O. Kirkville.
Forsyth, Geo., far., S. 3; P. O. Kirkville.
Forsyth, James, far., S. 18; P. O. Kirkville.
Forsyth, J. F., far., S. 3; P. O. Kirkville.
Foster, Caleb, far., S. 6; P. O. Kirkville.
Fulton, J. C., far.; Kirkville.

Funk, Elisha, far., S. 13, P. O. Ottumwa.

GHOLSTON, DANIEL, far.; Kirkville.

GITHENS, J. T., farmer, Sec 2; P. O. Kirkville; born in Decatur Co., Ind., Jan. 23, 1826; came to Keokuk, Iowa, in 1856; to Wapello Co., spring of 1868; worked at his trade as a wagon-maker in Ohio one year, and was married there Oct. 1, 1846, to Kesiiah Miller, born July 29, 1826; their children are Clara, born Dec. 9, 1849; Wm. Henry, born March 25, 1852; Samuel A., born Aug. 18, 1854; Franklin C., born April 2, 1857; John A., born Oct. 11, 1863. Member of the Kirkville Christian Church, with his wife and two children. Has 254 acres of real estate in this county, valued at \$10,200, and other property outside the county limits.

Goodwin, Rolla, far., Secs. 34 and 35; P. O. Ottumwa.

Goodwin, Samuel H.

Gourley, James R., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Kirkville.

Griffith, F., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Kirkville.

Griffith, T., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Kirkville.

HARLAN, J. A., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Ottumwa.

HAMILTON, JOSEPH H., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Kirkville; born in Washington Co., Penn., March 19, 1821; lived there until 24 years of age; removed to Jefferson Co., where he lived twenty-eight years; came to Wapello Co., Iowa, in 1873. Married

Dec. 3, 1846, Mary Johnson, of Harrison Co., Ohio, born March 29, 1821; has one son living—John A., born June 24, 1860; a daughter, Sarah E., died at 5 years of age. Has always followed farming, and is now beginning the business of raising fine-grade cattle. Has 230½ acres of land, valued at \$10,000. Democrat. Presbyterian, as is also his wife.

HARDESTY, THOMAS, far., Sec. 22; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Randolph Co., N. C., Jan. 11, 1811; came to Parke Co., Ind., in 1832; two years after, removed to the Flint Hills, Black Hawk Purchase, Wisconsin Territory, near where Burlington, Iowa, now stands; in the fall of 1835, went to Ft. Madison; in 1843, to Lee County; in the fall of 1845, located in Wapello Co. March 8, 1842, married Maria Stephenson, a native of Indiana, born in July, 1819, and died Feb. 28, 1868; their children are William, born April 29, 1843; Elizabeth, born March 24, 1845; Mary Ann, born Dec. 11, 1847; Hannah, born April 27, 1849; Samuel, born Dec. 26, 1855; Louisa, born June 24, 1858; Lincoln, born Oct. 29, 1861. Has given five of his children 100 acres of land each, one 153 acres, and one 120 acres; holds 260 acres of land, valued at \$10,500; the whole 1,033 acres the accumulations of his own honest industry since coming into the State a poor man, without capital or education. Voted the Greenback ticket in 1878.

Harris, R. G., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Ottumwa.

Harrison, Wm., teamster, Kirkville.

Haskett, S. A., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Kirkville.

Hill, J., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Ottumwa.

Hirst, W., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Kirkville.

House, A., retired far., Kirkville.

JOHNSON, R. P., merchant, Kirkville.

Jones, Hulbert, shoemaker, Kirkville.

Jones, O., far., Secs. 5 and 8; P. O. Kirkville.

Johnston, E., far., S. 5; P. O. Kirkville.

KIRKPATRICK, GEORGE W., merchant, Kirkville.

Kerfoot, E. C.

Kirkpatrick, H. K., far., S. 2; P. O. Kirkville.

KIRKPATRICK, JOHN, retired farmer, Kirkville; born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, Aug. 25, 1808; removed to Vermilion Co., Ill., at 26 years of age, and from there to Wapello Co., Iowa, in August, 1844. Married Mary Ann Kyger Sept. 9, 1830; she was a native of Monroe Co., Ohio; born Feb. 5, 1811; their children now living are Hannah Jane, born Dec. 8, 1833; Henry R., born June 29, 1842; Thomas, May 29, 1848; John M., Jan. 19, 1852. All members of the M. E. Church; is a Republican. Has never sought office or inclined to public life, but has served his county as Supervisor. Holds about \$4,000 of real estate in his own hands, and has a life interest in property valued at \$11,000 more.

Kirkpatrick, John M., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Kirkville.

Ketterman, Samuel, far., S. 22; P. O. Ottumwa.

Kerlin, G. A., far., S. 20; P. O. Ottumwa.

Kurtz, Peter.

LOCK, THOMAS P., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Ottumwa.

LANDIS, J. P., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Kirkville; born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Nov. 20, 1832; his parents, Jacob and Mary Landis, were natives of Pennsylvania; his mother was left a widow with four children; married George Failyer. J. P. Landis, the youngest of the family, was a young child at the time of his mother's second marriage. Has never married. Is a Democrat. Has 148 acres of land in Columbia Tp., valued at \$3,000; has never prospected for coal on his property, but there is a paying vein of good coal four feet thick opened within half a mile of his land.

Loving, Orville, carpenter, Kirkville.

MAJORS, JAMES, retired farmer; P. O. Kirkville.

Marshal, Joshua, farmer and coal dealer, Kirkville.

MARSHALL, RALPH, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Bracken Co., Ky., Feb. 16, 1812; came to Preble Co., Ohio, in 1814; in 1856, moved to Iowa and settled in Mahaska Co.; came to Richland Tp., Wapello Co., in 1860. Married Jane B. Small, a native of Ohio, Jan. 25, 1838; their

children are W. P., born March 20, 1841; E. J., born Feb. 13, 1844. Mrs. Marshall died May 3, 1844. Ralph Marshall married on Oct. 4, 1845, Mary Helm; born in Ohio May 31, 1825; their children are Berentha A., born Nov. 13, 1846; Sarah E., born May 27, 1848; Sylvester H., born June 13, 1850; Emma S., born May 28, 1852; Margaret died at 13 years of age; Caroline died in infancy; Sophronia A., born May 6, 1860; Marion C., born Feb. 7, 1862; Ziba Allen, born July 4, 1864. Democrat. Voted for Jackson when elected President. Was Justice of the Peace in Mahaska Co., Iowa. Owns 160 acres of real estate, forty of it valuable coal land—the whole valued at \$6,500. Has a small dairy of seven cows.

Marshall, S. H., far., S. 23; P. O. Ottumwa.

MICHAEL, ADDISON, Sec. 30; P. O. Chillicothe; was born in Rockingham Co., W. Va., March 8, 1820; came to Iowa in 1841, locating in Van Buren Co., which was then the line between the whites and Indians. Married Dec. 18, 1843, Mary J. Sailor; born in Indianapolis Nov. 10, 1827; died March 4, 1850; has had four children, only one is living—Sarah F., born at Fort Des Moines Oct. 20, 1845; married W. G. Ball. The others are deceased—Eunice A., born July 19, 1847; George H., born Jan. 29, 1849; Mary J., born Feb. 19, 1850. Enlisted as Chief Cook and Regimental Tailor in the 7th Iowa V. C. at Des Moines, Feb. 17, 1862, and was on duty on the plains among the Indians four and one-half years. Democrat. Resides with his daughter in Richland Tp. Was the first Justice of the Peace in Des Moines City; elected to that office in 1846, there being then but three in Polk Co. At the election in 1848, was made Clerk, Collector, Treasurer and Recorder of the county.

Moore, D., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Kirkville.

Muldoon, M., far., S. 23; P. O. Ottumwa.

Murray, W. A., far., S. 25; P. O. Ottumwa.

McCarroll, R. S., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Kirkville.

McClure, J., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Kirkville.

McCOLLOUGH, SAMUEL, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Kirkville; born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Dec. 7, 1831; came to Van Buren Co., Iowa, at 19

years of age; remained a few months; removed to Wapello Co. with his father, David McCollough, who died Sept. 29, 1872. Married April 10, 1856, Ann Eliza, daughter of Dr. Kirkpatrick, of Vermilion Co., Ill., where she was born March 27, 1841; their children are Mary Jane, born Jan. 20, 1857; J. A. M., born Nov. 8, 1858; Thomas H., born Jan. 1, 1861; Ira R., born Oct. 5, 1865; Margaret M., Jan. 15, 1870; David H., Jan. 22, 1875. Parents and three oldest children members of the Kirkville Presbyterian Church; Mr. McCollough has been Township Trustee and Clerk, and County Supervisor; is also a ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church; has 160 acres of real property, valued at \$6,000.

McCUNE, J. H., physician and surgeon, Kirkville; born in Canton, Ill., June 3, 1846; came to Fairfield, Iowa, when a boy, and from there to Mifflin Co., Penn.; in 1866, studied his profession with Dr. Rothrock McVeyton, and after one course of medical lectures, in Keokuk, commenced practice in Wapello Co. in 1870; after practicing three years, entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, for a second course of lectures, and graduated from that institution in spring of 1874. May 7, 1873, married Anna E. Narver, of Oscaaloosa, Iowa, who was born in that city March 3, 1853; have one child—Lillie, born Sept. 1, 1876. Members of the Presbyterian Church. Is actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

McGlasson, G. B., miller, Kirkville.

McGlasson, J. S., physician, Kirkville.

McGlasson, J. W., far.; P. O. Kirkville.

McGlasson, L. D., far.; P. O. Kirkville.

McLain, Wilson, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Kirkville.

McMullen, James, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Ottumwa.

McNair, F. L., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Kirkville.

McNair, J. M., far., S. 16, P. O. Kirkville.

OWENS, J. J., farmer and teamster, Sec. 7; P. O. Kirkville.

OGDEN, JAMES M., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Kirkville; born in Parke Co., Ind., June 27, 1837; came to Mahaska Co., Iowa, in the fall of 1844; enlisted July 21, 1862, in Company E,

33d Iowa Infantry, as a musician; discharged Aug. 17, 1865. April 2, 1867, married Lavina J. Snyder, who was killed in the Mercer Co. tornado July 4, 1876 (with her little daughter Grace, aged 6½ years), leaving two children, Henrietta, born Nov. 13, 1872, and Mary E., born May 5, 1876; July 2, 1878, married Alice J., daughter of Abraham Sinard, one of the pioneers of Wapello Co., who was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., June 21, 1791; removed to Ohio in 1796; to Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1819, and to Wapello Co., Iowa, in 1845. Mr. Sinard was married Sept. 2, 1810, to Mary Lewis, born in Kentucky May 22, 1792, and who died Jan. 9, 1858; their children were Thos. J., born June 20, 1811, deceased; John L., born Dec. 14, 1813; Eliza R., born June 24, 1815, deceased; William, born June 1, 1818, deceased; Belinda, born Feb. 14, 1820, deceased; Susanna C., born Dec. 23, 1821, deceased; Mary Ann, born Oct. 27, 1823, deceased; Cyrus, born Oct. 14, 1825; Abraham, born July 5, 1827; Alice J., born March 26, 1830; David and Jacob, born March 14, 1832, died in infancy; Abraham Sinard died July 22, 1871. Mr. Ogden is living on the old Sinard homestead; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$3,600. Republican; member of the Baptist Church; Mrs. Ogden is a member of the M. E. Church.

PAGE, I. E., merchant and Postmaster; Kirkville.

Parker, H., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Ottumwa.

Parker, H. J., far., S. 27; P. O. Ottumwa.

Parker, John W., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Ottumwa.

Parks, John, far., S. 27; P. O. Kirkville.

Pelham, W. S., far., S. 16; P. O. Kirkville.

PICKEN, J. E., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Kirkville; born in Harrison Co., Ohio, April 5, 1837; came to Wapello Co. in 1848; settled in Richland Tp. July 7, 1869. Married Eliza B. Lyons, native of Pennsylvania, born in Allegheny Co. March 17, 1847; have had six children, two only living—Nettie, born Feb. 8, 1872; Gracie, born Aug. 29, 1877. Republican; cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in Sierra Co., Cal., and was on the Pacific coast from 1857 until after the war closed; owns

240 acres of real estate, valued at \$9,600.

PIKE, G. W., carpenter and farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Kirkville; born in Dearborn Co., Ind., Nov. 11, 1815; in the spring of 1847, moved over the line into Boone Co., Ky.; in the spring of 1850, came into Wapello. In February, 1837, married Catharine Reggs, a native of Chautauqua Co., who died in August, 1839. Sept. 29, 1842, married Prudence J. Ross, born in Dauphin Co., Penn., Jan. 11, 1822; has had ten children, only two of whom are living, viz., Mary C., born Nov. 20, 1845; married Meares C. Halloway; Martha E., born Sept. 22, 1863; one son was in the army nearly two and one-half years; died May 30, 1877. Independent in politics; Methodist in religion, with his wife and daughter. Owns 40 acres of land, worth \$1,000.

Pike, John B., prop. saw-mill, Kirkville.

Pitman, W. A., blacksmith, Kirkville.

REECE, A. J., farmer, Kirkville.

Reese, C. W., plasterer, Kirkville.

Reeves, Geo., far., S. 13; P. O. Ottumwa.

Reeves, R. T., far., S. 22; P. O. Ottumwa.

Richards, H., far., S. 25; P. O. Ottumwa.

Riley M., far., S. 28; P. O. Ottumwa.

Riley, P., far., S. 32; P. O. Ottumwa.

Roop, A., miller, Kirkville.

Rowland, John, farmer, Ottumwa.

Rubel, John W., far., S. 20; P. O. Kirkville.

Rubel, M. E. S., far., S. 17; P. O. Kirkville.

Runyan, J. A., engr. grist-mill, Kirkville.

SANDERS, C. T., far., S. 8; P. O. Kirkville.

Shrader, G. B., far., S. 3; P. O. Kirkville.

Sinnard, Cyrus, druggist, Kirkville.

Sloan, W. M., far., S. 28; P. O. Ottumwa.

SLUTTS, THEOPHILUS, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Kirkville; born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, July 18, 1823. Married in his native county, and came to Iowa in the fall of 1863; was engaged in merchandising at Zoar Station, on a branch of the Cleveland & Wells-ville R. R., at the same time conducting the business of the station and carrying on farming. April 9, 1846, married Eliza Reed; she was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, July 20, 1826; their

children are William, born Nov. 16, 1846 (died in infancy); Rebecca, Sept. 24, 1848; Henrietta, Oct. 28, 1850; John, Dec. 3, 1852; B. F., April 15, 1855; Deborah, Oct. 31, 1857; Angelina, Nov. 1, 1859; Maggie L., Aug. 22, 1862; all but youngest child are members of the M. E. Church. Was a member of the Board of Supervisors for Wapello Co. one term. Owns 235 acres of land, valued at \$10,500. Mrs. Sluts lost three brothers in the Union army during the late war; Jacob and Daniel died in hospital of disease contracted in the service; Franklin was taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga, and died in prison in Kentucky; date of death unknown.

Speer, A. P., far., S. 4; P. O. Kirkville.

Speer, R. G., far., S. 3; P. O. Kirkville.

SPENCER, I. W., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Kirkville; born in Berkshire Co., Mass., Jan. 26, 1813; went into Springfield, Ohio, in 1832; engaged in merchandising in 1866; removed to Wapello Co.; since, has been farming. Married Feb. 21, 1838, Rezia Houck; she was born in Frederick Co., Md., Oct. 3, 1817; had eight children, four living—William F., born Jan. 23, 1840; Mary A., Oct. 22, 1846; I. Albert, Dec. 31, 1851, and Ellen, Sept. 10, 1854. Had one son and one son-in-law in the U. S. army; William F., his son, entered the army with the 45th Ohio V. I., and was in service with the army of the Tennessee about three years; was in the battles of Knoxville, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville and all the engagements under Thomas after Sherman left for the sea. Members of the Presbyterian Church. Owns 120 acres of real estate, valued at \$4,500. Hard-money Republican.

SPRY, H. N., farmer and thresher, Sec. 27; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Champaign Co., Ohio, June 2, 1832; came to Wapello Co. in 1866. Married Oct. 30, 1856, to Emerilla Bane, native of Ohio; she was born April 7, 1837; their children are John H., born Oct. 13, 1857; Sarah Alice, Nov. 7, 1859; Susan Louisa, Sept. 4, 1864; George Franklin, Nov. 14, 1867; Dora E., Oct. 14, 1871, and Nellie, June 14, 1874. Republican, but not a strict partisan; member of the M. E. Church, with wife

and one child. Owns 140 acres of land, valued at \$5,600.

Spurgeon, C. F., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Ottumwa.

Spurgeon, Samuel, Sec. 15, Ottumwa.

Stephenson, J., Justice of the Peace, Kirkville.

Stoops, W. R., far., S. 32; P. O. Ottumwa.

Strawn, N., farmer and blacksmith, S. 10; P. O. Kirkville.

TAYLOR, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Ottumwa.

Thomas, B. F., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Kirkville.

Thompson, A. H., farmer and coal-miner, Sec. 21; P. O. Kirkville.

Thompson, John P., far., S. 7; P. O. Kirkville.

Thompson, T. J., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Kirkville.

Thompon, W., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Ottumwa.

TINDELL, R. H., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Knox Co., East Tenn., Jan 30, 1821; came to Carroll Co., Ind., at 8 years of age; then to Iowa in 1848; settled in Wapello Co., and followed his trade as a carpenter for some years. Married Angelina Sloan, a native of Blount Co., Tenn., Feb. 20, 1851; she was born March 17, 1820; they have four children—Margaret, born Nov. 20, 1852; Ellen, born Aug. 2, 1854; Nancy, born Feb. 25, 1857; Amelia, born April 3, 1860. All members of the M. E. Church. Has 108 acres of farming land and some town property, valued at \$6,200.

TYLER, THOMAS D., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Westfield, Chautauqua Co., Aug. 19, 1832; removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1841; thence to California in October, 1853; returned East in 1863; came to Ohio and settled in Richland Tp. Married by Rev. J. McElroy, Dec. 21, 1865, to Sarah Ann Wale, a native of Ohio; born in Columbiana Co. Feb. 25, 1840; their children are Minnie A., born Sept. 22, 1866; Polly F., April 21, 1870; Carrie May, born June 20, 1873; Nellie G., born Oct. 26, 1878. Republican; members of the M. E. Church. Owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$8,000. Has a small select herd of short-horns, and is intending to make the breeding of that stock

a specialty in connection with pure Poland-China hogs.

Tucker, M. V., miller, Kirkville.

VANDERPOLL, A. J., far., S. 28; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Gelderland Co., Holland, Aug. 10, 1825; emigrated to America, landing in New Orleans in March, 1847; settled in Wapello Co. in May following. May 1, 1856, married Catherine Riley, of Co. Meath, Ireland; of their nine children, six are living—Michael Thomas, born July 10, 1859; John A., born April 16, 1861; Rosa Ann, born Feb. 14, 1863; Catherine Gertrude, born June 10, 1867; Patrick, born March 10, 1871; Joseph, born June 15, 1876. Members of the Catholic Church. Owns 150 acres of land, and four town lots, valued at \$5,000, all of which have been accumulated by hard toil and patient industry.

WARD, D. C., carpenter, Kirkville.

WADDELL, J. N., physician, Kirkville; son of Dr. Abraham Waddell (the first white child born in the State of Ohio); was born in Knox Co., Ohio, June, 7, 1817; studied medicine with his uncle in Nashville, Holmes Co., Ohio; graduated at the Phopopath Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1844; came to Iowa in April, 1853; settled in Keokuk Co., for the practice of medicine; in 1866, removed to his present residence in Kirkville. Jan. 26, 1843, married Sarah Drake, of Holmes Co., Ohio, born Dec. 24, 1824; have eight children—Rachel J., born Sept. 27, 1845; Jessie W., Aug. 31, 1847; Sarah A., born June 15, 1850; Russell A., born Sept. 3, 1852; Australia K., born Jan. 19, 1855; Cuba C., born May 15, 1857; Lowell W., born May 14, 1859; Emma M., born Aug. 1, 1863. Republican; members of the M. E. Church. His property lies principally in Mahaska Co.; has seventy-eight acres in Wapello, valued at \$6,000.

Wareham, E. A., wagon maker, Kirkville.

WEBBER, H. A., superintendent of cheese-factory, Sec. 26; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Canton Schaffhausen, Switzerland, Aug. 20, 1839; emigrated to America in 1852, landing in New Orleans in May of that year;

spent three years in Cleveland, Ohio; then went into Geauga Co. Enlisted in the 41st Ohio Infantry; was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, and taken prisoner, but was released on parole ten days afterward, and exchanged May 16, 1864. Was in the service nearly four years; participated in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and Nashville; was mustered out in the winter of 1864. Returned to Geauga Co., Ohio, and, in 1872, came to Chicago, Ill.; engaged in contracting and teaming; left there in the spring of 1878, and established a cheese-factory in Richland Tp., Wapello Co., which has a capacity of 500 cows; markets in St. Louis, Kansas City, and the West; sells largely in the home market. Married Jan. 26, 1865, Susan R. Crafts, born in Geauga Co., Ohio, July 18, 1846; their daughter Carrie was born June 6, 1873. Members of the M. E. Church. Real estate one acre; value, with factory, \$1,000. Republican.

West, Samuel, far., S. 14; P. O. Kirkville.

WILLIAMS, R. E., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Chillicothe; born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Jan. 15, 1843; settled in Wapello Co. in the spring of 1851. Married Jan. 25, 1866, Catharine J. Simmons, who was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, Oct. 8, 1846; their children are Thomas S., born Nov. 24, 1866; Richard E., born May 1, 1868; Mary, born Aug. 23, 1869; Rodolpho, born June 2, 1870; Margaret R., born Dec. 13, 1871; Franklin B., born Aug. 26, 1874; Blanche, born March 16, 1876; Cora, born April 23, 1878. Democrat. Enlisted March 6, 1862, in Company E, 17th Iowa Infantry; served in the Army of the Tennessee; was in the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Jacksonville, Tunnel Hill, Lookout and Kenesaw Mountains, and Vicksburg; was taken prisoner at Tilton, Ga., about the middle of October, 1864, and taken to Cohobby prison in Alabama; started for Andersonville; when within fourteen miles of that historic horror he escaped, and with one companion reached the Union lines at Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 21, 1864; was wounded in the head at the battle of Iuka and knocked senseless; serve

in all three years three months seven days. Owns ninety-six acres of real property, valued at \$3,750.

Willis, John, far., S. 11; P. O. Kirkville.

WILSON, H. C., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Fayette Co., Ind., Sept. 30, 1829; came to Richland Tp., Wapello Co., in 1851. Married, July 27, 1857, Lucy A. Whitcomb, who was born in Elyria, Ohio, March 2, 1830; children are—Blanche M., born Dec. 17, 1858; Lucy, born July 27, 1863; Nora, born Sept. 18, 1865; Eddie M., born Feb. 8, 1868; Fay F., born May 2, 1870; Effie O., born Dec. 30, 1872. Republican. Owns 137 acres of real estate, valued at \$6,000.

Wilson, Ira, far., Sec. 25; P. O. Ottumwa.

WILSON, J. M., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Clarion Co., Penn., May 15, 1823; moved to Jones Co., Iowa, fall of 1855; to Wapello Co. in 1864. May 14, 1846, married Jane C. Guthrie, native of Pennsylvania; born June 11, 1823; has six children living—Mary O., born May 28, 1847; Chambers M., died at 17 years of age; Thomas A., born March 27, 1851; Hamilton C., born Sept. 16, 1853; George A., born April 9, 1856; Ida Jane, born July 21, 1858; Clara, born Dec. 17, 1866. Members of Presbyterian Church, also four of their children; Republican. Owns 160 acres of land and some town property within the county limits, valued at \$9,200.

Winsell, W. A., far., S. 5; P. O. Kirkville.

Wittenmyer, J., far., S. 20; P. O. Kirkville.

WOOD, Z. W., far., S. 29; P. O. Kirkville; born in Putnam Co., Ind., Aug. 6, 1838; in the spring of 1850, came to Wapello Co. Married Jan. 2, 1862, L. A. Sellars; born in Clinton Co., Ohio, Aug. 11, 1839; had five children, four living—F. M., born Nov. 1, 1863; William H., Jan. 29, 1866; James D., May 22, 1869; May Ellen, born Sept. 24, 1872, died Nov. 11, 1876; Emma May, born May 16, 1878. Republican. Owns eighty acres of real property; has a nice orchard of 140 fruit-trees, valued at \$2,800.

ZENTS, ISRAEL, far., S. 9; P. O. Kirkville.

DAHLONEGA TOWNSHIP.

ANDERSON, W. A., carp., Dahlonega.

BEDELL, DAVID E., far., S. 12 and 1; P. O. Agency City.

BARE, J. V., far., S. 5; P. O. Dahlonega; born in Licking Co., Ohio, Feb. 10, 1825; came to Wapello Co. in 1865. Married Miss Sarah A. Peugh in 1846; she was born in Washington Co., Ohio; died in October, 1855; married again Miss Carrie Buckhalter; she was born in Ohio in 1839; has a family of two children—A. W. and R. A. (now Mrs. Merrill). Mrs. B. is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. B. stands neutral in politics. Owns 252½ acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre.

Bedell, J. E., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Agency City.

BOATMAN, R. J.

Bobinmyer, B., far., S. 17; P. O. Dahlonega.

Bowlin, J., retired merchant, Dahlonega.

Boyce, A. M., far., S. 13; P. O. Agency City.

Burley, J., potter, S. 8; P. O. Dahlonega.

Burns, A. J., farmer and Justice of the Peace, S. 14; P. O. Agency City.

CLAPP, LEWIS A., far., S. 4; P. O. Dahlonega.

Clapp, P. L., far., S. 8; P. O. Dahlonega.

Cramer, L. B., far., S. 14; P. O. Agency City.

Creamer, S. K., far., S. 14; P. O. Agency City.

CUNNINGHAM, W. W., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Dahlonega; born in Perry Co., Ohio, Dec. 29, 1832, and lived there till 1864; then moved to Delaware Co., Ohio, and lived there till 1869, when he came to Wapello Co. Married Miss Elizabeth Hussey April 10, 1860; she was born in Licking Co., Ohio; died June 24, 1868; married again Feb. 26, 1871, to Miss Sophia Kisick; she was born in Perry Co., Ohio, 1840; Mr. C. has a family of five children—Eliza, born Sept. 1, 1861; Robert, born Nov. 23, 1862; William W., born Oct. 10, 1864; John W., born Jan. 10, 1866; Annie W., born March 12, 1874. Democrat. Has 648

acres of land in Wapello Co., and a half interest in 800 acres in Keokuk Co., valued at \$35 per acre.

DIMITT, WILLIAM M., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Dahlonega.

GILTNER, GEORGE W., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Agency City.

Giltner, J., Sec. 14; P. O. Agency City.

Giltner, Milton, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Dahlonega.

Giltner, William, Sr., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Agency City.

Giltner, William, Jr., Sec. 15; P. O. Dahlonega.

Goehring, Lewis, farmer and cabinet-maker, Sec. 8; P. O. Dahlonega.

Gaudy, Jacob B., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Dahlonega.

HANLEY, F. W.

Hartley, James C., carpenter, Dahlonega.

KITTERMAN, JOHN M., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Ottumwa.

KITTERMAN, PETER, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Franklin Co., Va., Dec. 10, 1809; went to Perry Co., Ind., and there learned the blacksmith trade. Married Miss Elizabeth Redman March 9, 1834; came to Wapello Co. June, 1843. Mr. K. is the only one of the first settlers of Dahlonega Tp. left; he took a hand in the Dahlonega war, which was a hand-to-hand fight on account of some dispute about their claims; Mr. K. has five children—W. H., Elizabeth A., now Mrs. Giltner; E. C., J. N., J. P., and three dead; Mr. K. owns 382 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Democrat.

Kitterman, W. H., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Ottumwa.

Kroeger, J. G., far., S. 9; P. O. Dahlonega.

LANE, LYSANDER, farmer; P. O. Dahlonega.

Lane, M. M., merchant, Dahlonega.

Lowe, L., far., S. 4; P. O. Dahlonega.

MCCORMICK, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Agency.

Lowenberg, W., far.; P. O. Dahlonega.

McCLUNG, J. C., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Dahlonega; born in Garrard Co., Ky., May 19, 1808; came to Wapello

Co. in 1847. Married Miss M. Chandler April 15, 1831; she died Sept. 16, 1834. Married Miss M. E. Scott May 16, 1837. Mr. McClung served as Justice of the Peace four terms. Has a family of six—James S., born June 12, 1841; John S., born June 24, 1845; Susie F., born March 21, 1847; Martha M., born June 3, 1849; M. H., Jan. 23, 1855; R. B., Nov. 29, 1857, and R. E., born Jan. 25, 1840, died Dec. 28, 1860. Members of the Christian Church. Owns 222 acres of land, valued at \$8,000.

Macklin, R., far., S. 12; P. O. Agency.

Moore, William, plasterer, Sec. 17; P. O. Ottumwa.

Mulince, O., far.; P. O. Agency.

NEWMAN, JOHN O., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Agency.

PARNELL, JEREMIAH, carpenter, Dahlonga.

REEVE, JAMES A., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Agency.

Reinier, T., far., S. 4; P. O. Dahlonga.

ROBINSON, T. C., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Agency City; born in Alleghany Co., Md., April 22, 1848; came to Wapello Co. in 1858. Served two years in the army. Married Dec. 24, 1874, Miss Florence J. White; she was born Aug. 15, 1850; they have one child—Amy C., born July 1, 1876. Republican.

ROBINSON, S. F., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Agency City; born in Alleghany Co., Md., June 22, 1850, and came to Wapello Co. Aug. 11, 1877. Married Miss Alice M. Bryant Feb. 22, 1876; she was born Feb. 20, 1860, in Tennessee; they have one child—Gertrude, born Dec. 3, 1877. Republican.

Roquet, Fredrick, retired, Dahlonga.

Ryan, T., far., S. 16; P. O. Ottumwa.

SEARLE, B. W., physician, Dahlonga.

SCHERTZ, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Dahlonga; born in France Jan. 9, 1812; came to Wapello Co. in April, 1855; learned the trade of miller in Ohio, and worked at it twenty years. Married Miss Katherine

Lowenberg; she died in 1857. Married again in 1858 to Miss Phebe Ritter; she was born in Germany March 6, 1838; they have ten children—George F., Philip, Katherine, Theresa, Matilda, Elizabeth, Phebe, Joseph, Louisa; Caroline and Flora. Mrs. S. is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. S. is a Dunkard; Democrat.

Spurtz, Jos.

VANWINKLE, ALEX, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Dahlonga; born March 22, 1810, in Perry Co., Ind.; came to Wapello Co. in 1850. Married Miss Martha Thompson in 1847; she died in 1849. Married again Miss Juliana Henry in the fall of 1852; she was born in Harrison Co., N. Y., in 1820; they have two children—John T., born Feb. 27, 1854, and Miles, born Sept. 27, 1856, and two dead—Elizabeth M. and Andrew. Members of the Baptist Church. Owns eighty-four acres of land, valued at \$3,360.

WARD, E. S., physician, Dahlonga.

WEBB, J. A., blacksmith, Dahlonga; born in Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1831; learned the trade of blacksmith; came to Pulaski Co., Iowa, in October, 1854; in 1856, came to Wapello Co., where he has been working at his trade most of his time. Married in 1861 Miss Harriet Russell; she was born July 25, 1841; they have two children—Flora B., born June 29, 1862, and Retta J., born Feb. 24, 1867. Mr. Webb owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$2,800. Republican.

WILLIAMSON, JAMES, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Dahlonga; born in Ross-shire, Scotland, Jan. 12, 1831; came to Wapello Co., March 17, 1867. Mr. Williamson has improved four farms getting them under good cultivation; owns the one he lives on. Married Miss Mattie L. Wilson; she was born in Howard Co., Ind., Jan. 8, 1855; they have four children—Wallace R., Berenice L., Elmer R. and Victor A. Owns 127 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Republican.

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP.

ALLISON, CHARLES, far., S. 2 ;
P. O. Eddyville.

Alston, W. D., laborer, Eddyville.

Anderson, A., far., S. 31 ; P. O. Dudley.

ANDERSON, JAMES, far., Sec. 19 ; P. O. Eddyville ; born Jan. 11, 1823, in Hardin Co., Ky. ; in 1824, came with his parents to Putnam Co., Ind. ; thence to Des Moines Co. ; in 1845, came with his brother to Monroe Co. ; in 1853, he removed to his present farm ; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Sarah Myers May 12, 1852 ; she was born in 1834 in Indiana ; had seven children ; four living—Frank A., Eddie E., Laura E. and Calvin H. Has been Township Trustee and School Director. Republican.

ANDERSON, J. Q., far., S. 18 ; P. O. Eddyville ; born June 4, 1820, in Hardin Co., Ky. ; in 1824, came with his parents to Indiana ; in 1836, removed to Burlington, Iowa, then to Washington Co. ; in 1858, came to Wapello Co. ; then removed to Albion ; remained in Monroe Co. till 1869, when he came to his present farm ; owns 210 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Mary J. Myers in 1856 ; she was born in 1835 in Indiana ; have two children Dartha A. (now Mrs. Morse), and Sarah E. Is Justice of the Peace ; has held this office for the past fifteen years ; when in Monroe Co., held most of the Township offices. Republican

Anderson, William, far., Sec. 12 ; P. O. Eddyville.

BALLSBAUGH, AARON, far., S. 4 ;
P. O. Eddyville.

Bassinger, J., far., S. 5 ; P. O. Eddyville.

Benedict, J. H., Justice of the Peace,
Eddyville.

Berry, William, farmer, Eddyville.

Bescoe, George, teamster, Eddyville.

Binder, Reuben, baker, Eddyville.

Bishop, F., far., S. 2 ; P. O. Eddyville.

Black, A., far., S. 4 ; P. O. Eddyville.

Bomstart, A., saloon, Eddyville.

BOWER, WM. J., manufacturer of
boots and shoes, Bridge street, Eddy-
ville ; born May 27, 1828, in Hamilton
Co., Ohio ; in 1854, came to Eddyville ;

has been engaged in his present business
for the past fifteen years. His father
died in 1862, in Keokuk, Iowa, aged 63
years.

Boyd, James, blacksmith, Eddyville.

BOYD, R. W., attorney ; office on
Second street, Eddyville ; born March 2,
1823, in Washington Co., Penn. ; when
an infant, came with his parents to Vir-
ginia ; in 1839, came to Des Moines Co. ;
in 1848, removed to Eddyville and has
been a resident here since. Commenced
the study of law in 1850. Was elected
Justice of the Peace in 1858 ; held
this position eight years and has prac-
ticed law since ; has been Mayor, City
Attorney, etc. Married Lucinda Powers
Aug. 18, 1850 ; she was born in Octo-
ber, 1826, died March 23, 1877 ; have
two children—Carrie A. and Harrie E. ;
second marriage to Margaret A. Morrill
May 6, 1878 ; she was born June 3,
1835, in New York. Republican.

Briggs, L. H., blacksmith, Eddyville.

Broderick, W. P., boots and shoes, Eddy-
ville.

Brown, John, far., Sec. 11 ; P. O. Eddy-
ville.

BURGESS, JOHN W., farmer,
Sec. 7 ; P. O. Eddyville ; born July
26, 1838, in Indiana ; in 1853, came to
Wapello Co., and to his present locality ;
he rents 320 acres land. Married Ma-
tilda Bennett in 1863 ; she was born in
1844, in Wapello Co. ; have seven chil-
dren—Ada N., Emma, Mary, Hattie,
Henrietta, Sarah and an infant not
named. Democrat.

Butcher, Richard, capitalist, Eddyville.

Byram, Aaron, far., Sec. 29 ; P. O. Dudley.

Byram, L. C., far., Sec. 30 ; P. O. Dudley.

Byram, Wm., far., Sec. 31 ; P. O. Dudley.

CARNIS, JOSHUA, far., Sec. 11 ;
P. O. Eddyville.

Chamberlain, G. W., drugs, Eddyville.

CHAPMAN, W. H., far., Sec. 3 ;
P. O. Eddyville ; born Feb. 3, 1827,
in Muskingum Co., Ohio ; in 1868,
came to Missouri ; the following year
removed to Wapello Co. ; rents 720
acres land. Married Elizabeth Moyer
in 1852 ; she was born in 1836, in
Fairfield Co., Ohio ; have eight chil-

dren—Henry, Mary, Marietta, William, Edward, Wells, Ella and Daisey. Enlisted in 1864, Co. I, 159th Ohio V. I.; served five months. Member of Lutheran Church; Republican.

Chisman, B. F., far., S. 30; P. O. Dudley.
Clark, Hugh, Sr., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Eddyville.

Cogley, James, far., Sec. 20; P. O. Chillicothe.

COOK, DAVID, SR., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Eddyville; born Feb. 24, 1809, in Fayette Co., Penn.; when an infant came to Ohio with his parents; in 1850, came to Wapello Co.; he owns 160 acres land which he entered from the Government. Married Amelia Smith Aug. 28, 1832; she was born July 11, 1817, in Penn.; had nineteen children, thirteen living—Walter, Daniel, Elizabeth, Amelia, Abner, Jessie, David D., Margaret A., Smith, Isaac, James, Valentine and Easter. Republican.

Cooper, Robert, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Eddyville.

Cook, David D., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Eddyville.

Cornell, F. C., Dr. Eddyville.

Cowley, Frank, clerk, Eddyville.

Cowley, James, clerk, Eddyville.

Cowley, Wm., clerk, Eddyville.

Courts, Joseph E., far., Sec. 23; Eddyville.

Crossen, A., brickmason, Eddyville.

DANFORTH, H. N., woolen manufacturing, Eddyville.

Dashields, G. W., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Eddyville.

Davidson, D. M., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Eddyville.

Denham, John, harness-maker, Eddyville.

Dixon, Jacob, laborer, Eddyville.

Dotts, Phillip, far., Sec. 3; P. O. Eddyville.

Dunkle, Thomas, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Eddyville.

EDWARD, W. A., hostler, Eddyville.

Elder, Isaac, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Eddyville.

Epperson, F. M., merchant, Eddyville.

FESLER, N., undertaker, Eddyville.

FAST, W. A., attorney; office on Bridge street, Eddyville; born Jan. 5, 1844, in Ashland Co., Ohio; in March,

1872, removed to Eddyville; in 1868, he commenced the study of law, and graduated in 1870 at the Michigan University, Ann Arbor; then went to Europe; remained there about one year, part of the time engaged in law studies; then as an observer in the Franco-Prussian war with the French and Belgian armies; was elected a member of the State Legislature in the fall of 1877, representing Wapello Co. Enlisted in 1862 in Co. K, 102d Ohio V. I.; served till May, 1865. Married Miss R. M. Cooper July 21, 1874; she was born in Ohio; have two children—Judson Cooper and Imogene Catharine, aged respectively 3 and 1 year. Democrat.

Fish, John M., merchant, Eddyville.

Fitzgerald, M., section hand, Eddyville.

Franzen, P. J., butcher, Eddyville.

French, J. C., merchant, Eddyville.

Fry, Thos., far., S. 20; P. O. Eddyville.

FRY, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Eddyville; born Feb. 8, 1827, in England; in 1865, came to Wapello Co.; owns 82½ acres of land; came to America in 1848. Married Mary Williams in 1854; she was born July 4, 1835, in Pennsylvania; have seven children—Thomas, Laura, Sarah, William, Oliver S., Elmira A. and Emma. Republican; members M. E. Church.

GALLAGHER, MICHAEL, section hand, Eddyville.

Gardner, James W., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Chillicothe.

Gardner, Joseph, far., Sec. 22; P. O. Chillicothe.

Garwood, I. J., physician, Eddyville.

Gillett, J. B., blacksmith, Eddyville.

Gilson, George W., prop. Clipper House, Eddyville.

GISH, JOHN H., SR., miller, Eddyville; born March 1, 1813, in Cumberland Co., Penn.; in 1833, came to Ohio; thence to Indiana; in 1856, came to Eddyville, and has been engaged in the milling business since then. Has been Alderman, School Director and Town Treasurer. Married M. H. Jones in 1837; she was born in 1823, in Meigs Co., Ohio; had seven children, four living—Fannie, John H., Jennie and Louie. Republican; members of the Congregational Church.

Glenn, J. S., far., S. 4; P. O. Eddyville.

GOLDBACH, H. J., manufacturer of boots and shoes, Bridge st.; residence Eddyville; he was born Dec. 10, 1829, in Holland; in 1855, came to Marion Co., Iowa; in 1857, removed to Mahaska Co.; in 1860, came to Eddyville and continued his present business; owns his residence in Eddyville, which cost \$10,000; he also owns other property in the city. Married B. C. Colenbender in 1853 in Holland; she was born in 1829 in Holland; had eight children, five living—Henry A., Cornelia M., Margaretta, Cora A. and Daniel L. Members of the Congregational Church; Republican.

Grimes, Frank, section hand, Eddyville.

Guinn, D. C., carpenter, Eddyville.

HAYES, DENNIS, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Dudley.

Harrio, James T. Eddyville.

HEACOCK, CALEB, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Eddyville; born Feb. 23, 1814, in Washington Co., Penn.; in 1834, came to Portage Co., Ohio; in 1849, came to Wapello Co. and entered 160 acres of land; now owns 228 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Sarah J. Graham June 27, 1832; she was born Sept. 15, 1814, in Fayette Co., Penn.; had eight children, five living—Rebecca, now Mrs. Ellison; Eliza E., now Mrs. McLehane; Miriam, now Mrs. McLain; Permella J., now Mrs. Gourley, and Ann Belle; William A. enlisted in 1861, in Co. I, 1st Inf., I. V. I.; was killed on White River, Ark., in April, 1862. Have been members of the M. E. Church since 1832; Republican.

Heacock, S. P., far., S. 27; P. O. Dudley.

Heskit, S. A., far., S. 2; P. O. Eddyville.

Hite, A. K., physician, Eddyville.

Hoes, R., far., S. 17; P. O. Eddyville.

Hogan, Barney, section hand, Eddyville.

IVES, MARY W., MRS., daughter of Oliver Eastman and widow of H. D. Ives; residence Eddyville; he was born in 1814, in Connecticut; he attended the Yale Law School in New Haven, Conn., and graduated in 1846; then removed to Eddyville and commenced the practice of his profession. They were married in 1850, in Eddyville; she was born in 1827, in Oswego Co., N. Y.; had eight children, five living—Mary V., Earrie E., Wilfred

H., Jennie W. and Vina B. Member of the Congregational Church.

JAGER, JOHN, brewer, Eddyville.

Johnson, A., far., S. 7; P. O. Eddyville.

Johnson, A. W., minister, S. 31; P. O. Dudley.

Johnson, G., hotel and bakery, Eddyville.

Johnston, James T., lab., Eddyville.

Johnston, Thos. H., lab., Eddyville.

KENNEDAY, JAMES M., far., S. 24; P. O. Kirkville.

KAVANAGH, JOHN, far., S. 4; P. O. Eddyville; he was born April 27, 1807, in Champaign Co., Ohio; in 1845, entered and moved to his present farm; he owns 260 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Mary Wiseman in 1831; she was born Nov. 29, 1809, in Virginia; have six children—Elizabeth, William, Catherine, Sarah, Samuel and Cynthia A. Democrat.

Kennedy, Mathew, section hand, Eddyville.

Kirkpatrick, John, blacksmith, Eddyville.

Knox, John, far., S. 27; P. O. Dudley.

KNOX, LEONARD, far., S. 21; P. O. Chillicothe; born Jan. 30, 1843, in Logan Co., Ohio; in 1847, came to Wapello Co., Iowa. Owns 165 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Mary E. Sackett Oct. 22, 1865; she was born in 1845, in Indiana; have three children—F. E., W. E. and Elsie. Is Secretary of the School District. Enlisted in 1862, in Co. D, 36th Iowa Inf.; served to the end of the war; participated in the battles of Helena, Mark's Mills and others. Greenbacker.

KNOX, PETER, far., S. 21; P. O. Chillicothe; born Dec. 18, 1816, in Greenbrier Co. Va.; when an infant, came with his parents to Logan Co., Ohio; in 1847, came to Wapello Co., and entered 312 acres, where he now resides. Married Mary H. Peach May 21, 1840; she was born in 1820, in Logan Co., Ohio; had nine children, four living—Jessica (now Mrs. King), Leonard, Ellen and Emma. Has been County Treasurer and Recorder; was a member of the Legislature from 1864 to 1866; has been County Supervisor, Justice of the Peace, etc. Greenbacker.

KURTZ, PETER, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Kirkville; born Dec. 13, 1816,

in York Co., Penn.; in 1828, came to Virginia; in 1844 came to Ohio; in 1846, came to Illinois in 1852, removed to Wapello Co. Owns 169 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Lora Hama Paston December 1839; she was born in 1821, in Hampshire Co., Va.; have six children—Delilah, Jno. C., Fred G., N. F., Esther May and Huldah C. Democrat.

L AFFERTY, A. M., marble works, Eddyville.

Lamas, Henry, far., S. 7; P. O. Eddyville.

Larson, John, laborer, Eddyville.

Leling, Sebastian, far., S. 14; P. O. Eddyville.

Leggett, Edwin, operator, Eddyville.

Leggett, Ira, laborer, Eddyville.

Leggett, John, saw-mill, Eddyville.

Lutz, Hedwick, boots and shoes, Eddyville.

Lyons, S. W., far., S. 12; P. O. Eddyville.

M cCLAIN, ANTHONY, butcher, Eddyville.

McElroy, Wm., carpenter, Eddyville.

McFadden, Wilson, Sr., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Kirkville.

MCGHEE, NANCY C., MRS., daughter of John Abbott, and widow of H. C. McGhee, Sec. 25; P. O. Kirkville; he was born March 8, 1813, in Monroe Co., Va., and died March 8, 1871; she was born April 24, 1825, in Monroe Co., Va. Married April 12, 1843, in Virginia in 1845, they came to Indiana in 1848, they removed to Wapello Co. She owns 110 acres of land; have nine children—Hugh C., Sarah J., Mary M., Ann E., Louisa, Nancy, V. M., Esther and Plunkett B. Members of the Christian Church.

McGlothlen, J. L., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Eddyville.

MCGLOTHLEN, THOS. D., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Eddyville; born Dec. 10, 1816, in Wayne Co., Ind.; in 1845, came to Wapello Co. and entered 160 acres of land; he now owns 349 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Sarah Meek in 1836; she was born in 1816 in Lawrence Co., Ind.; died in 1840; have two children—Rebecca J. (now Mrs. Ravel), Mary J. (now Mrs. Bell. Second marriage to Martha Taylor in 1841; she was born in 1820 in Kentucky; had eleven children, eight living—J. L., Millie E., Sarah E.,

Thomas B., Andrew J., George M., Benjamin F. and Adolphus D. Was appointed to fill a vacancy on the Board of Supervisors. Was a member of the Legislature from 1862 to 1864. Greenbacker.

McKenney, G. W., carpenter, Eddyville.

McLoney, L., far., S. 18; P. O. Eddyville.

McManus, D. W., druggist, Eddyville.

McWilliams, N., carpenter, Eddyville.

Miller, Daniel, retired, Eddyville.

MILLER, JOHN B., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Eddyville; born June 6, 1816, in Ross Co., Ohio; in 1849, came to St. Louis; thence to Burlington, Iowa; in 1850, came to his present farm; owns 160 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Maria Morris in 1848; she was born in Virginia in 1818; eleven children, nine living—James, Robert P., Hugh H., Andrew, Sarah J., Alexander, Thomas H., Clarence L. and Alfred. Robert P. enlisted in 1861 in 4th Iowa V. C.; served three years; Hugh H. enlisted in 1861 in 36th Iowa V. I.; was taken prisoner at Tyler, Texas; was mustered out at the close of the war. Members of M. E. Church; Republican.

MILLER, W. W., firm of Plough & Miller, Plough Hotel, and proprietors of livery stable, Eddyville; born Sept. 18, 1833, in Trumbull Co., Ohio; in 1845, came to Mahaska Co.; engaged in farming till 1874, when he removed to Eddyville. Married Miss Amanda J. Kavanaugh in 1860; she was born in 1836 in Ohio; died in 1869; left one son—Daniel E.; second marriage to Miss Mary E. Plough April 26, 1876; she was born September, 1853, in Ithaca, N. Y. In Mahaska Co., Mr. Miller was Township Assessor and Township Trustee. His father was born June, 1801, in Washington Co., Penn., and still enjoys good health; lives with his son.

Mintonie, A. P., saw-mill, Eddyville.

Moak, Jacob, Constable, Eddyville.

Moore, W. C., retired, Eddyville.

Morgan, James, laborer, Eddyville.

Morman, Joseph, carpenter, Eddyville.

Mammert, W. L., Eddyville.

N ELSON, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Dudley.

NELSON, J. B., agent of the K. & D. M. Division of the C., R. I. & P.

R. R. ; P. O. Kirkville; born June 28, 1856, in Jasper Co., Iowa; was assistant agent at Atley in 1875, also held the same position for two years at Eddyville—from 1876 to 1878. Married Jennie Snow May 23, 1878; she was born Oct. 6, 1860, in Eddyville.

Newell, David, far., S. 10; P. O. Eddyville.

Newell, Thomas J., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Eddyville.

Newell, Zach., far., S. 15; P. O. Eddyville.

Nosler, James, physician, Eddyville.

Nye, E. F., far., S. 33; P. O. Dudley.

NYE, JOHN W., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Dudley; born March 13, 1848, in Cass Tp.; came to his present farm in 1869; owns 107 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Eliza F. Wolf April 22, 1869; she was born in 1849, in Ohio; have three children—Henry W., Leonard P. and Libbie. Enlisted in 1863 in Company L, 7th Iowa Cavalry, and served until June, 1865. Republican.

Nye, S. A., far., S. 28; P. O. Dudley.

ODEM, A. J., carpenter, Eddyville.

OGDEN, EDGAR, far., S. 15; P. O. Eddyville; born March 27, 1849, in Logan Co., Ohio; when about two years old, came to Keokuk, Iowa; in 1866, returned to Ohio; in 1869, came to his present farm; they own 349 acres of land. Married Mary Frame in February, 1874; she was born in 1853 in Chester Co., Penn.; have two children—David and William S. Is Township Assessor. Members of the M. E. Church; Republican.

Olney, A. C., far., S. 21; P. O., Dudley.

Olney, L. W., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Dudley.

Olney, R. G., far., S. 28; P. O. Dudley.

OLNEY, WASHINGTON, far., S. 28; P. O. Dudley; born Sept. 1, 1822, in Morgan Co., Ohio; in 1830, came to Illinois; in 1844, came to Wapello Co.; owns 214 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Rachel Strange in 1848; she was born in April, 1825, in Pike Co., Ohio; had nine children; six living—S. E., J. H., M. F., John H., J. S. and C. W. Republican; members of the M. E. Church.

Ott, Fred, harness-maker, Eddyville.

PARKS, CLINTON, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Kirkville.

PALMER, W. L., editor and proprietor of the Eddyville *Advertiser*; born in March, 1843, in New York; when an infant, came with his parents to Iowa; in 1845, removed to Eddyville. Enlisted in 1862 in Co. D, 36th Iowa Inf.; served through the war, then engaged in farming till 1869, when he commenced his present business. Married Fannie I. Hamilton in 1867; she was born in Oskaloosa, Iowa; have two children—Hattie Fay and Clarence, aged 6 and 3 years. Republican.

Parrott, G., far., S. 14; P. O. Eddyville.

Parsons, C. S., carpenter, Eddyville.

Perry, Joseph, wagon-mfr., Eddyville.

Phillips, Samuel, blacksmith, Eddyville.

Pickens, Alexander, far., Secs. 1 and 12; P. O. Eddyville.

Plummer, John P., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Eddyville.

Pyatt, William, laborer, Eddyville.

RAMPIE, LEWIS, laborer, Eddyville.

Ray, Miles, Sec. 20; P. O. Eddyville.

Ray, Newton, far., Sec. 20.

Rector, Bennett, restaurant, Eddyville.

REED, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Kirkville; born Feb. 19, 1825, in Harrison Co., Ohio; in 1865, removed to his present farm; owns 240 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Henrietta Van Buskirk in 1848; she was born Feb. 25, 1826, in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio; have seven children—Osbern, Charles B., Theophilus, Martha A., Benjamin L., James M. and John F. Members of the Christian Church; Democrat.

Rhodes, Z., P. O. Eddyville.

Riggs, A. W., miller, Eddyville.

Riggs, Isaac, lumber dealer, Eddyville.

Roberts, L., far., S. 20; P. O. Eddyville.

Roberts, M., far., S. 32; P. O. Dudley.

Roberts, P. H., far., S. 30; P. O. Dudley.

ROBERTS, WILLIAM A., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Dudley; born Jan. 28, 1840, in Ohio; in 1844, came with his parents to his present farm, which his father entered; he owns ninety-one acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Amanda Stuver June 4, 1876; she was born Feb. 3, 1854, in Wapello Co.; they

have one child—Walter. He enlisted in 1863 in Co. B, 8th Iowa V. C., and served till the end of the war; was in the battles of Nashville, Tenn., Franklin, Shoal Creek and others. Republican.

ROHDE, H. R., saloon, Eddyville; he was born Aug. 16, 1832, in Prussia, Germany; in 1849, came to Keokuk, Iowa; thence to Fort Madison, Iowa; thence to Lee Co.; then to Franklin Center. Enlisted in 1862 in Co. E, 19th Iowa V. I.; served to the end of the war; was in the battles of Prairie Grove and Cane Hill, Ark., siege of Vicksburg, Brazo, San* Deigo, Texas, siege of Spanish Fort and others. Returned to Franklin Center, Iowa; Oct. 1, 1866, came to Eddyville. Married Anna Simon June 9, 1867; she was born in Lee Co., Iowa; have six children—Mary, Anna, Anezeta, Matilda, Henrietta and Fred.

Ross, J., far., S. 1; P. O. Eddyville.

Ross, W. C., Mayor and news depot, Eddyville.

SCHAAF, PAUL, grocer, Eddyville.

SACKETT, D. M., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Dudley; born Aug. 31, 1851, in Indiana; in 1854, came with his parents to Davis Co.; thence to Appanoose Co.; thence to Monroe Co.; in 1860, came to Wapello Co.; owns forty acres of land, valued at \$800. Married Miss Elizabeth A. Conwell in March, 1873; she was born in Ohio in 1853; have two children—William L. and Claud C. His father enlisted in 1863 in Co. B, 8th Iowa V. C., and was drowned from the steamer Gen. Lyons in March, 1865, aged 46 years. Her father, Obediah Conwell, died in Cass Tp., aged 62 years. Republican.

Schafer, Wm., furniture dealer, Eddyville.

Seifert, A., harness-maker, Eddyville.

Shane, T. H., hardware dlr., Eddyville.

Shields, Isaac, merchant, Eddyville.

Shields, James H., clerk, Eddyville.

Sistmere, John, lab., Eddyville.

SLOAN, W. K., DR., physician and surgeon, Eddyville; born Oct. 19, 1846, in Ashland Co., Ohio; in 1866, commenced the study of medicine with J. L. Crane, of Ashland, Ohio; graduated in 1875, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons; the same year, he

removed to Eddyville and commenced the practice of his profession. Married Miss Emma Collins April 26, 1876; she was born in 1852, in New Castle, Ohio; have one child—Chester C., born May 16, 1877. Members of the M. E. Church. Republican.

Smith, Peter, far., S. 32; P. O. Dudley.

Snow, Heman, boarding-house, Eddyville.

Sparks, Zachariah, Eddyville.

Spelman, T. C., miller, Eddyville.

Stedghill, C. L., S. 29; P. O. Dudley.

Stedghill, J. R., far., S. 28; P. O. Dudley.

Stevens, G. W., far., S. 20; P. O. Eddyville.

STEWART, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Eddyville; born March 7, 1811, in Washington Co., N. Y.; in 1855, came to Illinois; in 1874, came to Wapello Co.; owns ninety-two acres of land. Married Mrs. Ruble February, 1874; she was born in 1811, in New York; he has eight children by a former marriage—Hezekiah, Calvin, Julia, Arena, Helen, Melvin, Clark and James. Enlisted in 1861 in Company H, 55th Illinois Infantry; served eighteen months; Hezekiah enlisted in 1862 in the 75th Illinois Infantry; served to the end of the war. Mrs. Stewart came to Wapello Co. in 1863; she has ten children by two former marriages.

Stockville, J. W., clothing, Eddyville.

Stuber, A., far., S. 29; P. O. Dudley.

Sullivan, Wm., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Dudley.

Summerlat, J. C., laborer, Eddyville.

Swanson, John, far., S. 32; P. O. Dudley.

Swenson, N. S., Eddyville.

TELL, A. J., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Dudley.

Templeton, Benj., retired, Eddyville.

Tunison, H., far., S. 17; P. O. Eddyville.

Tenisson, Henry, bridge-tender, Eddyville.

Terrel, W. R., far., S. 19; P. O. Eddyville.

Thomas, Benj., retired, Eddyville.

Thompson, D. M., Eddyville.

Thompson, Jno. H., drayman, Eddyville.

Tobin, Richard, section hand, Eddyville.

Trotter, Alex., stock dealer, Eddyville.

TRAVIS, NOAH, far., S. 28; P. O. Dudley; born Aug. 30, 1813, in Pike Co., Ohio; in 1825, came to Indiana; in 1847, removed to Des Moines Co.; in 1851, came to Wapello Co. Owns seventy acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Mrs. Mary A.

Bussard Nov. 6, 1850; she was born Nov. 9, 1813, in Tioga Co., Penn.; they have one child—John; he has four children by a former marriage—Amanda J., Sarah M., Ann and William. They have been members of the M. E. Church since she was 15 and he 17 years old; Republican.

True, G. D., barber, Eddyville.

True, H. G., grocer, Eddyville.

True, John, laborer, Eddyville.

True, J. M., merchant, Eddyville.

True, Noah, carpenter, Eddyville.

UNDERWOOD, JOHN, retired, Eddyville.

VANCE, WILLIAM, laborer, Eddyville.

VANFOSSAN, WILLIAM P., far., S. 29; P. O. Dudley; born March 21, 1841, in Columbiana Co., Ohio; in 1868, came to Wapello Co.; the following year, removed to his present farm; owns forty-eight acres, valued at \$30 an acre. Married Miss Minerva Myers in 1869; she was born in 1844 in Wapello Co.; died May 19, 1870. Second marriage to Malinda Roberts in November, 1871; she was born in 1852 in Wapello Co.; have two children—Willard A. and Julia E. He enlisted in 1861 in Co. I, 78th Ohio Inf.; served three years; participated in the battles of Shiloh, Sherman's march to the sea, Vicksburg, Raymond, Army of the Cumberland, and others. Democrat.

Van Winkle, I., far., S. 27; P. O. Dudley.

WARNER, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Dudley.

WALZ, B., brewer, Eddyville; born Aug. 1, 1838, in Baden, Germany; in 1859, came to St. Louis, then to Burlington, Iowa. In 1861, enlisted in Co. G, 57th Ill. Inf.; served three years and four months; then returned

to Burlington; in 1868, came to his present locality. Married Mary Melcher in 1867; she was born July 11, 1848, in Muscatine, Iowa; have five children—Ada, John, Oscar, Clara and Lucetta.

WARREN, SILAS, farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Kirkville; born Feb. 29, 1816, in Pike Co., Ohio; in 1844, came to Illinois; the following year, removed to Wapello Co.; owns eighty-seven acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Elizabeth Gilliland in 1839; she was born in 1822, in Pike Co., Ohio; have nine children—Samuel T., William J., A. O., A. L., Eli S., Margaret J., Mary E., Amanda and Luella. Has been Township Trustee. Greenbacker.

Wellman, E. G., laborer, Eddyville.

WEST, AMOS, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Dudley; born June 19, 1823, in Columbiana Co., Ohio; in 1855, came to Wapello Co.; owns 67 acres of land in Wapello Co. and 120 acres in Missouri; he engaged in coal-mining in 1837, and continued in this business till 1867. Married Mary Rhodes in 1843; she was born in 1819, in Jackson Co., Ohio; have six children—Elizabeth J., now Mrs. Culver; Isabella M., now Mrs. Terrill; Joseph F.; Susan, now Mrs. McGlothlen; Sarah V. and Edwin S. Republican; members of the M. E. Church.

Whited, Carsen, far.; P. O. Eddyville.

Wilkins, J. W., miller, Eddyville.

Winters, John, far., S. 33; P. O. Dudley.

Wise, G. W., far., S. 14; P. O. Eddyville.

Wolf, B. D., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Dudley.

Wolf, S. P., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Dudley.

YORK, FRANCIS C., shoemaker, Eddyville.



HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP.

BARNES, E., farmer, Sec. 10 ; P. O. Highland Center.

BAKER, J. K., Sec. 26 ; P. O. Highland Center ; born in Will Co., Ill., Aug. 8, 1855 ; came to Wapello Co. in 1868, where he is farming and raising stock ; owns an interest in 405 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Republican.

Batlorff, John, farmer, Sec. 12 ; P. O. Highland Center.

Beck, Geo. W., far., S. 17 ; P. O. Ottumwa. Blitz, Charles, farmer, Sec. 11 ; P. O. Highland Center.

Bowen, D. A., far., S. 5 ; P. O. Dahlonga. Bowen, George W., farmer, Sec. 5 ; P. O. Highland Center.

Bowen, William, farmer, Sec. 5 ; P. O. Highland Center.

Bowlin, A. N., farmer, Sec. 8 ; P. O. Highland Center.

Bray, Wm., far., S. 28 ; P. O. Dahlonga. Buchanan, Alexander W.

Buckner, A. J., far., Sec. 18 ; P. O. Ottumwa.

Buckner, James, farmer, Sec. 3 ; P. O. Highland Center.

Buckner, F. M., farmer, Sec. 11 ; P. O. Highland Center.

Buckner, Jesse, far., Sec. 16 ; P. O. Dahlonga.

Buriss, John, farmer, Sec. 17 ; P. O. Highland Center.

Butler, A. C., farmer, Sec. 9 ; P. O. Highland Center.

COBLER, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 21 ; P. O. Highland Center.

Coffmann, Oliver, farmer, Sec. 11 ; P. O. Highland Center.

Connell, John, far., Sec. 31 ; P. O. Ottumwa.

CRAFT, PETER, far., Sec. 1 ; P. O. Martinsburg ; born in Washington Co., Penn., April 11, 1817 ; came to Wapello Co. in the fall of 1855. Married Miss Tacy Degood in 1837 ; she died in August, 1860. Married again to Miss Lida M. Fuller, 1861 ; has a family of ten—William P., Mary C., Sarah, Joseph E., Emily J., Almira V., Clarissa, Perry A., John L. and Jael-da. Owns 271 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Democrat.

DARR, SAMUEL, far., Sec. 34 ; P. O. Dahlonga.

Darner, J. H., far., Sec. 6 ; P. O. Highland Center.

Davis, A. J., far., Sec. 24 ; P. O. Dahlonga.

DAVIS, ABRAHAM, far., Sec. 26 ; P. O. Highland Center ; was born in Sullivan Co., Ind., Nov. 25, 1825 ; came to Wapello Co. in May, 1849 ; help to build the first schoolhouse in Highland Tp., in 1850. Married Maria Grant in 1851 ; she was born in Harrison Co., Ind., May 22, 1833 ; have six children—Robert T., Jessie, Jacob G., Douglass, Joseph W. and Charles. Owns 91 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Democrat.

DAVIS, JAMES, far., Sec. 23 ; P. O. Highland Center ; was born in Sullivan Co., Ind., July 20, 1832 ; when 20 years old, came to Wapello Co. Married Rhoda Stephens Sept. 23, 1858 ; she was born April 24, 1838, in McDonough Co., Ill. ; have three children—Gilbert J., Fanny Hill and Lorenzo D. Owns 293 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre. Democrat.

DAVIS, JOSEPH, Sec. 32 ; P. O. Dahlonga ; born in Sullivan Co., Ind., Jan. 29, 1837 ; came to Wapello Co. in 1853. Married Margaretta Buckner ; she was born in Indiana Feb. 15, 1845 ; have one child—Laura E. Members of the Baptist Church. Mr. D. owns eighty acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Greenbacker.

Davis, M., far., S. 16 ; P. O. Highland Center.

Day, Wm., far., Sec. 15 ; P. O. Highland Centre.

Dennis, Caswell, far., S. 15 ; P. O. Highland Center.

Devol, Harrison, far., S. 7 ; P. O. Highland Center.

Doak, Robert, far., S. 4 ; P. O. Highland Center.

Doan, A. H., far., S. 30 ; P. O. Dahlonga. Dougherty, E. A.

Dougherty, G., far., S. 30 ; P. O. Ottumwa. Downs, H., far., S. 8 ; P. O. Dahlonga.

ELDER, J. M., farmer, Sec. 4 ; P. O. Highland Center.

Emery, W. P., far., S. 10; P. O. Highland Center.

EVANS, WILLIAM, far., S. 34; P. O. Dahlonga; born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, Feb. 25, 1815; came to Wapello Co., April 1856. Married Miss Mary M. Faucett in 1841; she died April 19, 1854. Married in 1857 Miss Harriet Hinds; she died March 20, 1871. By attending to his farm, he has cleared \$20,000 since he came to Wapello Co.; has a family of three—Hannah A., Alice and George W., and two dead. Owns 759 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre. Republican.

GIBSON, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Dahlonga.

GOUDY, E. M., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Dahlonga; born in Brooke Co., Va.; Feb. 28, 1827; went to Jackson Co., Ohio, and engaged in farming; came to Wapello Co. in the fall of 1855. Married Miss Diana Backus in 1853; they have four children—James T., Jasper F., Recilva, Sarah. Mr. G. owns sixty-five acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Republican.

Goudy, Jacob, far., S. 4; P. O. Dahlonga.

GRAY, JOHN G., farmer; P. O. Highland Center; born in Montgomery Co., Ky., May 21, 1805; came to Wapello Co. in 1848. Married Rachel Elliott; she was born in North Carolina in 1807; have six children—Sarah J., Priscilla, Martha E., William, Thomas R. and Elliott. Mrs. G. is a member of the Presbyterian Church; Democrat. Owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre.

GRAY, THOMAS R., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Sullivan Co., Ind., Dec. 6, 1840; came to Wapello Co. in 1848. Married Mary J. Knight; she was born in Indiana — 29, 1841; have seven children—Joseph G., Nellie C., Sarah J., Rosa A., Daniel L., Henry C., Everin L. Owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$30 acre. Greenbacker.

HANDY, W. F., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Dahlonga.

Harkins, Benjamin.

Harkins, Louis, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Highland Center.

Hook, James, far., Sec. 1; P. O. Highland Center.

JAMES, O. M., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Highland Center; born in Shenandoah Co., Va., May 22, 1813; lived in Ohio, Kentucky and Illinois; came to Wapello Co. in 1868. Married Mary Cozad; she died in 1843; married again E. Buffon; she died in 1870; married again Mrs. Eliza R. Summers; has ten children—Nancy, Sophia, Mary A., George W., Sarah A., Betsy A., Isaac, Alice W., Leonard and Benjamin. Members of Christian Church; Republican. Owns 205 acres, valued at \$35 per acre.

KENT, JOHN, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Dahlonga.

Kirkpatrick, M., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Highland Center.

KITTERMAN, GEORGE W., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Wapello Co. Nov. 5, 1843. Enlisted in 36th Iowa V. I.; taken prisoner at Mark's Mills. Married Barbara L. Knight in Aug., 1866; she was born in Pennsylvania Feb. 11, 1843; is a member of the M. E. Church; have four children—Rowena, William C., Nora and Sarah J. Owns 131 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Greenbacker.

Kitterman, Henry, far., Sec. 29; P. O. Dahlonga.

KITTERMAN, JOSEPH, far., Sec. 17; P. O. Ottumwa; was born in Franklin Co., Va., July 25, 1812; moved to Indiana, thence to Wapello Co., in 1843. Married Martha Archibald Oct. 27, 1833; they have six children—Johanna, Sarah, Godfrey, Alice, William A. and Mary E. Owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Members of the M. E. Church. Republican.

Knight, D. B., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Highland Center.

Kulkoff, John, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Highland Center.

LANCE, JOHN, Sec. 1; P. O. Highland Center.

Lentne, C. M., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Dahlonga.

Lowe, D. far., Sec. 24; P. O. Dahlonga.

Lowe, G. far., Sec. 34; P. O. Dahlonga.

Lowenberg, Anthony, far., Sec. 26; P. O. Dahlonga.

Ludlam, R. L., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Dahlonga.

MENEFFEE, W. S., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Highland Center.

McCARTY, JOHN., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Dahlonga; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., July 11, 1809; came to Wapello Co. in June, 1853; farms and raises stock. Married Catherine Anthony, she was born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., June 8, 1812; have seven children—Jemima, Almira, William J., Harry B., Mary S., Samuel Q. and Clara P.; six died. Owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Greenbacker.

McCORMICK, J. L., farmer; P. O. Agency City; born in Maryland Jan. 29, 1835; came to Wapello Co. in 1868. Married Miss Mary A. Harden; she was born in Maryland Sept. 29, 1840; have a family of six children—Sarah K., George W., John H., James F., M. F. Albert and Eugene B., and three deceased, Howard, Charles O. and Freddie F. Mr. McC. is a Democrat. Owns 280 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre.

McCormick, Robert, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Highland Center.

McCormick, William, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Highland Center.

McMILLAN, R. N., farmer, Sec. 1; born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Jan. 17, 1832; studied dentistry in Ohio; practiced alternately with farming; came to Wapello Co. in March, 1873. Enlisted in the 47th Iowa V. I.; served his time out as Sergeant. Owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Republican.

MALOY, W. B., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Highland Center; born in Lee Co., Iowa, May 14, 1849; came to Wapello Co. in 1875; owns 485 acres, valued at \$23 per acre; his father is one of the first settlers in Iowa, and, by attending to farming and raising stock, has accumulated quite a fortune. Greenbacker.

Moore, E. E., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Ottumwa.

NEAL, REN, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Dahlonga.

Neff, James W., far., S. 11; P. O. Highland Center.

Neff, S., far., S. 30; P. O. Ottumwa.

Newman, John A., far., S. 16; P. O. Highland Center.

OSBURN, SILAS, farmer; P. O. Dahlonga; born in Shelby Co., Ky., Oct. 29, 1794; came to Wapello Co. in 1849. Married Miss Lucinda Green, who died in 1852. Married again in 1853 to Mary M. Wells; have twelve children—Elizabeth, Rebecca, John, Margaret, Irene, Emily A., Silas, Lucinda, Stephen, James, Mary C., Ellen. Mr. O. served as an Associate Judge five years in Indiana, and as a member of the Legislature and as Judge of Wapello Co., six years. Mrs. O. is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. O. owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Republican.

OSBURN, JAMES, farmer; born in Wapello Co. Aug. 31, 1855; lives with his parents; follows farming. Republican.

PACKWOOD, JOHN, farmer, S. 22; P. O. Highland Center.

Packwood, S., far., S. 15; P. O. Highland Center.

Packwood, W., far., S. 15; P. O. Highland Center.

RANDEL, W. J., far., S. 13; P. O. Highland Center.

Reesman, J., far., S. 36; P. O. Dahlonga.

Richards, S., far., S. 28; P. O. Dahlonga.

Richman Eli, far., S. 26; P. O. Highland Center.

Riley, F., S. 12; P. O. Highland Center.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, Sec. 29; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Perry Co., Ind., Feb. 5, 1827; came to Wapello Co. in 1847; farmer and stock-raiser. Married Elizabeth Van Winkle; she was born in Perry Co., Ind., Feb. 16, 1835; have seven children—George D., James F., William H., Mary M., Isaac E., Emery M. and Thomas. Mrs. Robertson is a member of the M. E. Church. Owns 480 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Greenbacker.

SAUER, GEORGE A., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Highland Center.

Scott, A. J., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Highland Center.

Sellers, T. J., far., S. 30; P. O. Dahlonga.

Shaw, John S., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Highland Center.

Shuttlefield, H., far., S. 19; P. O. Dahlonga.

Sloan, T. J., far., S. 23; P. O. Dahlonga.

Smith, Fred, far.; P. O. Dahlonga.

STEVENS, B. I., far.; P. O. Highland Center; was born in Wapello Co. June 6, 1848. Married Mary M. Phelps in 1877; she was born in Wapello Co., Nov. 18, 1855; she is a member of the Baptist Church, Greenbacker. A. V. Stevens; was born in Harrison Co., Ind., Nov. 19, 1815; came to Wapello Co., April 15, 1848. Married Mrs. Miller July 20, 1837; has thirteen children—Charlie, Ernest, Rhoda, Jacob, Owen, William, Jane, John, Benjamin, Nancy, Lydia, Abraham D. and Orlando. Members of Baptist Church. Owns 210 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Democrat.

T**HOMPSON, T. J.**, far., Sec. 17; P. O. Ottumwa.

V**AN WINKLE, JAMES**, far., Sec. 31; P. O. Dahlonga.

W**ALDRON, JAMES**, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Highland Center.

Webb, H., far., S. 36; P. O. Dahlonga. Webb, I., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Dahlonga.

WHIPPLE, ALFRED J., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Ottumwa; was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., Feb. 26, 1831; came to Wapello Co. in the fall of 1854. Married Elizabeth Doak, March 13, 1866; she was born in Beaver Co., Penn., Dec. 3, 1832; they have three children—Ettie J., born Dec. 20,

1866; Laura A., born Aug. 20, 1870; Milo D., born Jan. 30, 1873. Owns 250 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Mrs. W. is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Republican.

Whipple, John C., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Dahlonga.

Winner, John N., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Highland Center.

WINNER, MARK; P. O. Highland Center; born in Carroll Co., Ohio, July 28, 1855; came to Wapello Co. in 1867. Married Belle Parker; she was born Oct. 25, 1851; have two children—Jennie M. and Elsie P. Republican.

Wetherell, G., far., S. 19; P. O. Ottumwa.

WRIGHT, WILLIAM H., Sec. 19; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Ohio Aug. 4, 1838; came to Wapello Co. in May, 1841. Married Miss Maria H. Pollock March 12, 1868; she was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Dec. 27, 1848; they have a family of two—Frank W. and Gracie. Mr. Wright is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Mrs. W. is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. W. owns 125 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Republican.

Wycoff, A. B., farmer, Sec. 52; P. O. Agency City.

Wycoff, M. N., far., S. 17; P. O. Ottumwa.

CASS TOWNSHIP.

A**LLEN, CHARLES**, railroad employe, Chillicothe.

Applequist, John, ferryman, Chillicothe.

ARNOLD, PAUL, far., S. 34; P. O. Chillicothe; owns 300 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre. Born in Washington Co., Ohio, in 1826; at 13, moved to Athens Co., Ohio; in 1852, came to Wapello Co. Has been Township Trustee four years. Married Miss Mary Speed in 1849; she was from Vinton Co., Ohio; they have seven children—Sarah E., George F., Amon S., John, James G., Amanda and Charles. Republican.

BAILEY, E. J., railroad employe, Chillicothe.

Bailey, J. J., Chillicothe.

Bailey, Johnson, Chillicothe.

Ball, J. J., Chillicothe.

Bass, B. F.

Baxter, Samuel.

BELL, A. W., saw-mill and far., S. 6; P. O. Chillicothe; number of acres, 167½; value, \$33½ per acre. Born in Marion Co., Ind., in 1831; came to Iowa in 1846, to Wapello Co. Married Mary J. McGlothlen in 1859; she was born in Indiana; they have six children living—Minerva C., Addie M., Lucy J., Buckley, Nellie V. and N. T.; lost three children. Mr. Bell has been Justice two terms, Township Trustee and served on the Grand Jury. Members of the Christian Church. Democrat.

BLACKMAN, G. W., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Chillicothe. Owns 117½

acres, valued at \$50 per acre; born in Dedham, Mass., in 1811; lived in New England until he was 24; moved to Ohio; came to Cass Tp., Wapello Co., Iowa, in 1865. Married Sarah M. Mayhew, in 1848; she was born in Athens Co., Ohio. Is a member of the M. E. Church. Have seven children—Wm. F., Marinda E., Charles P., Lewis A., Christie Jane, Phoebe L. and Elma; last one daughter, Lydia, who died at the age of 6 months. Democrat. Has served eleven years as Township Trustee. Has been Vice President of the School Board.

Blackman, Charles, plasterer, Chillicothe.
Blackman, L. A., farmer; P. O. Chillicothe.

Brown, Andrew; P. O. Chillicothe.

Browning, F. M.; P. O. Chillicothe.

Browning, John; P. O. Chillicothe.

Bush, F. M., merchant, Chillicothe.

BUSH, SAMUEL, hotel, Chillicothe; house valued at \$1,500; born in Ross Co., Ohio, 1810; came to Iowa in 1840; served as Township Trustee two years. Married Helena M. Michael in 1840; she came from Rockingham Co., Va.; had twelve children, seven living—Francis M., Z. T., Winfield C., Louisa, John C., William and Katie; five dead. Republican.

Butin, G. N., far.; P. O. Chillicothe.

CANFIELD, ELIAS, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Chillicothe.

CAMPBELL, L., DR., Chillicothe; born in Union Co., Ohio, 1845; came to Wapello Co. in 1854; returned to Ohio and graduated, 1869, in Cleveland Medical College. Married Miss Mary Olney in March, 1870; married again, Miss Isabel Stodgshill, of Virginia; they have three children—E. E., M. D., E. M. Republican.

Clark, Anthony, teamster, Chillicothe.

Clark, Hiram; P. O. Chillicothe.

Connell, Albert, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Chillicothe.

Connell, J. W., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Chillicothe.

CONWELL, MIRIAM, MRS., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Chillicothe; owns 187 acres, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1818. Married O. Conwell in 1845; he was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1814; died Jan.

26, 1874; came to Iowa in 1854. Mr. C. was School Treasurer nine years. Have three children—Eliza E., Elizabeth A. and Caleb H. Republican; members of the M. E. Church for forty-five years.

Connell, K. G.; P. O. Chillicothe.

COOK, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Chillicothe; owns sixty-three acres, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Ontario Co., N. Y.; came to Van Buren Co., Iowa, in 1837; lived there three years; moved to Kentucky; three years after to Wapello Co. Has been Township Supervisor. Married Harriet Vinson; she was born in Indiana; have eight children—J. F., William R., E. N., R. C., W. Abigail, Mary A., Silas H., Elisha D.; five deceased. Members of the Christian Church.

Cook, E. N.

Cook, Warren.

Crabel, George, Chillicothe.

EDGINGTON, ZEB, Chillicothe.

Elder, George, Chillicothe.

FAIRCHILD, H. C., blacksmith, Chillicothe.

Fleming, John, Chillicothe.

Fletcher, Adam, Chillicothe.

GUGGERTY, PAT, far., S. 36; P. O. Chillicothe.

GIBBS, R. M., farmer, S. 25; P. O. Chillicothe; owns 140 acres, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Athens Co., Ohio, in 1831; came to Wapello Co., Cass Tp., in 1847. Has been Justice of the Peace, Township Trustee and Clerk. Married Miss Losana Olney in 1852; she was born in McLean Co., Ill.; they have six children living—Eliza J., Sarah A., Chloe T., Ira Sherman, Lena and Allie; four dead. Republican.

GUGGERTY, L., farmer and stock buyer, Sec. 6; P. O. Chillicothe; owns 1,100 acres, valued at \$25 per acre; born in Ireland in 1829; came to the United States in 1849; to Wapello Co. in 1859. Married Bridget Gillespie in 1862; she was born in Ireland; have eight children—Margaret, Julia A., John, Mary, Patrick, Bartholomew, William H., Ellen. Members of the Catholic Church; Democrat.

HEACOCK, J. G., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Chillicothe.

HEACOCK, SAMUEL P., miller, Chillicothe; Sec. 7; owns 100 acres, valued at \$25 per acre; has a mill; main part, 34x40, three stories; engine-room 22x30, one story, with four runs of stone; capacity, about three hundred and seventy-five bushels in twenty-four hours; has operated the mill nine years; Mr. H. was born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, in 1836. Married Mary Jane Draper in 1857. Came, in 1851, to Cass Tp. Have six children—Joseph Henry, Margaret E., Isabel, Ellen, Rachel E., Esther; two dead; Mrs. H. was born in Indiana. Members of the M. E. Church.

Henshaw, J. G., railroad agt., Chillicothe.
Holt, Samuel, painter, Chillicothe.

Hull, James B., Chillicothe.

HULL, J. E., lumber, and buys and sells real estate, Chillicothe; Mr. H. was born in Virginia in 1848; came to Iowa in 1855. Married Miss Mary Jewett in 1873; she was from Pennsylvania. Has been Township Clerk three terms. Democrat.

HULL, J. M., lumber, and buys and sells real estate, Chillicothe; Mr. H. owns many pieces of real estate in various places; born in Virginia in 1817; came to Iowa in 1855. Has been Justice fifteen years, School Director fifteen years; has served on the grand jury. Married Lucretia Partlow in 1848; she was born in Virginia; have seven children—Josephine, J. F., B. A., E. C., V. A., J. E., J. W. Members of the M. E. Church.

Hurd, G., shoemaker, Chillicothe.

HUTTON, J. W., teacher, Chillicothe; born in Gosport, Ind., Sept. 14, 1855; has lived near Bloomfield, Davis Co., Iowa. Mr. H. is a single man. Greenbacker. Has been teaching three years, and intends to make that his business.

Hyatt, B. F., physician, Chillicothe.

JENKINS, A. J., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Chillicothe.

Jewett, A., far., S. 26; P. O. Chillicothe.

Jordan, John, Chillicothe.

Judson, Cyrus, Chillicothe.

KINGENMYER, HENRY, far., S. 19; P. O. Ottumwa.

LANCE, CHARLES, Chillicothe.

Layman, Richard, Chillicothe.

Lucock, Robert, Chillicothe.

M^C**ADAMS, JAMES**, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Chillicothe.

Mark, Charles, Chillicothe.

MYERS, G. F., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Chillicothe; owns 195 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Harrison Co., W. Va., March 29, 1813; went to Fairfield Co., Ohio; ten years after, to Hocking Co., Ohio; lived there twenty years; came to Wapello Co. in 1844; has been Justice and Township Supervisor ten terms; still serving as Justice. Married Miss Hannah R. Butin in 1838; she was from New York State; have two children—Alvira R., born in 1839, and George D., born in 1859; five died in infancy. Democrat.

Myers, Jacob H., Chillicothe.

NORTON, C. R., REV., Pastor of M. E. Church, Chillicothe; born in Washington Co., Ohio, Dec. 2, 1845; educated at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; ordained Deacon at Bloomfield, Davis Co., Iowa, in 1875; ordained minister at Ottumwa in 1877; preached at Salem, Henry Co., Iowa, at Unionville, Appanoose Co., and Hamilton, Union Co.; removed to Chillicothe in 1876. Trustees of Church at this time are J. G. Henshaw, James Hull, W. A. Nye, B. F. Hyatt, M. D., and John Heacock; the Church has thirty members and is free from incumbrance. Mr. Norton was in late war four months as private; discharged in fall of 1864. Married Miss A. J. Morris in 1873; have two children—W. R. and C. C. Republican.

NYE, WILLIAM A., minister and far., S. 36; P. O. Chillicothe; owns 140 acres, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Bavaria in 1824; came to Cass Township in 1845; was elected first Justice in the township; served eight years; has been School Director most of the time. Married Miss Mary Hoyt; she was from Meigs Co., Ohio; they have ten children—George L., John W., William A., Samuel A., Mary E., Luella, Ida Kate, Emma, Harry Frank and Edward B. Mr. and Mrs. N. and two oldest daughters are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. N. was ordained in 1861. G. L. Nye served three and one-half

years in the army; J. W. served two and one-half years.

ODENBAUGH, ALBERT, Chillicothe.

Olney, H., far., S. 34; P. O. Chillicothe.

PETERSON, JOHN, far., S. 3; P. O. Chillicothe.

PEACH, JOSEPH, far., S. 27; P. O. Chillicothe; number of acres fifty-two; value \$25 per acre. Mr. P. was born in Logan Co., Ohio, in 1844; came to Iowa in 1847. Married Emma Sackett in 1871; she was from Tipton, Ind.; they have no children. Mr. P. was in the late war three years; was wounded and imprisoned in Tyler, Tex. Republican.

Peterson, A. P., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Chillicothe.

Poston, J. N., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Chillicothe.

POSTON, J. N., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Chillicothe; 120 acres, valued at \$18 per acre; born in Virginia in 1833; came to Iowa in time of the Mexican war. Married Nancy J. Buchanan in 1857; she was born in Indiana; have two children—Martha Jane and Samuel P.; two died. Mrs. P. is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. P. is a Democrat.

Poston, S., far.; P. O. Chillicothe.

SHARP, GILBERT, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Chillicothe.

SAYERS, B. G., house carpenter, Chillicothe; born in Miami Co., Ohio, in 1822; came to Iowa in 1840; to Wapello Co. in 1844. Married Catherine Myers in 1842; she was born in Fort Madison, Iowa; have six children—Martha A., Elizabeth, John P., James L., E. C. and Sarah E. John P. Sayers died in 1868, 22 years old; he was in the army three years. Mr. S. is a Universalist and a Democrat.

STEVENS, JANE, farming, Sec. 3; P. O. Chillicothe; number of acres sixty, valued at \$25 per acre; born in Athens Co., Ohio, in 1818. Married J. F. Stevens in 1837; he was frozen to death in 1873. Have seven children living—G. W., Sarah A., Eliza, James M., Thomas L., Lafayette and J. S.; seven died while young. James M. Stevens, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Chillicothe; owns land, valued at \$20 per acre. Mr. S. was born in Vinton

Co., Ohio, in 1846; came to Iowa in 1853. Married Marinda Denny in 1873; she was born in Wapello Co.; have three children—Henry, James F. and Perley. Mr. S. was in the U. S. service six years. He votes Republican ticket. T. L. Stevens, Sec. 3; number of acres twenty, valued at \$20 per acre; born in Wapello Co., in 1854. Married N. McCarty in 1875; she was born in Iowa; they have no children. Mr. Stevens is a Republican.

Strange James; P. O. Chillicothe.

STRAWN, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Chillicothe; owns 127 acres, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Fayette Co., Penn.; lived there thirty-one years; came to Wapello Co., Cass Tp. Has been School Director three years. Married Almira Stevenson in 1861; she was born in Dearborn Co., Ind.; they have two children—Emma E. and William A. Mrs. S. is a member of the M. E. Church. Republican.

Striker, X., farmer; P. O., Chillicothe.

Stuber, W., far.; P. O. Chillicothe.

STUMP, LEWIS, far., S. 2; P. O. Chillicothe; owns 173, acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born in Germany in 1818; came to America when 20 years old; lived in Ohio seven years; then came to Cass Tp., Wapello Co.; he has served as Township Supervisor four terms; School Director three terms. He married Susannah Gilliland in 1854; she was born in Indiana; they have six children—John B., George Lewis, Melinda Jane, Frederick F., Levi S. and William W.; three dead—Nancy A., James A. and M. F. Members of the Christian Church; Democrat.

SWOPE, JOHN M., far., S. 35; P. O. Chillicothe; owns 165 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Monroe Co., W. Va., Oct. 13, 1831; in 1856, came to Cass Tp.; has been Township Assessor four terms, and Township Trustee four terms. Married Alvina R. Myers April 16, 1857; she was born in Hocking Co., Ohio; have four children—J. Frederick, Emma E., George M., Robert C.; two dead—Willie and Rebecca M. Mrs. S. is a member of the M. E. Church.

WADDINGTON, J. H., merchant. Chillicothe.

WADDINGTON, WILLIAM, dealer in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hats and caps, crockery, etc., Chillicothe; born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1845; moved to Philadelphia, Penn.; lived there until 17 years old; came to Wapello Co. in 1861; has been employed in different parts of the State in the woolen trade. Married Miss Mary Morgan, of Oskaloosa, Iowa; she was born in Van Buren Co., Iowa; have one child—Albert Henry, four years of age. Mrs. W. is a member of the Baptist Church; Mr. W. is a Republican.

Warren, Ambrose, Chillicothe.

WHITE, GEORGE D., farmer, and breeder of thoroughbred short-horns; Sec. 3; P. O. Chillicothe; owns 260 acres, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Vinton Co., Ohio, in 1829; came to Cass Tp. in 1854. Married Louisa Doddridge in 1854; she was born in Pennsylvania; have no children, but are raising and educating a daughter by adoption. Mr. White is a Republican.
Wingard, John, Chillicothe.

POLK TOWNSHIP.

ANDERSON, SWEN, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Munterville.

ANDERSON, PETER GUSTAVE, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Munterville; owns 180 acres, valued at \$3,000; born in Sweden in 1820; came to Wapello Co. in 1850. Married in 1846 Sophia Johnson; she died in 1863. Married in 1864 Ann Lawson; had four children by first marriage; three by second marriage. Members of Lutheran Church.

Ax, John, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Munterville.

BAKER, John W., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Chillicothe.

Barrow, G. W.; far., Sec. 5; P. O. Munterville.

Beagle, Abner, far., S. 36; P. O. Ottumwa.

Beagle, D. F., far., S. 26; P. O. Ottumwa.

Beckfelt, John, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Munterville.

Beckman, N., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Munterville.

Beckman, N. P., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Munterville.

Benson, B., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Munterville.

Bergerson, Allen, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Munterville.

Bergerson, Nels, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Munterville.

Bergerson, S., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Munterville.

Bergerson, Swen, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Munterville.

Bowen, Daniel, far., S. 12; P. O. Ottumwa.

Bowen, D. F., far., S. 13; P. O. Ottumwa.
Bowen, Nathan, far., Secs. 12 and 13; P. O. Ottumwa.

BROOKS, MATILDA, MRS., widow, Sec. 25; P. O. Ottumwa; born May 10, 1836, in Harrison Co., W. Va. Married Absalom Brooks Sept. 23, 1875; he was born in Kentucky; died Oct. 13, 1876. Mrs. Brooks came to Wapello Co. in 1875; has four children, three by her first husband and one by her last. The children's names are Winfield S., aged 22 years; Savila A., aged 20 years; Harvey A., aged 18 years; Mary Q., aged 2 years. Mrs. B. owns sixty-one acres, valued at \$1,900. Is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Butt, H., far., S. 34; P. O. Blakesburg.

CANFIELD, B. P., far., S. 23; P. O. Ottumwa.

Canfield, H., far., Secs. 23 and 24; P. O. Ottumwa.

CHISMAN, CURTIS, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Ottumwa; number of acres, 252, valued at \$6,000; born in Dearborn Co., Ind., in 1837; came to Wapello Co., Iowa, in 1850. Married in 1862 Eleanor Brooks, who was born in Wapello Co. in 1844; have three children—James A., born in 18—; Bertha, born in 1870; Anna, born in 1876; Frank W., born Jan. 21, 1867, died Feb. 15, 1870. One son, Willie, died in infancy. Mr. Chisman has been Township Clerk one year, and

Treasurer of School Board six years.
Members of the M. E. Church.

Chisman, C. R., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Ottumwa.

Chisman, James, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Ottumwa.

CHISMAN, J. J., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Munterville; owns 236 acres, valued at \$4,000; born in Indiana in 1823; came to Polk Tp. in 1854. Married, in 1848, Catherine Goodwin, who was born in Indiana in 1831; has five children—George N., born 1850; Mary, born 1851; Simon K., born 1852; Edmund D., born 1860; Wm. P., born 1862. Has been Assessor two terms, Town Clerk and School Secretary for three years; Road Supervisor one term.

Chisman, Palmer; P. O. Munterville.

Cloyd, Wm., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Blakesburg.

Conwell, Lot, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Dudley.

Cook, A. M., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Ottumwa.

Cook, James, far., Sec. 11; P. O. Ottumwa.

Cook, R. C., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Ottumwa.

Cottrell, James, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Chillicothe.

COTTRELL, JOHN, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Munterville; owns 100 acres, valued at \$2,000; born in Ohio in 1823; came to Wapello Co. in 1840. Married in 1851 Elizabeth Bush, who was born in Indiana in 1834; had nine children, five living—Benjamin, born in 1854; Jennie, born in 1863; John E., born in 1865; Florida Ann, born in 1868; Irving, born in 1870; lost four children—Angeline, died 1853, aged three months; Sarah F., died 1853, aged 4 months; Emeline, died 1860; Samuel, died 1878, aged 22 years. Members of the Methodist Church.

CRAMBLIT, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Munterville; owns 197 acres, valued at \$5,000; born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, in 1834; came to Columbia Tp., Wapello Co., in 1865; to Polk Tp., spring of 1866. Married Jan. 5, 1859, Sophia Dunkle; born in Vinton Co., Ohio; have seven children—Joel T., born in 1862; Minerva, 1866; Bertram E., 1868; Frank, 1870; Andrew J., 1873; Wynn, 1876, and infant girl not yet named; one boy died in infancy. Mr. Cramblit enlisted in the 114th Ohio

V. I.; served till the close of the war; participated in six engagements.

Cramblit, Samuel.

Cook, N., Sec. 24; P. O. Ottumwa.

DAGGETT, L. D., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Munterville.

Dickson, J. W., far., S. 9; P. O. Chillicothe.

Doty, Jas., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Ottumwa.

Draper, J. W., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Blakesburg.

EDWISK, EDWARD, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Ottumwa.

FAGERSTROM, ANDREW EDWARD, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Munterville; number of acres, 220; valued at \$4,500; born in 1822; came to America in 1846; settled in Polk Tp. in 1851. Married Ann Doggett, who was born in Kentucky in 1836; have seven children—Albert, born in 1854; Sarah Ann, in 1855; Dudley, in 1858; James, in 1860; Charlotte, in 1864; Clara, in 1868; and Fannie, in 1870; two children died in infancy. Has been Township Trustee two terms; Treasurer of the School Board four years. Members of the Baptist Church; Democrat.

Fletcher, Thos., far., S. 5; P. O. Dudley.

Folgman, F., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Munterville.

Folgman, J., Sec. 20; P. O. Munterville.

Fowler, I., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Ottumwa.

GALEY, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Blakesburg.

Gates, L., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Ottumwa.

Gillaspie, T., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Ottumwa.

Gosney, L. S., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Ottumwa.

Grooms, J., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Ottumwa.

Grooms, J., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Munterville.

Gunnison, G. S., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Munterville.

Gustavson, Charles.

Gunderson, —, Sec. 6; P. O. Munterville.

HAMPTON, O., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Ottumwa.

HARLAN, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Fayette Co., Ind., Feb. 11, 1819; in 1821, moved to Parke Co., Ind.; in 1849, came to Wapello Co. Married Ann Edgman March 5, 1840; she was born in Holt Co., Tenn., June 25, 1820; had ten children, seven living—Mary, died in 1865; George, died in 1858; Martha, died in

1858; Sarah, born Dec. 21, 1840; Ulysses, born April 24, 1842; Sarepta, born July 6, 1845; Julia, born Jan. 15, 1847; Nancy J., born Sept. 13, 1853; Aaron, born Nov. 9, 1858; Joseph, born March 31, 1860. Owns 230 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Has held the office of Township Trustee five years, School Director five years, and County Supervisor four years. Mrs. Harlan is member of the Baptist Church. Democrat.

HARLAN, U. L., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Blakesburg; born in Parke Co., Ind., in 1842; came to Wapello Co. in 1849; has since been engaged in farming. Married Cynthia A. Cloyd in 1869; she was born in Wapello Co. in 1850; have three children—Charles H., Ella M., and May E. Has held the office of Road Supervisor two years and School Director one year. Owns 154 acres of land, valued at \$15 per acre. Democrat.

Hawson, J., far., S. 7; P. O. Munterville.

Hazlett, J., far., S. 5; P. O. Dudley.

Hendricks, P. J., far., S. 23; P. O. Ottumwa.

HOKANSON, M. F., REV., Pastor of the Lutheran Church, Sec. 16; P. O. Munterville; born in 1811 in Sweden; ordained in Galesburg, Ill., in 1853; began his ministry in Jefferson Co., Iowa, in 1851, two years before his ordination; remained as Pastor of that charge until 1857; then came to Polk Tp., remained three years; went to Boone Co., Iowa, and returned to Polk Tp. in 1868. Married Ann E. Anderson in 1848; she was born in Sweden in 1829; have no children; have adopted a niece of Mrs. Hokanson. Owns 120 acres of land.

Hurd, G., far., S. 15; P. O. Chillicothe.

ISAACSON, ANDREW, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Munterville.

JACOBSON, S. P., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Munterville.

Johnson, A. F., far., S. 26; P. O. Ottumwa.

Johnson, C., far., S. 17; P. O. Munterville.

JOHNSON, CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Munterville; owns 117 acres, valued at \$3,000; born in Sweden in 1833; came to this country and county in 1853. Married in 1854 Lena Johnson, who died in 1869. Married

Ann L. Peterson in 1871; had nine children by first marriage, four living—Louisa, born in 1858; Emeline, born in 1860; Hannah, born in 1861; Josephine, born in 1868; five died in infancy—Lute G., born in 1875; child of second wife. Mr. Johnson is a breeder of thorough-bred stock; now owns a number of fine specimens. He enlisted in the 13th I. V. I. in 1864; served till the close of the war. Member of the Lutheran Church.

Johnson, E., far., S. 26; P. O. Ottumwa.

Johnson, G., far., S. 7; P. O. Munterville.

Johnson, J., Postmaster, S. 18; P. O. Munterville.

Johnson, N., S. 32; P. O. Munterville.

Johnson, Nels, far., S. 32; P. O. Munterville.

Johnson, S., far., S. 8; P. O. Munterville.

Jones, D., far., S. 28; P. O. Chillicothe.

Jones, J. B., far., S. 33; P. O. Munterville.

Jones, J. W., far., S. 24; P. O. Ottumwa.

K EEN, C., S. 21; P. O. Munterville.

Kerfinan, P., far., S. 32; P. O. Blakesburg.

Kiphart, J., far., S. 33; P. O. Blakesburg.

Klingermeyer, H., far., S. 13; P. O. Chillicothe.

L ARSON, WM., far., S. 8; P. O. Munterville.

LARSON, SWEN, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Munterville; owns 120 acres, valued at \$2,400; born in Sweden in 1824; came to Ottumwa in 1854, thence to Van Buren Co.; returned to Wapello Co. in 1857, and settled in Polk Tp.; has resided in Cass and Polk Tps. since that time. Married Hannah Burgerson in 1851; have eight children—Nelly, born in 1852; Ludwig, born in 1855; Josephine, born in 1857; Matilda M., born in 1859; Franz J., born in 1861; Oscar A., born in 1864; Emma L., born in 1868; Charles J., born in 1871. Members of the Lutheran Church.

Lewis, Enos, far., S. 21, P. O. Munterville.

LATHROP, JOEL, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Munterville; owns 163 acres of land, valued at \$3,300; born in the State of New York in 1801; moved to Indiana in 1833; thence to his present location in 1860. Married in 1822 Margaret Gordon, who died in 1830;

had three children, none of whom are living; married in 1834 Helen Dickson, who died in 1850; had five children, two living—Harrison F., born in 1839, and Helen, born in 1844; married for his third wife Maria Godman, born in Ohio in 1812; have one daughter—Emma, born in 1851; she had nine children by a former marriage, five living.

LINDSAY, WM., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Blakesburg; born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1824; came to Wapello Co. in 1873. Married Jeanette Henderson; she was born in same place as her husband; have ten children—George, Susie, Elizabeth, Christina, David, William, Francis, Emma, Etta, Lloyd. Owns 120 acres, valued at \$20 per acre. Republican.

Lock, C. P., far., S. 14; P. O. Munterville.

LOTTRIDGE, THOMAS, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Munterville; born in Athens Co., Ohio, in 1812; settled in Polk Tp. in 1855. Married in 1832 Catharine Donahue, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1811; had eight children, seven living—Esther, born in 1833; Leonard N., born in 1835; George, born in 1838; Eliza, born in 1843; John W., born in 1846; Bernatus B., born in 1849; Whitney D., born in 1852; William, born in 1840, died in 1867. Mr. Lottridge was a member of the 37th Regiment Iowa Volunteers, from the time of its organization till it was mustered out; his son George belonged to Company K, 2d Regiment; served three years. Members M. E. Church; Republican.

Lottridge, Whitney, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Munterville.

McCARTY, WM., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Ottumwa.

McCoy, Cass, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Munterville.

Major, J. A., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Blakesburg.

NEHER, F., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Ottumwa.

Nelson, Olof, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Munterville.

Nelson, Peter N., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Munterville.

Nelson, Swen, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Munterville.

OCK, J., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Munterville.

Olson, John, far., Sec. 29; P. O. Blakesburg.

Ostrom, N. A., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Munterville.

Oswold, Nicholas, far., Sec. 27; P. O. Ottumwa.

PEARSON, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Munterville.

Pearson, Nels, far., Sec. 20; P. O. Munterville.

Peterson, A. P., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Munterville.

Peterson, Charles, far., Sec. 28; P. O. Munterville.

Peterson, Gustaf, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Munterville.

Peterson, Jacob, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Munterville.

Peterson, John, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Munterville.

Peterson, John, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Munterville.

Peterson, N. P., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Munterville.

QUINN, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Dudley; owns 130 acres, valued at \$1,500; born in Ireland in 1850; came to this country about 1858; came to Wapello Co. in 1875. Married in 1878 Johanna Bernard, who was born in Canada in 1854.

RALSTON, O. P., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Ottumwa.

Rose, L., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Blakesburg.

SMITH, GEORGE J., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Ottumwa.

SCHLAYETER, DOMINIK, farmer and breeder of thorough-bred stock, Sec. 5; P. O. Chillicothe; owns 200 acres, valued at \$7,000; born in Baden, Germany, in 1821; came from Baden to New York City in August, 1851; to Ottumwa in 1852; to Polk Tp. in May, 1854. Married in New York, in 1851, Caroline Mott; she was born in Baden in 1829; had ten children, nine living—Mary R., born 1851; John A., born 1853; Joseph M., born 1855; Charles D., born 1858; Seth, born 1860; Fred E., born 1862; Lucy L., born 1864; Minnie, born 1867; Andrew P., born 1870; one daughter died in infancy. Mr. Schlayeter has been for six years a Director of the

Agricultural Society of Wapello Co. Is a Justice of the Peace. He is a successful breeder of thorough-bred cattle; has a number of fine short-horns now on his farm.

SIBERELL, JACOB, Sec. 29; P. O. Blakesburg; owns eighty acres, valued at \$1,500; born in Ross Co., Ohio, in 1823; came to Wapello Co. in 1855. Married, in 1856, Elizabeth J. Rose; she was born in Jennings Co., Ind., in 1833; died in 1871; has two children—Horace, born in 1857, and Sumner, born in 1859. Mr. Siberell was a member of the Legislature one term, beginning January 1, 1874; has been Justice of the Peace and held other town offices. Republican and Prohibitionist; is a Spiritualist and medium.

Smith, J., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Ottumwa.

Smith, X., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Munterville.

Spears, W., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Blakesburg.

Sponsler, J. J., far., S. 25; P. O. Ottumwa.

Springer, A. J., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Munterville.

Springer, P. Z., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Munterville.

SWENSON, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Munterville; owns 105 acres, valued at \$2,200; born in Sweden in 1833; came to this country and county in 1854. Married in 1855, to Anna Ellenson; born in Sweden in 1828; have nine children, five living—Sophia, born in 1856; Matilda, born in 1860; Charles, born in 1862; Robert, born in 1864; Olivia, born in 1866; the others died in infancy. Members of the Lutheran Church.

SWENSON, NELS, farmer; P. O. Munterville; owns 155 acres, valued at \$3,100; born in Sweden in 1834; came to this country and settled in Polk Tp., in August, 1854. Married Sarah Guillems, a native of Putnam Co., Ind., in 1859; had eight children, seven living—Norene, born in 1861; Alexander, born in 1862 and died in 1863; Rhoda E., born in 1865; William E., born in 1867; Leonard, born in 1869; Laura A., born in 1872; Lilly M., born in 1875; Matilda, born in 1877. Mr. S. is a member of the Lutheran Church, his wife of the Baptist Church. Was Road Supervisor in 1873-74 and Town Trustee in 1872-73. Mr. Swenson's father, who is now 77 years of age, lives with him; his mother, born in 1804, died March 13, 1866.

TERRIL, JESSE, former, Sec. 16; P. O. Munterville.

UPP, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Blakesburg.

VENATOR, WILLIAM, far., and stock dealer; P. O. Munterville; owns 270 acres of land, valued at \$5,000; born in 1841 in Orange Co., Ind.; came to Polk Tp. in 1853, where he has since resided. Married in July, 1877, Susie M. Lindsey, who was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1851.

WALLACE, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Munterville.

Walker, C. E., far., S. 22; P. O. Ottumwa.
Whitcomb, C. C., far., S. 27; P. O. Chillicothe.

White, M., Sec. 26; P. O. Ottumwa.

Williams, C., far., S. 24; P. O. Chillicothe.

Worley, A., far., S. 13; P. O. Ottumwa.

Worley, S., far., S. 16; P. O. Munterville.



ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

A BEGG, J., far., S. 29; P. O. Blakesburg.

ABEGG, B., far., S. 29; P. O. Blakesburg; born in Monroe Co., Ohio, in 1843; came to Wapello Co., in 1851. Married Cora Bellis in 1871; she was born in Hendricks Co., Ind., in 1853; have three children—Mary, Henry and Anna. Owns 120 acres, valued at \$15 per acre. Enlisted in 1862, in Co. B, 36th Iowa Inf.; mustered out in 1865; was in all the battles of the 36th. Republican.

Abernathy, J., far., S. 18; P. O. Blakesburg.

Anderson, B., far., S. 27; P. O. Blakesburg.

Arnold, J., far., S. 26; P. O. Blakesburg.

Arnold, J. M., far., S. 26; P. O. Blakesburg.

ARNOLD, LYDIA, MRS., far., S. 26; P. O. Ash Grove, Davis Co.; born in Clinton Co., Ohio, in 1824. Married W. A. Arnold in 1843; he was born in Louisa Co., Va., in 1814, died June 15, 1867. Came to Wapello Co., in 1855. Have nine children—Elizabeth A., Jacob, James, Eva, Charles, Laura, Meta, Alice and William. Member of the Methodist Church. Owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre.

Angel, J. N., far., S. 17; P. O. Blakesburg.

Asbury, T. P., druggist, Blakesburg.

BACHMAN, CHARLES, far., S. 22; P. O. Blakesburg.

Baker, J., far., S. 25; P. O. Ash Grove.

Ball, D., far., S. 5; P. O. Blakesburg.

Barnes, N., blacksmith, Blakesburg.

Barry, J. P., far., S. 14; P. O. Blakesburg.

Bedell, G. W., far., S. 14; P. O. Blakesburg.

Bellis, J. H., far., S. 20; P. O. Blakesburg.

Bellis, W., far., S. 20; P. O. Blakesburg.

BOMAR, H., MRS., Bomar House, Blakesburg; born in Hart Co., Ky., January 25, 1826. Married C. S. Bomar June 3, 1849; he was born in LaRue Co., Ky., Aug. 22, 1821. has one child—Thomas E. Bomar,

born April 26, 1850; came to Iowa in 1857; to Wapello Co. in 1858, and engaged in general merchandising at Blakesburg until 1866. Mrs. Bomar has been engaged in the hotel and millinery business for the past twelve years; owns thirteen town lots, valued at \$4,000. T. E. Bomar married Lizzie Tharp Oct. 14, 1874; she was born in Monroe Co., Iowa, May 14, 1856; have one child—Maudie M., born in August, 1, 1875. Owns 220 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Democrat.

Brown, T., far., S. 36; P. O. Blakesburg.

Buxton, S., far., S.; P. O. Blakesburg.

CAMPBELL, A. A., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Blakesburg.

Carl, D., far.; P. O. Blakesburg.

Cloyd, C., far., S. 8; P. O. Blakesburg.

Cloyd, J. B., far., S. 16; P. O. Blakesburg.

Cloyd, Wm., far., S. 4; P. O. Blakesburg.

Cole, R. V., far., S. 7; P. O. Blakesburg.

Colvin, W., far., S. 1; P. O. Blakesburg.

Cooper, A., retired far.; P. O. Blakesburg.

Cupps, J., far.; P. O. Blakesburg.

DAVIS, G., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Blakesburg.

Day, E. B., far., S. 10; P. O. Blakesburg.

Day, W. A., far., S. 10; P. O. Blakesburg.

Derby, C. W., far.; P. O. Blakesburg.

DERBY, N., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Blakesburg; born in Licking Co., Ohio, in 1844; came to Wapello Co. in 1846. Married Martha J. Trussell in 1865; she was born in Wapello Co.; have three children—William A., Harry F. and Minnie F. Owns 140 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1862, in Co. D, 36th Iowa V. I.; was in the battles of Helena, Ark., Little Rock and others; was taken prisoner at Mark's Mill, Ark.; mustered out in September, 1875. Was Road Supervisor two years. Republican.

Donahue, J. P., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Blakesburg.

Donahue, P., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Blakesburg.

Dorothy, A., far., S. 30; P. O. Blakesburg.

Dorothy, C., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Blakesburg.

Dorothy, J. Q., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Blakesburg.

DOTY, J. L., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Blakesburg; born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Aug. 10, 1816; came to Wapello Co. March 7, 1870. Married Elizabeth Smith Oct. 1, 1862; she was born in York State in 1825; Mr. D. has three children by former marriage—John J., James E., Charles C.; two by present wife—Nancy and Arthur A. Owns 616 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Members of the M. E. Church; Republican.

Draper, Jno., far., S. 9; P. O. Blakesburg.
Draper, J. W., far., S. 9; P. O. Blakesburg.
Draper, W., far., S. 9; P. O. Blakesburg.
Dye, V., far., S. 35; P. O. Blakesburg.

FELGG, C. S., plastering and bricklaying, Blakesburg.

Fern, B., far., S. 17; P. O. Blakesburg.
Fenkhouser, D. E., far., S. 12; P. O. Ottumwa.

Fitzpatrick, J., far., S. 22; P. O. Blakesburg.

FRITZ, B., general merchandise and feed-mill, Blakesburg; born in Germany; came to Wapello Co. in 1857; farmed until 1863; then commenced his present business; also engaged in stock-raising. Married Anna Miller in 1857; she was born in Germany; have seven children—Louisa F., William, Henry, Matilda, George, Franklin and Gertie. Owns 574 acres. Held the office of School Director three years.

GALEY, J., far., S. 3; P. O. Blakesburg.

Galey, J. L., far., S. 3; P. O. Blakesburg.
Garlinghouse, J., Blakesburg.

Garrison, L., far., S. 35; P. O. Blakesburg.

GASSOR, A., far., S. 11; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Germany in 1811; came to Wapello Co. in 1865. Married Theresa Bowers in 1846; she was born in Germany; have nine children—Stephen (died in the army), Mart, Martin, Joe, Fred, Mary, Kate, Matilda, Agnes. Owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre. Members of the Catholic Church; Democrat.

Glover, R., far., S. 24; P. O. Blakesburg.
Green, J. P., far., S. 25; P. O. Ottumwa.
Green, J. W., potter, Blakesburg.

HACKMAN, A., wagon-mkr., Blakesburg.

Hanning, Wm., far., S. 14; P. O. Blakesburg.

Hardy, D. L., far., S. 7; P. O. Blakesburg.

Harron, V., far., S. 20; P. O. Blakesburg.
Heckard, J. A., far., S. 23; P. O. Blakesburg.

Hendrickson, I., far., S. 9; P. O. Blakesburg.

Hough, H., far., S. 30; P. O. Blakesburg.
Houh, W., far., S. 31; P. O. Blakesburg.

Hull, G. W., miller, Blakesburg.

HUNTER, E., far., S. 34; P. O. Ash Grove, Davis Co.; born in Greene Co., in 1832. Married Margaret Owne in 1856; she was born in Clay Co., Ind., in 1838; their children are Jasper (died in 1861), Samuel M., Minerva J., Alice (died in 1861), Margaret E., Delilah F., Erastus, Marion, Clara A. and Starling. Owns 518 acres, valued at \$15 per acre. Members of M. E. Church; Democrat.

Husted, I., far., S. 7; P. O. Blakesburg.

JACKSON, A., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Blakesburg.

Jay, D., far., S. 29; P. O. Blakesburg.
Jay, J. P., far., S. 31; P. O. Blakesburg.
John, G. W., far., S. 12; P. O. Blakesburg.
Johnes, R., far., S. 28; P. O. Blakesburg.
Jones, J. B., far., S. 5; P. O. Blakesburg.
Jones, J. M., far., S. 14; P. O. Blakesburg.
Jones, J. W., far., S. 5; P. O. Blakesburg.

JONES, WM. R., farmer and fine stock raiser, Sec. 5; P. O. Blakesburg; born in Shelby Co., Ky., 1831; came to Wapello Co. in 1868; since engaged in farming and raising Norman horses. Married Sophia J. Ham in 1851; she was born in Putnam Co., Ind., in 1832; have four children—Horace G., Isaac N., Rebecca E., Seleria F. Mr. Jones was President of School Board two years, School Director one year, and Road Supervisor one year. Owns 174 acres, valued at \$20 per acre. Members of Christian Church; Liberal.

KASHNER, O., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Blakesburg.

Kruidall, J., far., S. 24; P. O. Blakesburg.
Kent, J., far., S. 16; P. O. Blakesburg.

Kiphart, H., far., S. 1; P. O. Blakesburg.
Kline, J. T., far., S. 24; P. O. Blakesburg.

Koons, J., far., S. 23; P. O. Blakesburg.

KOSMAN, C., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Grusbeck, Holland, March 7; came to Wapello Co. in 1857; has farmed since. Married

Emily Hess in 1859; she was born in Prussia in 1837; have six children—Johanna, Louis, Joseph J., Garrett, Bottious and Christian. Owns 400 acres, valued at \$15 per acre. Was Road Supervisor two years. Members of the Catholic Church; Democrat.

Kunney, J., Blakesburg.

Kushner, S., far., S. 24; P. O. Blakesburg.

LAFOLLETT, J. H., far., S. 8; P. O. Blakesburg.

Lafollett, J., far., S. 8; P. O. Blakesburg.

Layne, J. T., far., S. 16; P. O. Blakesburg.

LOBER, JOHN, groceries, boots and shoes, Blakesburg; born in Germany in 1826; came to Wapello Co., in 1849; worked at shoemaking until 1875; then started present store. Married Dora Whiteman in 1850; she was born in Switzerland in 1828; have three children—Frederick, Amelia and Louisa. Owns 100 acres of land, valued an \$1,500. Members of Lutheran Church; Democrat.

Lyon, E. M., far., S. 6; P. O. Blakesburg.

M**CALLISTER, M.**, far., S. 8; P. O. Blakesburg.

Maitz, A., far., S. 28; P. O. Blakesburg.

Maitz, J., far., S. 28; P. O. Blakesburg.

Mallalla, F., far., S. 15; P. O. Blakesburg.

Martin, A., far., S. 15; P. O. Blakesburg.

MARTZ, JAMES M., far., S. 28; P. O. Blakesburg.

MILLARD, SAMUEL, far., Sec. 3; P. O. Blakesburg; born in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1831; in 1831, he moved to Carroll Co., Ind.; in 1854, came to Wapello Co. Married Elizabeth Ryan in 1854; she was born in Ohio in 1837; have twelve children—John, George, Lewis, Emmeline, Clem, Catherine, Henry, Ella J., Amanda, Viola, Martha, Noah, Mary (died in 1876, aged 22 years). Owns 232 acres, valued at \$20 per acre. Was Road Supervisor eight years and School Director two years. Democrat.

Millard, M., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Blakesburg.

Miller, L., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Blakesburg.

Myers, E., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Ottumwa.

Myers, R. A., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Ottumwa.

NIXON, J., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Blakesburg.

NICHOLS, M., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Wapello Co., Iowa, in 1851. Married Lizzie Reed in 1873; she was born in Wapello Co., in 1852; have one child—Alvina. Owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$15 per acre. Has held the office of Road Supervisor one year. Democrat.

OVERTURF, S., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Blakesburg.

PAISE, GEO., lab.; P. O. Blakesburg.

Park, E., far., S. 22; P. O. Blakesburg.

Parker, W., far., S. 23; P. O. Blakesburg.

Patch, N., lab.; P. O. Blakesburg.

Peck, E., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Blakesburg.

Peck, M., far., S. 17; P. O. Blakesburg.

Peck, W., far., S. 17; P. O. Blakesburg.

Peck, Wm., far., S. 17; P. O. Blakesburg.

Pratt, E., laborer, Blakesburg.

Pratt, J., laborer, Blakesburg.

Proctor, J., far., S. 23; P. O. Blakesburg.

RALSTON, WM., far., S. 14; P. O. Blakesburg.

Rowe, W., blacksmith, Blakesburg.

Rush, J. M., far., S. 12; P. O. Ottumwa.

Rybolt, D., Postmaster, Blakesburg.

SCHWARTZ, L., far., S. 36; P. O. Blakesburg.

Schwartz, L., far., S. 36; P. O. Ash Grove.

Schwartz, N.

Shulas, J. R., far., S. 13; P. O. Ottumwa.

SCHOECH, G., far., S. 29; P. O. Blakesburg; born in Austria in 1828;

came to Wapello Co. in 1856. Married Emma Walther in 1856; she was born in the kingdom of Wurtemberg in 1831; have ten children—Charles, Theresa, Gebhart, Harmon, Adolph, Otto, Harry and Joe (twins), Walter, Mary H. Owns 240 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Members of the Catholic Church. Mr. S. was in the Mexican army. Democrat.

SHEPHERD, D. W., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Blakesburg; born in Athens Co., Ohio, in 1823; in 1825, moved to Mercer Co., Ohio; in 1842, moved to Illinois; in 1853, came to Wapello Co.; has since been engaged in farming. Mr. Shepherd has three children by first marriage—Louisa J., Mary E. and Rachel. His present wife's maiden

name was Susan Vaughn; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1855; had six children by this marriage—Aaron J., Charles, James, Agnes, David, Susan (died). Owns 400 acres, valued at \$20 per acre. Was Road Supervisor three years. Democrat; Mrs. S. is a member of the Christian Church.

Smith, A., far., S. 29; P. O. Blakesburg.

Smith, C. A., far., S. 29; P. O. Blakesburg.

Smith, D. W., far., S. 21; P. O. Blakesburg.

Smith, J. H., far., S. 29; P. O. Blakesburg.

Sponsler, Alex., far., S. 9; P. O. Blakesburg.

Stewart, L. T.

THOMPSON, C. J., blacksmith, Blakesburg.

Tinsley, G. W., far., S. 6; P. O. Blakesburg.

Tinsley, T. N., far., S. 6; P. O. Blakesburg.

UNDELL, C. N., physician, Blakesburg.

VAN CLEAVE, A. B., far., S. 10; P. O. Blakesburg.

Van Cleave, A. M., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Blakesburg.

WARNER, C. R., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Blakesburg.

Webb, A. S. F., far., S. 9; P. O. Blakesburg.

Webb, H. S., far., S. 9; P. O. Blakesburg.

Wellman, H., far., S. 13; P. O. Ottumwa.

Wellman, J. W., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Ottumwa.

Wellman, W. H., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Ottumwa.

WEST, J. R., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Blakesburg; born in Monmouth Co., N. J., Oct. 13, 1820. Married Elizabeth Addington in 1849; she was born in Wayne Co., Ind., in 1820; have five children—Lenora O., Philip C., Alpheus G., Nancy E., Sarah A. Owns 140 acres, valued at \$2,400. Was Road Supervisor one year. Republican.

White, P., far., S. 35; P. O. Blakesburg.

Wilson, Robert, Blakesburg.

WINN, C. G., blacksmith; Blakesburg; born in York Co., Maine, in 1844; came to Wapello Co., in 1871. Married Melissa Lyon in 1873; have two children—Hattie G. A. and Jessie G. Enlisted in Co. B, 14th Massachusetts; discharged in 1864; enlisted again in 1865, Co. I, 9th U. S. V.; discharged in 1866. Owns two and a half town lots, valued at \$400. Republican.

Winecup, J., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Blakesburg.

Winecup, R. C., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Blakesburg.

Wintermote, J., far., Sec. 26.

KEOKUK TOWNSHIP.

BAILEY. Lives in Agency.

Bilby, A. O., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Floris, Davis Co.

Bilby, J. F., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Floris, Davis Co.

BOWER, D., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Randolph Co., Ind., in 1835; came to Wapello Co. in 1845. Married Sarah Jennison; she was born in Putnam Co., Ind., in 1836; has four children—George R., David H., Albert L. and Edgar F. Owns 120 acres, valued at \$10 per acre. Was Township Trustee two years; School Director five years. Members of the Christian Church; Democrat.

Brown, Jas., far., Sec. —; P. O. Ottumwa.

Burrows, R. S.

CCOURTNEY, PAT., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Ottumwa.

Cross, Lem., far., Sec. —; P. O. Ottumwa.

DDUNNING, WM., Sec. 36; P. O. Floris, Davis Co.

HHICKS, JAMES, farmer, Sec. —; P. O. Ottumwa.

Hite, Luther, far., S. —; P. O. Ottumwa.

Home, Henry, far., S. —; P. O. Ottumwa.

Howver, Sam'l, far., S. 8; P. O. Ottumwa.

LLEFLER, JOHN.

LA FORCE, JAMES, physician; P. O. Floris, Davis Co.; born in Woodford Co., Ky., July 23, 1826; in 1827, moved to Scott Co., Ind.; in 1841,

moved to Jefferson Co., Iowa; in 1843, came to Wapello Co.; in 1849-50, studied medicine; in 1850, went overland to California, and engaged in mining; in 1851, came back to Wapello Co. and finished his medical course; in 1852, commenced the practice of medicine in Floris, Davis Co., where he has since resided. Enlisted in 1862, in the 7th I. V. C., and was commissioned Surgeon; mustered out in 1864. Married Mary J. Black Aug. 2, 1854; she was born in Ohio in 1831; has three children—Fanny, Mattie and Jesse. Owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre. Members of the M. E. Church. Republican.

Logan, J. J.

MCMILLAN, EPH., Sec. 34; P. O. Ottumwa.

McINTIRE, W. A., Sec. 7; P. O. Ottumwa; County Superintendent; office in Court House; born in Wapello Co., April 11, 1849; remained on his father's farm till 1870; attended college at Ames till 1872; in 1873-74, engaged in teaching school in Taylor Co., Iowa; in 1875, bought his present farm, and has since been engaged in farming. Married Clara Goldsburly March 26, 1874; she was born in Ross Co., Ohio, July 25, 1849. Owns 60 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. In 1877, was elected County Superintendent. Democrat.

McINTIRE, W. C., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Clark Co., Ohio in 1819; in 1835, moved to Noble Co., Ind., and engaged in farming; in 1841, came to Van Buren Co.; in 1843, to Wapello Co. Married Eliza A. Myres in 1843; she was born in Greene Co., Ohio, in 1821; have five children—Harry D., William A., Frank, Joseph and John. Mr. M. held the office of School Director ten years, Township Clerk twelve years, Township Trustee two years, Justice of the Peace one year, Road Supervisor four years and County Supervisor three years. Owns 340 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Mrs. M. is a member of the M. E. Church; Democrat.

McMillan, John.

McMichael, William.

Malumby, J., far., S. 19; P. O. Ottumwa.

Major, H. H.

Munroe, S. A., far., S. 34; P. O. Floris, Davis Co.

NEIL, JOHN.

Neil, John W.

Newport, H.

O'BRIEN, MIKE.

O'Brien, M.

O'Connor, James.

Ogg, Seth, far., S. 8; P. O. Ottumwa.

PAGE, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Ottumwa.

Pearick, W., far., S. 5; P. O. Ottumwa.

Pierce, James.

RADER, S. J.

Rambo, A. J., far., S. 32; P. O. Ottumwa.

Robinson, S.

Rupe, E., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Ottumwa.

Rupe, T.

RUPE, J. M., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O.

Ottumwa; born in Wapello Co. in 1845. Married Mary J. Gee in 1866; she was born in Gallia Co., Ohio, in 1846; have five children—Thayer, Wayre, Drake, Guy, Lewis. Owns eighty acres, valued at \$20 per acre. Enlisted in 1864, in Co. E, 36th Iowa V. I.; mustered out in 1865. Republican.

RUPE, L. Z., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Gallia Co., Ohio, in 1824; came to Wapello Co. in 1845, and has since been engaged in farming. Married Mary M. Smith Nov. 24, 1844; she was born in Gallia Co., Ohio in 1825; have seven children—John M., Rosina, Christian, Addison, Emily, Mary, Daniel. Has held the office of Justice of the Peace since 1851; was Constable five years, Secretary of the Board fifteen years, Road Supervisor one year, Township Clerk a number of years. Owns eighty acres, valued at \$1,500. Member of the Universalist Church; Republican.

SAYLOR, J., farmer, Sec. —; P. O. Ottumwa.

Sedore, Harry, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Ottumwa.

Sedore, Jacob, far., S. 24; P. O. Eldon.

Sedore, J. B., far., S. 34; P. O. Ottumwa.

Slutts, N., S. 24; P. O. Ottumwa.

TEESDALE, THOS., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Ottumwa.

THOMAS, B., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Floris, Davis Co.; born in Fayette Co., Ohio; came to Wapello Co. in 1867, and has since been engaged in farming. Married Mary Willis; she was born in Indiana. Owns 160 acres, valued at \$35 per acre. Has seven children—William J., Minerva J., Martha A., Benjamin F., Mary P., Eliza W., George W. Was Road Supervisor one year and School Director

one year. Members of the U. B. Church; Republican.

Thompson, And.

Thornton, Wm.

Traul, Thos.

WALLACE, CURTIS, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Ottumwa.

Wallace, Jesse, far., S. 6; P. O. Ottumwa.

Wallace, Wm., far., S. 4; P. O. Ottumwa.

Wiley, J. M.

Wolf, John.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

ALLEN, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Agency City.

Allen, J. M. J., far., S. 10; P. O. Agency City.

ALVERSON, BENJAMIN, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Batavia; born Oct. 15, 1816, in Garrard Co., Ky.; in 1848, came to Wapello Co.; owns forty acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Celesta Hart in 1837; she was born in 1816 in Garrard Co., Ky.; had eleven children, seven living—J. E., Mary E., Lucinda F., Joseph H., William B., Sarah A. and James B. Has been Constable and Justice of the Peace. Democrat.

Arthur, J., far., S. 7; P. O. Agency City.

BARTHOLMEW, A. J., Sec. 35; P. O. Batavia.

Bedwell, D. S., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Bladensburg.

Bemir, H. A., far., S. 12; P. O. Bladensburg.

Blanchard, J., far., S. 23; P. O. Bladensburg.

Blanchard, W. T., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Agency City.

Blue, Jas., far., S. 21; P. O. Agency City.

Bunch, M., far., S. 25; P. O. Batavia.

Bumaugh, J. J., far., S. 11; P. O. Bladensburg.

CANNAW, F. C., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Batavia.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM, dec.; born May 23, 1808, in Somerset Co., Penn.; died April 23, 1863. Married Elizabeth Hazlett Jan. 21, 1836, at Petersburg, Penn.; she was born Sept. 21, 1806, in Preston Co., Va.; had nine

children, five living—Catharine J. (now Mrs. Murray), Isabel A. (now Mrs. Marsh), William H., Sue E. and Josie. Came to this county in 1855; own 122 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre. Cyrus W. Preston was taken to raise at the age of 8 months; still lives here, aged about 20 years. Mr. Campbell represented this county in the Legislature from 1858 to 1860. Family reside on Sec. 29; P. O. Agency City.

Carrman, J. B., far., S. 27; P. O. Batavia.

Carson, C., far., S. 16; P. O. Agency City.

CARTER, JNO. H., far., S. 9; P. O. Bladensburg; born July 18, 1833, in Delaware; in 1835, came with his parents to Indiana; in 1852, to Wapello Co. Owns 293 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Martha Harmon in 1853; she was born Feb. 13, 1833, in Ohio; came to this county with her parents May 1, 1843; have six children—America, Sanford D., Juda A., Ara A., Charles E. and Minnie E. Has been Township Treasurer. Greenbacker.

Coleman, Charles, far., Sec. 21; P. O. Agency City.

Coleman, Silas, far., S. 21; P. O. Agency City.

Conally, Hugh, far., S. 32; P. O. Agency City.

Craig, M. G., far., S. 36; P. O. Batavia.

CREAMER, H., far., S. 34; P. O. Agency City; born Sept. 29, 1814, in Clark Co., Ohio; in 1838, came to Coles Co., Ill.; in 1848, to his present farm; owns 280 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. Married Amanda

Laughtin April 18, 1840; she was born April 10, 1820, in Sullivan Co., Tenn.; had eight children; five living—Richard, Lucinda, Andrew J., John W. and Margaret E. Thomas A. enlisted in 1861, in Co. F, 4th Iowa Cav.; died Jan. 23, 1863, in Keokuk, Iowa, of a disease contracted in the army; Mary M. died March 13, 1857, aged 4 years; Charles F. died Oct. 31, 1873, aged 16 years. Republican; M. E. Church.

DAILEY, J., far., S. 15; P. O. Bladensburg.

Davidson, Robert, far., S. 1; P. O. Bladensburg.

DILLON, WILLIAM H., far., S. 27; P. O. Agency City; born March 31, 1818, in Clark Co., Ohio; in 1850, came to Wapello Co. Owns 270 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Louisa Rairdon Sept. 2, 1849; she was born in June, 1827; died Oct. 2, 1855; had three children; one living—John R. Second marriage to Mary Turner April 29, 1858; she was born Oct. 15, 1824, in Muskingum Co., Ohio; have one child—Mary L. Republican.

Doughty, A. S., far., S. 34; P. O. Batavia.

Downey, W., S. 12; P. O. Bladensburg.

EGGERS, ELIJAH, miller, Sec. 9; P. O. Bladensburg.

FAIR, G. W., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Agency City.

Fair, E. D., far., S. 18; P. O. Agency City.

FANSHER, JOHN W., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Batavia; born Sept. 20, 1830, in Fayette Co., Ohio; in 1850, went to California; in 1851, to Jefferson Co., Iowa; in 1865, to Missouri; the following year came to his present farm; owns 230 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Martha J. Fleener in March, 1852; she was born in 1832, in Illinois; had nine children, four living—Thomas H., John W., Harriet Ida and Eva E. Democrat. Mrs. F. is a member of the M. E. Church.

Fawcette, G. R., far., S. 15; P. O. Bladensburg.

Fisher, H., Sec. 17; P. O. Bladensburg.

FLING, MASON, retired, Sec. 10; P. O. Bladensburg; born Nov. 3, 1805, in Fairfax Co., Va.; about 1832, he went to Perry Co., Ohio; in 1853, to Washington Co.; the following year to

Wapello Co.; engaged in farming till 1872. Married Elizabeth Chilcoat in 1835; she was born in 1812, in Ohio; died in November, 1860; had eight children, six living—Sarah A., George W., Esther M., Margaret, Samuel and Lucinda; lost one child in infancy—Elizabeth died in 1860, aged 18 years; second marriage to Mrs. Branhard July 10, 1862; she was born March 1, 1816, in Franklin Co., Va.; has three children by a former marriage—James W., Martha E. and Emma. George W. and John T. Branhard served in the late war. John T. died at Davenport. Democrat.

Forest, J. B., far., S. 5; P. O. Agency City.

Forest, D. W., far., S. 5; P. O. Agency City.

Forest, W., far., S. 5; P. O. Agency City.

Foster, G. M., far., S. 16; P. O. Bladensburg.

GILLIS, W. T., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Bladensburg.

Giltner, A., far., S. 18; P. O. Agency City.

Glenn, A., far., S. 22; P. O. Bladensburg.

Glenn, J., S. 22; P. O. Bladensburg.

Goudy, A. J., Sec. 6; P. O. Agency City.

Goudy, F., Sec. 6; P. O. Bladensburg.

Gwynn, J., far., S. 9; P. O. Bladensburg.

HAMERSLY, J. N., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Agency City.

Hanna, C. S., far., S. 23; P. O. Agency City.

HANNA, G. R., farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Agency City; born Nov. 8, 1803,

in Butler Co., Ohio; the following year, came to Indiana with his parents; in 1850, to Wapello Co.; owns about two hundred acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Mary Bridges in 1824; she was born in Clermont Co., Ohio; had eight children, six living—John B., Thomas B., Jos. G., Calvin, Sarah Ann and Lotta J., now Mrs. Star. Democrat.

Hanna, J., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Agency City.

HARMAN, B. J., far., S. 5; P. O. Agency City; born May 15, 1828, in Harrison Co., Ohio; in 1842, came to Jefferson Co.; May 1, 1843, removed to Wapello Co.; owns 195 acres, eighty acres entered by his father. Married Catherine A. Dickens in 1851; she was born in 1830 in Ohio; died in 1853; have one son—James; second marriage to Sarepta Cobler in 1858; she was born in 1839, in Indiana; have three

children—Harvy, Nancy C. and Clara B.

Harmon, S., S. 15; P. O. Bladensburg.

Heady, A. J., far., S. 29; P. O. Agency City.

Heady, T. W., far., S. 10; P. O. Bladensburg.

Helman, J. B., far., S. 24; P. O. Batavia.

Hill, J., far., S. 21; P. O. Bladensburg.

Hocking, W. D., Sec. 25; P. O. Batavia.

Houdyshell, A. J., far., S. 16; P. O. Bladensburg.

Howard, J., far., S. 13; P. O. Bladensburg.

K EES, D., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Agency City.

L ATTA, H., far., S. 26; P. O. Batavia.

LAWSON, JOSEPH, far., S. 35; P. O. Batavia; born Aug. 9, 1830, in Ireland; in 1840, went to Lancaster Co., Penn.; in 1842, to Belmont Co., Ohio; in 1855, to Wayne Co., Ind.; in 1866, came to his present farm; owns 276 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Rachel Tulles Nov. 5, 1857; she was born in 1832, in Guernsey Co., Ohio, died Nov. 3, 1864; have four children—Sarah L., Anna E., James E. and Luther T.; second marriage to Margaret Wheeler Feb. 1, 1866; she was born in 1842, in Coshocton Co., Ohio. Mr. L. enlisted in 1863, in Co. M, 3d Iowa Cav.; served to the end of the war. Republican.

Larwood, T., far., S. 20; P. O. Agency City.

Lodrick, D., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Bladensburg.

Long, S., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Agency City.

Loughery, T. B., S. 9; P. O. Bladensburg.

M cCLAIN, C. S., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Agency City.

McClain, J. O., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Agency City.

McClain, R. B., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Agency City.

McCLUNG, S. B., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Agency City; born Nov. 19, 1833, in Montgomery Co., Ind.; in 1847, came to Wapello Co.; owns ninety-six acres, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Mary E. Thompson Feb. 3, 1856; she was born Dec. 25, 1838, in Illinois; have three children—Alice, Clara A. and Fred. Republican.

McConkey, D., S. 16; P. O. Bladensburg.

McDowell, J. H., far., S. 17; P. O. Agency City.

McDowel, W., S. 11; P. O. Bladensburg.

McGuire, H. H., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Bladensburg.

McMINN, J. T., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Agency City; born Sept. 1, 1829, in Greene Co., Penn.; in 1857, came to Wapello Co.; owns 185 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Miss Elizabeth Garrison May 1, 1851; she was born Nov. 6, 1830, in Greene Co., Penn., died July 30, 1868; have three children—John Orlando, Leonidas F. and Minor L. Second marriage to Miss Mary E. Horn Sept. 22, 1870; she was born Sept. 23, 1840, in Indiana; died Feb. 6, 1872; have one child—Marietta. Third marriage to Miss Margaret E. Denison June 17, 1873; she was born in Scott Co., Ill., Sept. 17, 1835; her parents came to Wapello Co. in the spring of 1843. He has been President and Secretary of the School Board. Republican. M. E. Church.

MARSH, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Batavia; born Dec. 13, 1841, in Greene Co., Tenn.; in 1844, came with his parents to Wapello Co.; owns 236 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Isabella A. Campbell June 8, 1865; she was born March 4, 1842, in Pennsylvania; had seven children, five living—Mary E., Martha J., Elma M., David and Hattie B. Democrat.

Miller, H. C., far., S. 21; P. O. Agency City.

Miller, W. H., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Agency City.

Morrison, J. W., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Batavia.

Morrison, I. A., far., S. 35; P. O. Batavia.

MORRISON, WM. R., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Batavia; born Feb. 6, 1819, in Strafford Co., N. H.; in 1838, came to Brighton, Mass.; in 1850, came to Van Buren Co.; in 1865, removed to his present farm; owns 280 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Susan M. Allen in May, 1840; she was born in April, 1818, in Danvers, Mass.; had five children, three living—Isaac A., John W. and George B. Democrat.

Muldoon, H., far., S. 12; P. O. Batavia.

Muldoon, B., S. 12; P. O. Batavia.

Murry, J., far., S. 10; P. O. Bladensburg.

Myres, J., far., S. 32; P. O. Agency City.

MYERS, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Agency City; born Dec. 25, 1812, in York Co., Penn.; in 1817, came with his parents to Preble Co., Ohio; in 1830, came to Fountain Co., Ind.; in June, 1843, came to Wapello Co.; owns 200 acres of land, which he entered. Married Lavinia White in 1840; she was born in 1818 in Fleming Co., Ky.; died in 1865; had five children, two living—Ezra W. and Walter D.; second marriage to Mrs. Agnes Brumbaugh Sept. 24, 1866; she was born in Somerset Co., Penn., March 13, 1825; she has three children by a former marriage—John H., Eli H. and Upton R. Brumbaugh; Ezra W. enlisted in August, 1862, in Company E, 22d Iowa Infantry; was discharged in the fall on account of sickness.

NELSON, T. J., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Agency City; born Sept. 24, 1826, in Dauphin Co., Penn.; when about 6 years old came, with his parents, to Steuben Co., N. Y.; in 1839, to Wayne Co., Ohio; in 1851, to Wapello Co.; owns seventy acres land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Mrs. Temple March 12, 1852; she was born Nov. 15, 1810, in Marshall Co., Ky.; have one child—T. W.; she has four children by a former marriage—Wm. K., Henry C., James A. and Sarah L., now Mrs. Williams. Was four years a member of the Board of Supervisors; is Justice of the Peace; Republican.

O'BRIENT, J., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Agency City.

PALMER, T. B., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Agency City.

Parker, W. F., Postmaster, Sec. 10; Bladensburg.

PERRY, LYMAN, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Batavia; born April 15, 1806, in Washington Co., Ohio; in 1851, came to Wapello Co.; in 1854, returned to Ohio; in 1856, returned to Wapello Co.; the following year went to Kansas and engaged in general merchandise trade about fourteen years; in 1868, he came to his present farm; owns 66½ acres land, valued at \$25 per acre; has been engaged in merchandise business for thirty-seven years; carried on the wholesale grocery trade in Lawrence,

Kansas, three years of this time. Married Jane Armstrong Feb. 5, 1829; she was born in 1812, in Adams Co., Ohio; died Oct. 28, 1846; have three children—Evaline, Amanda and James S.; second marriage to Tabitha Noel Dec. 17, 1847; she was born May 12, 1826; died Sept. 12, 1852; have two children—Nancy Jane and Ann E.; his next marriage to Louisa McCall May 24, 1854; she was born Nov. 15, 1828; died in 1858, in Ohio; have one child—C. M.; last marriage to Nancy C. Murden May 29, 1861; she was born June 11, 1838, in Logan Co., Ky.; have three children—John L., Harry M. and Elmer A. Republican.

Phillip, J. S., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Agency City.

Piersol, J. B., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Agency City.

Powelson, L., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Bladensburg.

Purson, H., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Agency City.

RENO, J., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Bladensburg.

Reno, J. S., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Agency City.

RENO, NORMAN, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Batavia; born Jan. 28, 1836, in Beaver Co., Penn.; in 1842, went to Bartholomew Co., Ind.; in 1855, came to Wapello Co.; owns 295 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre. Married Mary E. Gillis Dec. 9, 1865; she was born Dec. 6, 1845, in Wapello Co.; died March 23, 1870; had one child—Cora A.; second marriage to Matilda Smith March, 1871; she was born in 1852 in Wapello Co.; have three children—John E., Mary E. and Frank H. Enlisted in 1861 in Co. E, 3d Iowa Cavalry; served to the end of the war. Is Treasurer of the School Board. Republican.

Reno, W. S., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Agency City.

Riffle, W., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Agency City.

Royce, H., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Agency City.

SANDS, M., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Agency City.

SANDS, NATHANIEL, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Agency City; born Nov. 24, 1809, in Washington Co.,

Tenn.; in 1845, came to Wapello Co.; owns 140 acres of land, which he entered, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Sarah McCall in 1832. She was born March 12, 1811, in Washington Co., Tenn.; had eight children, six living—William M. (Ann Eliza and Amanda Jane are twins), Elizabeth, Z. M., Martha and Francis M. Republican.

SANDS, WILLIAM M., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Agency City; born May 21, 1832, in Washington Co., Tenn.; in 1845, came to Wapello; has resided here since, except three years spent in Idaho; owns 140 acres land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Nancy A. Finley, in September 1870. She was born in 1846, in Tennessee. Have two children—Mary F. and Charles N. Republican.

Shaw, L. W., far., S. 11; P. O. Bladensburg.

SHAW, P. C., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Bladensburg; born June 22, 1815, in Chester Co., Penn.; in 1829, went to Brown Co., Ohio; in 1841, to Illinois; in 1842, to Van Buren Co.; May 1, 1843, came to Wapello Co.; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Mary A. Fry Feb. 8, 1839; she was born Aug. 5, 1815, in Chester Co., Penn.; had nine children, eight living—L. W., J. N., E. A., F. M., G. W., T. B., Clarise and J. B.; lost Sarah A., aged six years. In 1862, he was commissioned sutler in the 80th Ohio V. I.; held this position till the end of the war. L. W. enlisted in 1862 in the 17th Iowa V. I.; served to the end of the war. J. N. enlisted in 1862; served about one year; was discharged on account of a wound received at the battle of Shiloh. Has held about all the township offices. Republican.

Shearer, G. M., far., S. 3; P. O. Agency City.

Shearer, J., far., S. 4; P. O. Agency City.
Shearer, J. L., far., S. 4; P. O. Agency City.

SHEARER, J. W., DR., Bladensburg; born Oct. 28, 1835, in Marion Co., Ind.; in 1856, came to Missouri; in 1861, enlisted in the 10th Mo. V. I.; served three years; then came to Bladensburg; commenced the study of medicine in 1860; attended the medical

department of the State University at Keokuk in 1864 and 1865; then commenced the practice of his profession. Married Emma Weaver April 11, 1873; she was born in Indiana; have one child—Estella B., aged 4 years. Republican.

SHEPARD, L. S., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Batavia; born Feb. 14, 1842, in Middlesex Co., Conn.; in 1865, came to Illinois; in 1869, came to Wapello Co.; owns 405 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Hannah A. Handlon June 27, 1867; she was born in July, 1836, in Madison Co., Ill.; have three children—Sarah A., Ella M. and Lue Eda; she has five children by a former marriage—Henry, Emma, George W., Clara B. and James A. Payne. Enlisted in 1862 in Co. B, 22d Conn. V. I.; served about two years. Is President of the School Board. Republican.

Simmons, S., far., S. 1; P. O. Agency City.

SMITH, ELIAS, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Bladensburg; born Jan. 8, 1810, in Madison Co., Ohio; in 1836, came to Illinois; in 1837, to Jefferson Co.; in 1864, removed to Wapello Co.; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Elizabeth Busick Jan. 21, 1830; she was born Aug. 7, 1813, in Highland Co., Ohio; have six children—Samuel, Rachel A., Edward J., Marion, Carlisle and Sarah E.; second marriage to Mrs. Anzolette Warner Jan. 8, 1850; she was born Jan. 21, 1819, in Greene Co., N. Y.; have three children—Lucinda J., William C. and Mary Z.; she had two children by a former marriage—Nevin W. and Phebe A. Warner. Christian Church; Republican.

Smock, A. C., far., S. 26; P. O. Batavia.
Stebbens, George A., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Agency City.

STERNER, EMANUEL, far., Sec. 28; P. O. Agency City; born Dec. 8, 1828, in Somerset Co., Penn.; in 1864, came to Wapello Co.; owns 118 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Elizabeth Weimer in 1850; she was born Dec. 6, 1826, in Somerset Co., Penn.; have four children—David, Adaline, Ezra and John A. Republican.

TAYLOR, J., farmer, Sec. 35 ; P. O. Batavia.

Thompson, L., far., S. 15 ; P. O. Bladensburg.

Timmons, J., far., S. 10 ; P. O. Bladensburg.

VEACH, E. T., far., Sec. 9 ; P. O. Bladensburg.

Veach, J., far., S. 22 ; P. O. Agency City.

WARDER, A. D., far., S. 6 ; P. O. Agency City.

Warder, F. S., far., S. 6 ; P. O. Agency City.

Warder, J. C., far., S. 6 ; P. O. Agency City.

WARDER, M. C., far., S. 7 ; P. O. Agency City ; born Nov. 12, 1848, in Ohio ; in 1852, came with his parents to Wapello Co. Owns ninety-seven acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Nancy Carson April 22, 1873 ; she was born in 1856 in Wapello Co. ; have three children—Madison C., Effie B. and Nancy M. Democrat.

Wheeler, S., far., S. 34 ; P. O. Agency City.

WHITNEY, WILLIAM H., far., Sec. 10 ; P. O. Bladensburg ; born March 12, 1816, in Windsor Co., Vt. ;

in 1831, came to Niagara Co., N. Y. ; in 1849, came to Portage City, Wis. ; in 1867, removed to his present farm. Owns forty acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Mary Bixby Sept. 17, 1840 ; she was born March 6, 1821 ; died Jan. 28, 1853 ; have two children—Charles P. and Frank N. Second marriage to Maria L. Spear in 1861 ; she was born in 1821 in Burlington, Vt. ; have one child—Hubert ; has been Township Assessor and Trustee. Republican.

Wilkinson, G., far., S. 11 ; P. O. Bladensburg.

Wilkinson, J., far., Sec. 1 ; P. O. Agency City.

Wilson, J., far., S. 25 ; P. O. Batavia.

Wilson, W., far., S. 36 ; P. O. Batavia.

Wilson, Wiley, far., S. 24 ; P. O. Agency City.

Worley, M., far., S. 9 ; P. O. Bladensburg.

Wright, T., far., S. 15 ; P. O. Bladensburg.

YEAGER, J., farmer, Sec. 17 ; P. O. Bladensburg.

Yeager, L. D., far., S. 10 ; P. O. Bladensburg.

Yeager, P., far., Sec. 8 ; P. O. Agency City.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

ABRAHAM, NELS, farmer, Sec. 17 ; P. O. Ottumwa.

Aumack, C. H., Secs. 11 and 14 ; P. O. Ottumwa.

Aumack, F., S. 11 ; P. O. Ottumwa.

BACHMAN, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 7 ; P. O. Ottumwa.

BACHMAN, F. L., far., Sec. 30 ; P. O. Ormanville ; born in Prussia, in 1815 ; came to Wapello Co. in the spring of 1849 ; has since engaged in farming. Married Susanna Spangler ; she was born in Northampton Co., Penn., in 1820 ; has eleven children—Susanna, August, Miria, Charles W., John F., Lauretta, Henry, Rosa, Samuel, George S. and Frederick. Has held all the township offices. Owns 200 acres, valued at \$20 per acre. Members of the Evangelical Church ; Democrat.

Baum, J. F., S. 16 ; P. O. Ottumwa.

Baum, M., far., S. 10 ; P. O. Ottumwa.

Belgard, E., far., S. 25 ; P. O. Ottumwa.

Benson, J., far., S. 33 ; P. O. Ormanville.

Bortz, S., far., S. 9 ; P. O. Ottumwa.

Boyce, H., far., S. 27 ; P. O. Ottumwa.

BLYSTONE, S. S., Sec. 26 ; P. O.

Ormanville ; born in Crawford Co., Penn., Sept. 3, 1826 ; came to Wapello Co. in 1861, and worked at the shoemaking trade until 1866 ; since then has been farming. Married Louisa Peters Nov. 8, 1849 ; she was born in Venango Co., Penn. ; has two children—Joseph, aged 19 years ; William F., aged 16 years. Was Sub-School Director one year, Secretary of School Board one year, Assessor two years, Justice of the Peace seven years, Township Clerk two years. Owns eighty acres, valued at \$20 per acre. Is an Elder in the Christian Union Church ; Democrat.

Brown, J. A., far., S. 18; P. O. Ottumwa.
Burton, David, Secs. 5 and 6; P. O. Ottumwa.

Burton, Wm., far., S. 6; P. O. Ottumwa.
COCKEREL, S. S., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Ottumwa.

Crane, A. G., far., S. 9; P. O. Ottumwa.
CRIPS, W. S., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Ross Co., Ohio, March 22, 1840; came to Wapello Co. in 1851, and has since been engaged in farming. Married Rosa Jeffries July 16, 1872; she was born in Wapello Co.; have one child—Benjamin, born March 12, 1875. Mrs. Crips is a member of the M. E. Church; Republican. Owns 128 acres, valued at \$4,000.

DEITCH, PETER, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Ottumwa.

EAKINS, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Ottumwa.

Eakins, Samuel, far., Sec. 31; P. O. Ottumwa.

Elkins, Edgar, far., S. 33; P. O. Ormanville.

EYRE, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Fayette Co., Ohio, May 9, 1823; came to Wapello Co. in 1856, and has since been engaged in farming. Married Hannah E. McClure in 1845; she was born in Highland Co., Ohio, May 9, 1827; has four children—Sarah E., born Nov. 23, 1849 (married G. L. Shaul and lives in Page Co., Iowa); Mary E., born May 15, 1848 (married A. B. Saum, also lives in Page Co.); James W., born Sept. 13, 1846, and died in 1857; Eldridge L., born Nov. 17, 1851, and died in 1853. Mr. Eyre owns 240 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Has held the office of Steward and Director of County Poor Farm ten years. Members of the M. E. Church; stanch Republican.

FINLEY, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Ottumwa.

Farley, J. H., physician, Ormanville.

GEE, CHRISTIAN, Sec. 24; P. O. Ormanville.

Gift, Wm., Sec. 11; P. O. Ottumwa.

HARSH, GEORGE, Sec. 2; P. O. Ottumwa.

Harsh, Gotlieb, far., S. 10; P. O. Ottumwa.

HARNESSE, F., Jr., merchant, Ormanville; born in Darke Co., Ohio,

Aug. 15, 1851. Enlisted at Fort Fred Steel Nov. 1, 1871; mustered out at Fort Gibson Nov. 1, 1876; belonged to Co. H, 13th Regular Infantry; in 1870 and 1871, Mr. H. was out on the frontier, hunting and scouting, taken prisoner by the Sioux renegades and held in captivity thirteen weeks, suffering innumerable horrors; has been with the Utes (can speak their language), Sioux, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes; has been in several skirmishes; wounded once in the hip by an arrow. In 1876, started a store in Ormanville; keeps a general stock of dry goods, groceries, etc.

Hauk, A. K., far., S. 29; P. O. Ottumwa.

Hauk, A. S., far., S. 32; P. O. Ottumwa.

Hauk, G. W., far., S. 32; P. O. Ottumwa.

Heckart, C., miller, Ormanville.

Heckart, J. far., S. 17; P. O. Ormanville.

Heckart, J., far., S. 28; P. O. Ormanville.

Heckart, M., far., S. 28; P. O. Ormanville.

Heslin, T., S. 23; P. O. Ormanville.

Hicks, A. J., far., S. 29; P. O. Ormanville.

Hill, J. F., Sec. 21; P. O. Ottumwa.

Hollingsworth, J. G., far., S. 11; P. O. Ottumwa.

HOLLINGSWORTH, J. W., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Frederick Co., Va., July 31, 1812; came to Wapello Co. in 1844; engaged in farming since, except two years operating a mill. Married Nancy Muhuem; she was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, Dec. 22, 1820; have five children—Thomas W., Sarah E., Henry C., Frances A. and James P. Owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$4,000; was Township Clerk one year, School Director one year and Road Supervisor one year. Mrs. H. is a member of the M. E. Church; Greenbacker.

Hollingsworth, T. W., far., S. 11.

IRELAND, J. A., Sec. 35; P. O. Ormanville.

JACKSON, J. B., Sec. 34; P. O. Ormanville.

Jackson, R., far., S. 15; P. O. Ottumwa.

Johnson, John, Sec. 5; P. O. Ottumwa.

Jones, J., Sec. 31; P. O. Ormanville.

KENDALL, ABRAHAM, Ormanville.

Kendall, A. R., S. 30; P. O. Ormanville.

Kendall, Elisha, S. 33; P. O. Ormanville.

Kendall, F. M., S. 29; P. O. Ormanville.
 Kendall, J., S. 19; P. O. Ormanville.
 Kennedy, W.; S. 14; P. O. Ottumwa.
 King, C. D., Secs. 16, 21, 22 and 15; P. O. Ottumwa.

King, J., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Ottumwa.
 King, M., Sec. 15; P. O. Ottumwa.
 Kisinger, J., Sec. 18; P. O. Ottumwa.
 Klingler, F., Sr., S. 28; P. O. Ormanville.

Klingler, Fred, Jr., Sec. 31; P. O. Ormanville.

LANDEN, J. W., S. 33; P. O. Ormanville.

Leonard, M., Jr., S. 33; P. O. Ottumwa.
 Lunkley, F., far., S. 3; P. O. Ottumwa.

MC CUE, DANIEL, S. 22; P. O. Ottumwa.

McCune, J. T., S. 12 and 13; P. O. Ottumwa.

McGrath, J., far., S. 26; P. O. Corbin, Davis Co.

MADISON, G. A., HON., Sec. 2; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Juniata Co., Penn. Feb. 22, 1818; in 1840, he moved to Huntingdon Co., Penn., and engaged in wagon and coach making until 1842. From 1842 to 1845, studied law with Maj. Campbell, now living in Davenport. In 1849, went to Blair Co., and engaged in the lumber business until the fall of 1855; came to Iowa in the winter of 1855-56; landed at Dubuque; stayed there for a short time, and from there went to Davenport. In the spring of 1856, entered a section of land in Adair Co.; came to Wapello Co., July 4, 1856; purchased 160 acres in Davis Co., and started a steam circular mill, the first one of the kind in the West; ran the mill for eleven months, and sold out to John Harrow for property in Ottumwa. In the fall of 1857, he returned to Pennsylvania, and from there went to Cuba and spent the following winter; in the spring of 1858, he returned to Wapello Co., and purchased of James Pumroy a steam mill; ran this mill until the summer of 1862, then rented it. Raised two companies in Wapello Co. and went to Keokuk with them; at Keokuk the Companies were divided; Mr. Madison was appointed Captain of Co. D, 15th Iowa Volunteers, and John M. Hedrick of Co. K; was in the battles of

Shiloh and Corinth; was wounded at the battle of Corinth and a number of others; resigned in 1863, and came home. In the spring of 1864, crossed the plains to Montana and Idaho; returned in December the same year, and engaged in partnership with J. G. Baker and L. E. Gray, in getting out ties for the C., B. & Q. R. R. They furnished ties for the railroad, from Ottumwa to the Missouri River. Since then has been engaged in farming, building, etc. Mr. Madison owns 1,600 acres of land in this county, and about 2,000 acres in other counties. In 1875, was elected Representative for the Sixth District. In 1877, was elected Senator for the Thirteenth District. Married Sarah J. Livingston Nov. 15, 1863; she was born in Shelby Co., Ind., in 1839. Has three children—at present attending school at Ottumwa—Ellen C., Mary L. and Rhoda A. Mr. Madison is Democrat.

Mann, L., far., S. 28; P. O. Ormanville.

MARTZ, JAMES,

Mendenhall, Ira, S. 16; P. O. Ottumwa.

MICHAEL, D. H., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Franklin Co., Tenn., Feb. 14, 1819; when a few months old, his family moved to Bond Co., Ill.; in 1834, moved to Hamilton Co., Ind.; in 1844, went to Missouri; came to Wapello Co. in 1845 and purchased his present farm. Married Jane Hull Oct. 30, 1848; she was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, May 3, 1826; was married first to Elizabeth Shaw; she died March 17, 1843; had one child by his first wife—Lee J.—and four by his present wife—O. H., Hiram F., Benj. F., Harvey W. Owns 435 acres in Wapello Co. and 160 acres in Lucas Co., Iowa. Was Sheriff in 1853 and 1854; County Supervisor five years; has held most of the township offices. Members of the M. E. Church; Republican.

MICHAEL, LEE J., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Indiana in 1843; came to Wapello Co. in 1843; has since engaged in farming. Married Mary H. Crips in 1862; she was born in Ross Co., Ohio, in 1845; have five children—Ella, Ada, Mary H., Alice, Frank L. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1862, in Company B, 36th Iowa Infantry; was

commissioned 2d Lieut. of 46th U. S. C. I. Oct. 6, 1863; was commissioned 1st Lieut. of same company Oct. 7, 1864; commissioned Capt. of same Oct. 19, 1865; owns eighty acres, valued at \$2,000. Members of M. E. Church; Republican.

Milburn, J. E., S. 34; P. O. Ormanville.

MONTAGNE, HEINRICH, far., S. 12; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Oldenburg, Germany; came to Wapello Co. in 1876. Married Elize Dinklage in 1877; she was born in Oldenburg, Germany. Owns eighty acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Democrat.

Murphy, J., far., S. 2; P. O. Ottumwa.

Montague, H., S. 1; P. O. Ottumwa.

NEIL, DANIEL, S. 12; P. O. Ottumwa.

Neil, W. J., S. 25; P. O. Ottumwa.

O'BRIEN, JOHN, S. 1; P. O. Ottumwa.

O'Brien, Luke, S. 12; P. O. Ottumwa.

Orman, Andrew, S. 32; P. O. Ormanville.

Orman, David, S. 33; P. O. Ormanville.

Osterberg, Mathew, S. 4; P. O. Ottumwa.

Owings, H. B., S. 24; P. O. Ottumwa.

PARKER, J. A., S. 6; P. O. Ottumwa.

Parker, Solomon, S. 6; P. O. Ottumwa.

Painter, R. N., S. 21; P. O. Ottumwa.

Parson, H. P., Secs. 7 and 8; P. O. Ottumwa.

Peters, H. C., S. 12; P. O. Ottumwa.

Phillips, George, S. 7; P. O. Ottumwa.

Powell, Wm., S. 20; P. O. Ottumwa.

Prosser, John, Secs. 2 and 11; P. O. Ottumwa.

Prescott, Nathaniel, S. 9; P. O. Ottumwa.

Pumroy, Grimes, S. 21; P. O. Ottumwa.

RANDALL, SAMUEL, Sec. 9; P. O. Ottumwa.

Reed, Benjamin, Secs. 8, 16 and 17; P. O. Ottumwa.

Renfrew, John, S. 18; P. O. Ottumwa.

Reinhard, Henry, S. 30; P. O. Ormanville.

Robinson, H. W., S. 35; P. O. Ormanville.

Roch, John, S. 3; P. O. Ottumwa.

Rodges, Isaac, S. 22; P. O. Ottumwa.

Rogers, Daniel E., S. 26; P. O. Ottumwa.

Root, F. L., S. 9; P. O. Ottumwa.

ROYSDON, NATHAN, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Fayette Co., Ind., in 1831, came to Wapello

Co. in 1856, has since engaged in farming. Married Elizabeth Williams in 1854; she was born in Franklin Co., Ind., in 1832; has six children—Florence, Morris, Malcolm, Grant, Adelia, Elva. Members of the M. E. Church. Mr. R. was Road Supervisor one year. Owns 80 acres, valued at \$20 per acre. Republican.

Ruffing, Jacob, Sec. 12; P. O. Ottumwa.

Rupe, J. M., Sec. 13; P. O. Ottumwa.

Rupe, Wm. H., Sec. 36; P. O. Ormanville.

Rush, Ezekiel, Sec. 13; P. O. Ottumwa.

Rush, James, Sec. 34; P. O. Ormanville.

SAWYER, WM., Sec. 14; P. O. Ottumwa.

Scott, Mathew, Sec. 10; P. O. Ottumwa.

Shewey, John, Sec. 36; P. O. Ormanville.

Skinner, J. B., Sec. 36; P. O. Ormanville.

Smith, Andrew, Sec. 36; P. O. Ormanville.

Smith, A. W., Sec. 36; P. O. Ormanville.

Smith, Sanford, Sec. 8; P. O. Ottumwa.

STEINHOFF, FREDERICK,

farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Ottumwa; born in Breicherode, Germany, Feb. 22, 1815; came to America in 1838; went to Cincinnati, Ohio; worked in Graham's paper-mills for four years; in 1842, came to Iowa; engaged in making gardens, etc., for sixteen years; in 1865, came to Wapello Co., and has since farmed; owns 126 acres, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Louisa Quada at St. Louis in 1843; have three children—Louis, age 24 years; Sophia, age 21 years; Minnie, age 16 years. Republican.

Stice, A., S. 24; P. O. Ottumwa.

Swartz, Chas., S. 7; P. O. Ottumwa.

Swartz, Philip, Secs. 7 and 8; P. O. Ottumwa.

TAYLOR, JAMES, Sec. 21.

Tennison, J., S. 24; P. O. Ottumwa.

Thomas, G. W., S. 27; P. O. Ottumwa.

Thompson, D., S. 15; P. O. Ottumwa.

Toothacre, T., S. 18; P. O. Ottumwa.

Tillotson, A. G., S. 24; P. O. Ottumwa.

Tillotson, H. D., S. 24; P. O. Ottumwa.

ULMER, MORRIS, Sec. 33; P. O. Ottumwa.

VANDALS, CORNELIUS, Sec. 5.

Van Tine, Eph, S. 28; P. O. Ottumwa.

WALKER, ELIJAH, Sec. 6 ; P. O. Ottumwa.

Wallace, W., S. 11 ; P. O. Ottumwa.

Wilkinson, L. B., Sec. 13.

Wood, John T., Sec. 28.

WORKMAN, J. W., farmer ; Sec. 22 ; P. O. Ottumwa ; born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, May 26, 1840. Married Phebe Barnes Aug. 2, 1865 ; she was born in Holmes Co., Ohio ; has three children—Lovie L., Maggie M. and George W. Was Assessor two years,

Township Trustee two years, President of the School Board two years, Road Supervisor one year. Owns 149 acres, valued at \$20 per acre ; came to Wapello Co. in 1868 ; has farmed since. Mrs. W. is a member of the Baptist Church ; Democrat.

Wyatt, E. S., Sec. 28.

Wifat, Wilhelm, S. 16 ; P. O. Ottumwa.

YOKEY, HENRY, Sec. 25 ; P. O. Ottumwa.

COMPETINE TOWNSHIP.

ALLEXANDER, WILLIAM, farmer, Secs. 2 and 3 ; P. O. Martinsburg. Argenbright, David, farmer, Sec. 8 ; P. O. Martinsburg.

BARTLETT, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 3 ; P. O. Martinsburg. Bartels, P., far., S. 20 ; P. O. Abingdon. Beam, William, far., Secs. 14 and 23 ; P. O. Competine.

Bear, Jacob, laborer, Competine.

Brison, Jerry, blacksmith and farmer, Sec. 20 ; P. O. Competine.

BURNAUGH, JAMES, farmer, and dealer in stock, S. 33 ; P. O. Bladensburg ; born in Clermont Co., Ohio, Aug. 15, 1828 ; came to Illinois in 1844 ; came to Wapello Co. Nov. 18, 1864. Married Miss Mary A. Hughey ; she was born in Highland Co., Ohio, Aug. 14, 1836 ; have five children—Alexander J., Lyda E., Ellie M., Jessie B., Bertha C. ; lost two—Rachel A. and William A. Members of the M. E. Church. Owns 310 acres, valued at \$35 per acre. Republican.

Burnette, C., far. ; P. O. Martinsburg.

COYAN, GEORGE, farmer ; P. O. Competine.

COPELAND, A. H., Sec. 34 ; P. O. Competine ; born in Shelby Co., Ind., Feb. 11, 1854 ; came to Wapello Co. in 1871. Married Miss Annie M. Slater March 9, 1872 ; have one child—Israel L. ; lost one. Members of the M. E. Church. Mrs. C. was born in Jefferson Co., Iowa, Sept. 24, 1854. Republican.

Copeland, John T., Competine.

Cowger, G. M., physician, Competine.

Cowger, J. D., far., S. 27 ; P. O. Competine.

Cayan, H., far. ; P. O. Competine.

Cline, W. W., far., S. 25 ; P. O. Abingdon, Jefferson Co.

Coyan, W. G., far. ; P. O. Competine.

Craft, Lee, far., S. 7 ; P. O. Martinsburg.

CRITHFIELD, B., S. 27 ; P. O. Competine ; born in Knox Co., Ohio, Aug. 30, 1827, where he followed farming and raising stock ; came to Wapello Co. in 1856. Married Miss Harriet Parker Oct. 17, 1849 ; she was born in Knox Co., Ohio ; have one child—Harriet L. ; lost six. Mrs. C. is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. C. owns forty-five acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Democrat.

DAVIS, GEO. W., far., Sec. 10 ; P. O. Competine.

Davis, W., far., S. 14 ; P. O. Competine.

Davis, W., far., S. 10 ; P. O. Competine.

Decker, A., far., S. 28 ; P. O. Competine.

Decker, D., far., S. 26 ; P. O. Competine.

DECKER, WILLIAM, Sec. 26 ;

P. O. Competine ; born in Bucks Co., Penn., Oct. 1, 1813 ; came to Wapello Co. May 13, 1858 ; is engaged in farming and raising stock. Married Miss Lydia Barney Oct. 20, 1839 ; she died June 6, 1847. Married again Miss Mary Houdyshell ; have six children—David, Adam, Elizabeth, Lydia, Jacob and John. Owns seventy-four acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Republican.

Dennis, A., far., Sec. 5 ; P. O. Martinsburg.

Deuser, J. C., far., S. 7; Martinsburg.

Deuser, P. C., far., S. 7; P. O. Competine.

Dickey, T., far., S. 16; P. O. Competine.

DICKENS, G. W., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Competine; born in Wyandot Co., Ohio, Sept. 18, 1843; came to Wapello Co. in 1846; is a stock dealer and partner in the dairy business, and owns 720 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Miss Elizabeth M. Hawthorne June 2, 1864; she died June 20, 1874; married again Miss Martha C. Eller March 30, 1875; she was born Sept. 19, 1855, in Jefferson Co., Ind.; have three children—Mary D., Hessel H. and Scott M. Held the office of Township Supervisor and Trustee. Was in Co. I, 1st Iowa V. C.; mustered out at the close of the war. Members of the Baptist Church; Republican.

DICKENS, HARVEY, farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 32; P. O. Agency City; born in Wyandot Co., Ohio, March 27, 1839; came to Wapello Co. in 1846. Married Miss Mary McDaniel Oct. 4, 1875; she was born in Wapello Co. Dec. 30, 1852; have one child—Nellie; lost three—Cora, Nora and one not named. Mr. D. served as Supervisor two years. Mrs. D. is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. D. owns 291 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Republican.

DICKENS, M. A., S. 28; P. O. Agency City; born in Wyandot Co., Ohio, Aug. 6, 1836; came to Wapello Co. in 1846, where he is dealing in stock and farming. Married Miss Rebecca Earl March 27, 1863; she was born in Indiana Oct. 16, 1843; have three children—Elmer E., Orrin, Thomas M., and lost one—Elizabeth. Owns 756 acres, valued at \$35 per acre. Republican.

DICKENS, THOMAS M., S. 32; P. O. Agency City; born in North Carolina March 12, 1802; when a boy, started out for himself at 17 years of age; went to West Virginia and worked in the salt works; returned to Ohio. Married Miss Elizabeth Saley Dec. 23, 1824; she died May 21, 1863; married again Feb. 29, 1864. Came to Wapello Co., in August 1845; has followed farming and stock dealing; has cleared

\$1,500 a year since he came to Wapello Co.; is living a retired life where he first located. Held all the township offices and that of County Supervisor. Owns 135 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Mrs. D. is a member of the Baptist Church. They have five children—Malachi, Harvey, Elizabeth, George W. and Eunice J., and lost seven. Republican.

Doughes, W., renter, S. 1; P. O. Martinsburg.

Dudgeon, A., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Competine.

DURBIN, A., far., S. 23; P. O. Competine; born in Knox Co., Ohio, Nov. 29, 1826; came to Wapello Co., in 1843; owns 230 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Miss Mary McVey April 12, 1853; she was born in Tippecanoe Co., Ind., in June, 1823; have eight children—Edward, Sarah W., Oliver, Mary E., Charlie W., Cecil, Cecelia and Genie. Members of the Baptist Church. Mr. D. has served as Township Trustee. Democrat.

Durbin, A., far., S. 14; P. O. Competine.

Durbin, E., far., S. 5; P. O. Martinsburg.

EDWARDS, GIDEON, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Competine.

Edwards, J., far., S. 25; P. O. Competine.

Eller, L., far., S. 25; P. O. Competine.

ELLIS, HARVEY, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Competine; born in Wilkes Co., N. C., March 24, 1819; came to Jefferson Co., Iowa, in December, 1852; thence to Wapello Co. in March, 1856. Married Miss Mary C. Vannoy Dec. 25, 1841; she was born Feb. 18, 1823; they have fourteen children—William H., Barnett C., Virginia, now Mrs. Hoak; Nancy, James A., Jesse F., Martha C., Curtis, Thomas A., Jacob, Eddie, Maggie, Otis and Mary O. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. E. has served as Assessor. Owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Republican.

FISHER, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Bladensburg.

Fitzsimmons, Lawrence, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Agency City.

Fleemer, J. M., far.; P. O. Abingdon.

Francis, H. H., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Martinsburg.

Farguhar, Thomas, physician, Competine.

GIBSON, FRANK, farmer, Sec. 10 ;
P. O. Competine.

Gibson, J., far., S. 10 ; P. O. Competine.

Greenlee, A., far., S. 18 ; P. O. Competine.

HADLEY, J. H., farmer, Sec. 1 ; P.
O. Martinsburg.

Hampson, Frank, merchant and Post-
master, Competine.

Harris, James, far. ; P. O. Competine.

Harris, Opha J., farmer, Sec. 9 ; P. O.
Competine.

Hancomer, Geo. C., far., Sec. 6 ; P. O.
Martinsburg.

Hancomer, Jacob, far., Sec. 6 ; P. O. Mar-
tinsburg.

Hawthorne, J. P., far., Sec. 22 ; P. O.
Competine.

Hawthorne, Ransom, far., Sec. 20 ; P. O.
Competine.

HAWTHORNE, R. T., Sec. 35 ;
P. O. Abingdon ; born in Washington
Co., Va., March 5, 1819 ; was farming
and stock raising ; came to Wapello Co.
in 1853. Married Miss Mary J. Reed
in 1843 ; she was born in Washington
Co., Va., 1822 ; they have six children
—Thomas H., James P., Samuel R.,
Martha J., John C., Templeton C. ;
lost one—Elizabeth. Members of the
Baptist Church. Owns 239 acres,
valued at \$30 per acre. Democrat.

Hawthorne, Reed T., far., Sec. 25 ; P. O.
Competine.

HENRY, MATTHEW, Sec. 2 ;
P. O. Competine ; born in Ireland May
25, 1819 ; came to Pennsylvania ; then
to Ohio ; then to Illinois. Was 1st
Lieut. 78th Regiment, Co. E. Came
to Wapello Co. March, 1867. Married
Miss Caroline Nations ; she was
born in Missouri Dec. 24, 1827 ; have
nine children—John D., William M.,
Samuel, Hannah, James, Carr, Rachel,
George and Annie. Members of the
Presbyterian Church. Owns 560 acres,
valued at \$25 per acre. Republican.

Henry, Samuel, far., S. 2 ; P. O. Martins-
burg.

Henry, Samuel, S. 1 ; P. O. Martinsburg.
Henry, Wm., far., renter ; P. O. Compe-
tine.

Holzhauser, W. H., far., S. 7 ; P. O. Mar-
tinsburg.

Houdyshell, Reuben, far., renter ; P. O.
Competine.

Howell, Lemuel, far., S. 30 ; P. O. Agency
City.

Huff, John H., far., S. 28 ; P. O. Com-
petine.

Hughey, Jas. M., far., S. 19 ; P. O. Com-
petine.

Hurston, Charles, far. ; P. O. Agency City.

IVES, J. C., farmer and stock-raiser,
Sec. 26 ; P. O. Competine ; born in
Trumbull Co., Ohio, Jan. 28, 1824 ; came
to Wapello Co. fall of 1850. Married
Miss Sarah G. Riggs ; she was born in
Gauga Co., Ohio, Sept. 12, 1832 ; have
six children—Ellen, Charlie S., Mary
E., Sterling, Joseph and Carrie. Mrs.
Ives member of the Congregational
Church. Mr. Ives was in the Mexican
war. Owns 200 acres, valued at \$30 per
acre. Democrat.

JENNINGS, E. C., farmer, renter ; P.
O. Competine.

Jennings, H. C., far., S. 10 ; P. O. Com-
petine.

KOUS, JACOB ; P. O. Competine.

Kous, John, far. ; P. O. Competine.

LAMB, JOHN, far., S. 10 ; P. O.
Competine.

Lock, J. W., S. 5 ; P. O. Martinsburg

Lowenberg, J., S. 1 ; P. O. Martinsburg.

McELROY, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 4 ;
P. O. Martinsburg.

McFee, W. A., far., Secs. 3 and 4.

McMillan, J., far., S. 16 ; P. O. Compe-
tine.

McREYNOLDS, SOLOMON,
farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 36 ; P. O.
Abingdon ; born in Washington Co.,
Va., May 5, 1805 ; came to Wapello Co.
in 1849 ; owns 344 acres, beautifully
located on the Oskaloosa road, valued at
\$20 per acre. Married Miss Martha
Meadows Oct. 3, 1828 ; she died May
22, 1838. Married again Nov. 8, 1838,
Miss Martha B. Clemand ; she died July
8, 1860. Married again Aug. 18, 1862,
Eliza Parcell ; has five children—Will-
iam J., Mary A., Callie, M. M. L. and
Marsh W. Democrat.

McREYNOLDS, M. M. L. ; born
in Washington Co., Va., May 9, 1841 ;
came to Wapello Co. in 1849, living
with his father, farming and raising
stock. Member of A., F. & A. M.
Owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$20
per acre. Democrat.

McReynolds, W. J., far., S. 27; P. O. Competine.

Mick, Chas., far., S. 3; P. O. Competine.

Mowery, A., far., S. 20; P. O. Competine.

Mowry, B. D., S. 13; P. O. Martinsburg.

Mowery, G., far., S. 35; P. O. Competine.

Mowery, J. B., far., S. 3; P. O. Martinsburg.

Moore, E., far., S. 18; P. O. Agency City.

STRANDER, RALPH, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Competine.

Overturf, O. P., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Agency City.

Overturf, W., far., Sec. 29 and 31; P. O. Agency City.

PACKWOOD, JAMES, far., Sec. 19 and 20; P. O. Agency City.

Parker, Samuel J.

PHELPS, A. B., farmer, stock-raiser and dairyman, Sec. 29; P. O. Competine; born in Gallia Co., Ohio, Aug. 27, 1839; came to Wapello Co. Oct. 13, 1852. Served four years and seven months in first Iowa Cavalry, Co. I. Married Miss Elizabeth Dickens Oct. 18, 1866; she was born in Wyandot Co., Ohio, July 9, 1841; they have a family of five—Mary E., Orville O., Thomas M., Ellie U., Eliza E. Mr. P. served as School Director. Owns 300 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Republican.

PHELPS, JOHN, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Competine; born in Gallia Co., Ohio, March 27, 1834; came to Wapello Co. fall of 1852; is farming and stock-raising; held the office of School Director. Married Miss Amanda Roodarmor July 3, 1856; she was born in Gallia Co., Ohio, 1832; they have a family of eight—Alice C., Thomas J., Laducia A., Ellen, Caddie B., Jennie, John V., Fannie. Mr. P. is a member of Baptist Church. Owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Republican.

Phelps, Leonidas, far.; P. O. Competine.

Powell, C., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Martinsburg.

REED, ALEXANDER G., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Agency City.

Riley, J. B., farmer; P. O. Competine.

ROBERTS, G. W., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Agency City; born in Wapello Co. Nov. 24, 1847. Married Miss Emma Vannostrand; have three children—C. M., E. J. and one not named.

Owns 137 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Republican.

Rockwell, G., far., S. 11; P. O. Competine.

SCHWITZER, ADAM, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Martinsburg.

Scott, Jesse, far., S. 24; P. O. Competine.

Shearer, Geo. W., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Bladensburg.

Shepherd, L. S., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Bladensburg.

SICELOFF, DAVID, Sec. 36; P. O. Abingdon; born in Floyd Co., Ind., Nov. 16, 1819; came to Wapello Co. April 8, 1856. Married Miss Catherine Huffseter Dec. 23, 1841; she was born Aug. 9, 1823; have four children—Harriet C., Arena, Catherine, John G. Mrs. S. is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. S. owns 237 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Democrat.

Simons, W. P., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Competine.

Slater, G., far., S. 35; P. O. Competine.

Slater, I., far., S. 35; P. O. Competine.

Smalley, J., far., S. 25; P. O. Competine.

Smith, A. B., far., Secs. 25 and 26; P. O. Competine.

Smith, Alexander, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Competine.

Smith, G. M., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Martinsburg.

Smith, Harrison, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Abingdon.

Spurlock, A. J., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Abingdon.

Spurlock, W. N. B.

Sterling, David, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Competine.

Stickney, Lewis, Sec. 21; P. O. Competine.

Sylvester, Christopher, farmer.

Sylvester, George, Sec. 3; P. O. Competine.

Sylvester, George W., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Bladensburg.

Sylvester, John W., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Competine.

Sylvester, William, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Competine.

Sylvester, Wilson, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Competine.

THOMPSON, AUGUSTUS, farmer; P. O. Competine.

THOMPSON, E. C., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Competine; owns 300 acres valued at \$30 per acre; born in Mid-

